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**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY**

**Public Law 156--83rd Congress**

**Chapter 251--1st Session**

**H. R. 5227**

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY (See also the  
Public Law 156--83rd Congress, Chapter 251--1st Session)

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 156-871 Congress

One-hundred-fifty-first Session

H. R. 5557

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 156

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION ACT. (See attached excerpts from semi-annual digest of law).

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 126

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION ACT. (See attached exhibits)

from semi-annual digest of law).



Continues available through June 30, 1954, for their original purposes, the unexpended balances of appropriations made available for carrying out the Mutual Security Act under the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953. Provides for termination of the program on June 30, 1954. Extends the time available for completing transactions involving Mutual Defense Assistance Act funds until June 30, 1957, and for 2 years in the case of non-Mutual Defense Assistance Act funds. Authorizes the issuance of guaranties until June 30, 1957.

Public Law 121 (S. 1684) PERSONNEL; VETERANS' BENEFITS (approved July 16, 1953). Facilitates civil-service appointment of persons who lost opportunity therefor due to service in the Armed Forces after June 30, 1953.

Public Law 125 (H. R. 5898) TAXATION (approved July 16, 1953). Extends until December 31, 1953 the period with respect to which the excess-profits tax shall be effective.

Public Law 127 (H. J. Res. 294) APPROPRIATIONS (approved July 16, 1953). Continues the availability of appropriations for the Small Defense Plants Administration through July 31, 1953.

Public Law 134 (S. 2199) DISASTER RELIEF (approved July 17, 1953). Authorizes donating or lending surplus Federal equipment and supplies to States for use or distribution by them during major disasters.

Public Law 141 (S. 971) POSTAL RATES; EDUCATION (approved July 20, 1953). Authorize films and related material for educational use to be transmitted through the mails at the rate provided for books.

Public Law 146 (H. R. 1571) ALASKA; PERSONNEL (approved July 23, 1953). Authorizes the appointment of Federal employees to serve on the Alaska Game Commission.

Public Law 149 (H. R. 5690) SECOND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1954 (approved July 27, 1953). Provides funds for the Tennessee Valley Authority, Veterans' Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, and the Selective Service System. Provides \$850,000 to TVA for resource development activities, and returns to the Treasury \$66,000 heretofore appropriated for construction of a combination fertilizer facility. Provides for the termination of the 4 percent gratuity on loans to veterans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms and business property effective September 1, 1953. Provides that under any contract between a State or its subdivision and the Veterans' Administration for on-farm training, etc., the State or subdivision shall not be liable for disallowed subsistence allowances unless the State or subdivision shared in the blame.

Public Law 153 (H. R. 5376) CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1954 (approved July 27, 1953). Includes items for flood control by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Public Law 156 (H. R. 5227) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1954 (approved July 28, 1953). The Act provides annual appropriations for regular activities for the fiscal year 1954 in the amount of \$720,622,398, plus \$439,500 under Title III -- Special Activities. The Act also provides for borrowings from the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$364,500,000, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation in the amount of \$275,003,131 for (1) costs incurred in fiscal year 1952 under the



International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949 (\$171,740,395); (2) restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation (\$96,205,161); and (3) expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1952 in connection with the foot-and-mouth disease eradication program (\$7,057,575). In addition, permanent appropriations are available totaling \$206,600,287.

Items of major significance contained in this Act, including amounts of increase or decrease as compared with fiscal year 1953, are as follows:

**AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM** - \$211,982,000 appropriated (decrease of \$39,765,866), of which \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation practices; \$1,000,000 for conservation practices related directly to flood prevention work in approved watersheds; and not to exceed \$26,173,700 is for administrative expenses; the Act also provides a program authorization of \$195,000,000 for the 1954 crop year (decrease of \$55,000,000).

**PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION: Agricultural Adjustment Programs** - \$38,500,000 appropriated (increase of \$28,504,219), with the provision that \$6,000,000 of this amount shall be placed in reserve pending determination by the Secretary as to the necessity of marketing quotas for the 1954 crop of wheat; Sugar Act Program - \$59,645,000 appropriated (decrease of \$5,353,776); School Lunch Program - \$83,365,000 appropriated; Marketing Services - \$11,496,000 appropriated (increase of \$21,975); Repayment to Commodity Credit Corporation for certain grading and classing costs in 1952 - \$768,505 appropriated (new item).

**COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION** - The Act authorizes 17,100,000 for administrative expenses, including a reserve of \$600,000 for use as may become necessary to carry out program operations (increase of \$607,890).

**COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY** - \$700,000 appropriated (decrease of \$25,000).

**SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE** - \$60,944,014 appropriated (decrease of \$900,000); **WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS** - \$685,000 appropriated (increase of \$259,500).

**FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION** - \$7,350,000 appropriated (decrease of \$1,150,000).

**FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION: Loan Authorizations** - \$162,000,000, including \$35,500,000 for farm ownership and farm housing loans (decrease of \$2,500,000), \$120,000,000 for production and subsistence loans (no change), and \$6,500,000 for water facilities (increase of \$500,000); Salaries and Expenses - \$27,600,000 appropriated (decrease of \$1,740,042).

**RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION: Loan Authorizations** - \$202,500,000, consisting of \$135,000,000 for rural electrification loans (increase of \$85,000,000), and \$67,500,000 for rural telephone loans (increase of \$25,000,000); the Act also provides a contingent borrowing authorization of \$45,000,000 for the rural electrification program; Salaries and Expenses - \$7,775,000 appropriated (decrease of \$512,980).



FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION - \$410,000 appropriated for Salaries and Expenses (decrease of \$19,720), and a limitation of not to exceed \$2,135,500 established on assessments to be made against FCA agencies to cover the cost of supervision, facilities, examinations, and other services rendered to such agencies. In addition, the Act provides the following corporate administrative expense limitations: Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$750,000 (decrease of \$200,000); Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, \$1,690,000 (no change); and Production Credit Corporations, \$1,465,000 (no change).

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION - \$77,017,215 appropriated (increase of \$1,410,493). Significant changes over 1953 include: Office of Experiment Stations - increase of \$1,000,000 to strengthen research programs of the State Agricultural experiment stations as authorized by Title I, sec. 9, of the Bankhead-Jones Act, as amended; Bureau of Animal Industry - Animal research (increase of \$217,848); Animal disease control and eradication (net decrease of \$325,310); Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry (increase of \$225,478); Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (increase of \$663,072); Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (decrease of \$443,338, of which \$400,000 decrease applies to contingency fund for emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases).

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT (RMA--Title II) - \$5,500,000 appropriated (increase of \$250,667).

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS - \$5,300,000 appropriated (decrease of \$1,349,434), consisting of \$2,300,000 for the Forest Pest Control Act, including a contingency fund of \$1,900,000 for use only to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions and \$3,000,000 for White Pine Blister Rust.

FOREST SERVICE (excluding permanent appropriations) - \$66,964,408 appropriated (decrease of \$1,970,375). Significant items include: Salaries and Expenses - \$41,065,700 appropriated (decrease of \$255,961); \$6,000,000 appropriated for fighting forest fires, of which \$2,500,000 shall constitute a contingency fund for use only to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions; Forest Roads and Trails - \$14,500,000 appropriated (decrease of \$1,571,958); State and Private Forestry Cooperation - \$10,792,708 appropriated (decrease of \$71,776); Cooperative Range Improvement - \$531,000 appropriated (increase of \$221,000).

FLOOD PREVENTION - \$7,000,000 appropriated (increase of \$1,280,167).

WATERSHED PROTECTION - \$5,000,000 appropriated (new item) for watershed treatment work on fifty "pilot plant" areas.

EXTENSION SERVICE (principally payments to States) - \$28,085,956 appropriated, exclusive of permanent appropriation (increase of \$20,572).

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - \$5,404,000 appropriated (decrease of \$24,400).

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY - \$2,188,000 appropriated (decrease of \$39,133).

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR - \$2,300,000 appropriated (decrease of \$52,024).



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS - \$673,000 appropriated (increase of \$59,876).

OFFICE OF INFORMATION - \$1,160,000 appropriated (decrease of \$91,201).

LIBRARY - \$673,800 appropriated (decrease of \$7,369).

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES: Research on Strategic and Critical Agricultural Materials - \$439,500 appropriated (decrease of \$160,500); Restoration of Capital Impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation - Act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes in the amount of \$96,205,161 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to restore the capital impairment of the CCC; Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth and Other Contagious Diseases of Animals and Poultry - Act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes in the amount of \$7,057,575 issued by the CCC to the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1952 in connection with the foot-and-mouth disease eradication program; Act also authorizes the Secretary to transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department not to exceed \$2,650,000 for the eradication of vesicular exanthema of swine; International Wheat Agreement - Act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes in the amount of \$171,740,395 for the net costs incurred during the fiscal year 1952 under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949.

Public Law 159 (H. R. 1308) LAND LAWS (approved July 28, 1953). Amends the Color of Title Act relating to public land patents.

Public Law 161 (H. R. 5228) PERSONNEL (approved July 28, 1953). Amends the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 to provide for annuities to retired Comptrollers General.

Public Law 163 (H. R. 5141) SMALL BUSINESS (approved July 30, 1953). Creates the Small Business Administration. Dissolves the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Public Law 170 (H. R. 5246) DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1954. Includes funds for the Bureau of Employment Security (including farm placement, and the Mexican farm-labor program), Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Food and Drug Administration, Office of Education (including agricultural education), Public Health Service, Social Security Administration, and the National Labor Relations Board. Provides that no funds appropriated the NLRB by this Act shall be available to organize agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers.

Public Law 171 (S. 873) CREDIT UNIONS (approved July 31, 1953). Amends the D. C. Credit Unions Act to bring it into line with the Federal Credit Unions Act.

Public Law 172 (H. R. 4828) INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION ACT, 1954 (approved July 31, 1953). Includes funds for the Southeastern, Southwestern, and Bonneville Power Administrations, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Territories, and Virgin Islands Corporation. Provides \$400,000 to carry out provisions of Public Law 448, 82nd Congress, authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses. Reduces funds heretofore appropriated for Construction and Rehabilitation, Missouri River Basin Project by \$600,000; and for Construction, Southwestern Power Administration by \$1,264,300.



## INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 5227

Feb. - Mar., 1953	Hearings: House, H. R. 5227, Part 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Apr. - May, 1953	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5227.
May 14, 1953	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 5227. House Report 422. Print of bill as reported.
May 19, 1953	House began debate.
May 20, 1953	House concluded debate and passed H. R. 5227 with amendments.
May 21, 1953	Print of H. R. 5227 as referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations.
June 2, 1953	Senate Appropriations Subcommittee began marking up for reporting to full committee.
June 3, 1953	The Subcommittee approved for reporting to the full committee with amendments H. R. 5227.
June 8, 1953	Senate Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5227. Senate Report 382. Print of bill as reported.
June 15, 1953	Senate passed with amendments H. R. 5227. Senate conferees appointed. Print of bill as passed Senate.
July 17, 1953	House conferees appointed.
July 22, 1953	House received conference report. House Report 900.
July 23, 1953	Both Houses agreed to conference report and House concurred in Senate amendment which had been reported in disagreement.
July 28, 1953	Approved: Public Law 156.

# INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 5227

Feb. - Mar., 1953	Hearings: House, H. R. 5227, Part I, S. 3, 4, and 5.
Apr. - May, 1953	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5227.
May 14, 1953	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 5227. House Report 932. Print of bill as reported.
May 19, 1953	House began debate.
May 20, 1953	House continued debate and passed H. R. 5227 with amendments.
May 21, 1953	Print of H. R. 5227 as referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations.
June 2, 1953	Senate Appropriations Subcommittee began working on for reporting to full committee.
June 3, 1953	The Subcommittee approved the reporting to the full committee with amendments H. R. 5227.
June 8, 1953	Senate Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5227. Senate Report 932. Print of bill as reported.
June 15, 1953	Senate passed with amendments H. R. 5227. Senate conference appointed. Print of bill as passed Senate.
July 12, 1953	House conference appointed.
July 22, 1953	House received conference report. House Report 950.
July 23, 1953	Both Houses agreed to conference report and House concurred in Senate amendment which had been reported in disagreement.
July 23, 1953	Approved: Public Law 156.







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued May 15, 1953

For actions of May 14, 1953

83rd-1st, No. 88

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department Staff Only)

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** House committees reported agricultural appropriation and flammable-fabrics bills. House passed Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. Rep. Fountain submitted resolution to disapprove USDA reorganization plan.

## HOUSE

1. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954.** The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 5227 (H. Rept. 422)(p. 5111). Debate on the bill is to begin Mon. (p. 5112). Rep. Whitten reserved all points of order on the bill (p.5111).

Representatives of the Department agencies and bureaus have been advised in detail of the Committee's actions on the estimates for the Department. Copies of the bill, committee report, and hearings will be distributed directly to the agency budget offices, as soon as received, pursuant to a distribution list that has been worked out with the Department agencies. The agencies will receive the material at the same time this office will receive it. The material will not be distributed from this office. In general, copies should be obtained through the agency and bureau budget offices rather than from this office.

At the end of this Digest is a summary comparison of the Committee actions with the 1954 estimates and with total anticipated funds available in 1953, and excerpts from the committee report.

2. **TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954.** Passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 5174 (pp. 5086-111). Two amendments by Rep. Roosevelt, to provide for item vetoes on this bill, were stricken on points of order after discussion (pp. 5096-7, 5108-9, 5111). Rep. Eberharter claimed the Secretary is trying to decrease farm prices (pp. 5086-7).

3. **FLAMMABLE FABRICS.** The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5069, to prohibit interstate commerce in dangerously flammable fabrics and apparel (H. Rept. 425)(p. 5122).

4. **DAIRY INDUSTRY.** Rep. Marshall spoke on the importance of the dairy industry (pp. 5119-21).

5. **PERSONNEL.** Rep. Bailey claimed the administration is weakening the civil-service

system (pp. 5121-2).

Received from the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel a proposed bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5122).

6. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 18 (p. 5122). Legislative program for next week, as announced by Majority Leader Halleck: Mon., consent calendar and agricultural appropriation bill; ~~private~~ <sup>public</sup> calendar and agricultural appropriation bill, with no votes on major controversial amendments; Wed., completion of debate and vote on agricultural appropriation bill, debate on Labor-HEW bill; Thurs. and Fri., Labor-HEW appropriation bill (pp. 5111-2). The Labor-HEW bill is expected to be reported during House recess today (p. 5111).

#### SENATE

7. ECONOMIC CONTROLS. Agreed to begin voting, on Tues., May 19, on amendments to S. 1081, authorizing temporary economic controls, with a limitation on debate (p. 5083).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

8. REORGANIZATION. H. Res. 236, by Rep. Fountain, disapproving the reorganization plan for this Department; to Government Operations Committee (p. 5123).
9. PERSONNEL. H. R. 5224, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to facilitate civil-service appointment of persons who lost opportunity therefor because of service in the armed forces after June 30, 1950, and to provide certain benefits upon appointment; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5123).
- H. R. 5225, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to protect the security of the U. S. by preventing the employment by the Government of persons who are disloyal to, or believe in the right to strike against, the Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5123).
10. BUDGETING; ACCOUNTING. H. R. 5228, by Rep. Bonner, "to amend section 303 of the Budget and Accounting Act"; to Government Operations Committee (p. 5123).

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Murray inserted his radio broadcast favoring 100%-of-parity price supports on basic and other commodities (p. A2763).
- Rep. Harvey inserted a newspaper editorial aligning the forces on the price-support question (pp. A2771-2).
- Rep. Harvey inserted a newspaper article discussing the differences in cotton production costs between antiquated and mechanized farming methods, claiming the efficient farmer gets "large subsidies" under the price-support program and the "marginal" farmer gets very little (pp. A2772-3).
12. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Hoey inserted a Boston Post editorial opposing this project (p. A2766).
- Rep. Rooney inserted a Brooklyn Eagle editorial opposing the project (p. A2772).
13. TREATIES. Sen. Bricker inserted a Columbus Dispatch article opposing intervention of the executive branch in consideration of S. J. Res. 1, which would limit the President's treaty powers (p. A2767).
- Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted Carl B. Rix's address favoring S. J. Res. 1 (pp. A2789-91).



14. REORGANIZATION. Rep. Smith, N. C., inserted a letter from the Cabarrus County Commissioners opposing the USDA reorganization plan (p. A2784).
15. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Extension of remarks of Rep. Taber, inserting a table showing increases in the agricultural appropriation bill over the revised budget, and criticizing these increases (p. A2792).
16. INTEREST RATES. Extension of remarks of Rep. O'Hara criticizing the rise in interest rates as a blow to the farmer, agricultural exports, small-business men, and others (p. A2793).
17. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Engle inserted Assistant Interior Secretary Aandahl's speech defining the responsibility of the Government in electrification (pp. A2795-6).
18. RECLAMATION. Rep. Moss inserted a Sacramento Bee editorial discussing the announcement that 1300 Bureau of Reclamation employees have been ordered dropped as a possible attempt to "cripple" the water program (pp. A2796-7).
19. SOIL CONSERVATION; FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Miller inserted two letters opposing construction of Tuttle Creek Dam, Kans. (pp. A2773-4).
20. TAXATION; EXPENDITURES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hoffman opposing "waste and extravagance" and claiming the budget can be balanced and taxes reduced if we spend wisely and "quit wasting it abroad" (p. A2783).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MAY 15: Importation of unfit wheat, S. Agriculture. Agricultural appropriation bill, H. Agriculture (exec).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105A.

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EXCERPTS FROM HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

General.

"The deliberations of this Committee as to the financial needs of the Department of Agriculture, together with its related activities, have been centered around the basic need for preserving a prosperous Agriculture. This is not limited solely to those engaged in Agriculture, but is one of the basic economic problems facing the entire nation today. The country cannot have prosperity in other segments of its economy unless the same degree of prosperity is provided for Agriculture.

"The Committee has given consideration to the fact, as brought out thoroughly in the hearings, that the level of appropriations and personnel for the Department of Agriculture has been held down to a reasonable level through the years. Consideration has also been given to several pressing problems of Agriculture, including the urgent need for increased attention to conserving the soil of the nation, and the need for increased production of our basic raw materials, the principal source of which is Agriculture, to meet food requirements of a constantly increasing population.

"The Committee believes that the soil is our greatest physical asset and that everything possible must be done to protect and conserve it. Information before the Committee discloses that, since the founding of this nation, 40 percent of our crop land has been severely damaged or put out of production by erosion and that erosion is now underway on an additional 20 percent.

"While loss to the nation in property damage due to floods is a serious problem, as was demonstrated several years ago in the Kansas-Missouri floods, this loss can be replaced. The loss of the soil itself, on the other hand, is a permanent loss to the entire population of the country.

"Accordingly, special consideration has been given to the soil conservation activities of the Department. An increase over 1953 of \$1,280,167 is recommended in flood prevention funds to permit a modest acceleration of the work on the eleven major watersheds, where work has been in progress for a number of years. Even at the rate of expenditure provided by this increase, it will take forty years or more to complete the work on most of the projects, and the Committee feels that this rate of progress is entirely too slow. The Committee has also added \$5,000,000 to the bill to cover land treatment and related work in fifty small "pilot plant" watersheds established to determine the future course to be followed on upstream watershed protection. The agricultural conservation program for the 1954 crop year has been included in the bill at \$195,000,000 to assure a reasonable level of attention to the soil on the farms and ranches throughout the nation.

"Another serious problem facing this country is the need to increase the production of food and fibre to meet the increased demands of the future. Testimony presented to the Committee by expert witnesses indicates that the additional population in 1975, based on an average increase of two and one-half million people per year, will require the output from 115 million additional acres of land to maintain our present level of diet. Since it is estimated that not over 45 million additional acres can be made available through land reclamation, production from the additional 70 million acres must be provided through increased yields per acre on existing land. The Committee believes that the principal means of obtaining increased yields is through expanded agricultural research. Accordingly, some increases have been included in this bill for the various research activities of the Department."



## Crop reports

"An increase of \$100,000 is recommended for the study and improvement of the crop reporting system. The unreliability of certain crop estimates issued by this Bureau in recent years indicates the need for considerable improvement in this field."

## Research

"In considering the needs of the various bureaus under this heading the Committee has given considerable attention to the place of agricultural research in our present-day economy and the direction in which such research should be headed. It is not fully satisfied that the Department's research program is meeting the most urgent needs. Evidence before the Committee indicates that much of the research effort is directed toward problems of the processor, even though many serious problems of producers remain unsolved. The loss of markets of the cotton, wool, and dairy industries points up clearly the need for more research designed to enable these producers to maintain their competitive positions in the markets. The Committee believes that the research programs of the Department should be reexamined to make certain that they are directed primarily to problems of the farmers on the land."

"While the Committee has attempted to make provision for all urgent research projects presented to it, the Department is expected to use its authority to transfer funds from other activities to meet additional acute problems which may arise."

## Office of Experiment Stations

"The additional funds will permit increased research at the State Agricultural Land-Grant Colleges on such problems as animal diseases, production and utilization of forage, irrigation and conservation, mechanization of farm production, use of fertilizers, and insect and plant disease control. The Committee believes that the excellent results being obtained from research by the land-grant colleges fully justify the increase recommended herein."

## Bureau of Dairy Industry

"The additional funds recommended will enable the Bureau to increase research designed to help the dairy industry meet surplus butter problems."

## Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry

"Evidence presented to the Committee demonstrates clearly that lack of research on cotton has contributed to the loss of large markets to synthetic fibres. In view of impending acreage controls on cotton, the Committee believes that all possible action should be taken to enable this commodity to maintain its competitive position in the markets. The small increase of \$10,000 for research on food preservation will enable the Bureau to speed up its work on dehydrating fruits and vegetables. The ultimate savings to the consumer in handling, transportation and refrigeration of foods make this a very promising line of research."

## Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

"The Committee recommends that the funds to be made available by discontinuance of Japanese beetle research be applied to the new work proposed, with particular attention to pink bollworm."

"The revised budget recommends the discontinuance of the Federal quarantine on Japanese beetle, and the elimination of Federal participation in programs for



eradication of the sweet potato weevil and the phony peach and peach mosaic. In view of the problems involved in transferring this responsibility to the States, particularly since many State legislatures have adjourned for the year without making provision for such work, sufficient funds have been included to permit the Bureau to continue these programs on a somewhat reduced basis until satisfactory arrangements have been worked out. Evidence before the Committee discloses that customs inspectors now perform quarantine inspection work during certain periods of the day. This would indicate that an extension of such an arrangement would be entirely feasible."

### Forest Pest Control

"The reduction for forest pest control results from the completion of work on the spruce bud worm in Oregon and Washington, the southern pine beetle, and the Engelmann spruce bark beetle in Colorado. The increase requested for the Montana-Idaho spruce bark beetle is not recommended in view of the large amounts approved for access roads to handle this problem through logging and salvage operations. The Committee expects to look into this entire problem next fall."

### Forest Service

"The Committee recommends reductions of \$653,661 under the protection and management fund, which can be made by the institution of economies in various activities of the Forest Service. An increase of \$150,000 is recommended to handle increased timber sales in 1954 estimated at around five billion board feet. An increase of \$250,000 is also provided to improve serious sanitary conditions in the recreational areas and camp grounds of the National Forests. A slight reduction in research funds is recommended in view of information before the Committee indicating lack of results from experiments at such places as the desert range research station in Utah."

### Watershed Protection

"Numerous members of Congress and others have brought to the Committee's attention the urgent need for solving the watershed treatment problems through pilot plant work on small tributaries throughout the country.

"According to information received from the Department, there are a total of 99 areas where detailed studies have been completed and where this work is needed. Funds included under this heading in the accompanying bill provide for watershed treatment work on fifty locations considered as "pilot plant" areas to determine the ultimate value of this work. The total limit of Federal cost on all fifty projects is \$29,000,000 and total expenditures on any one project will not exceed \$3,000,000. Department officials state that priority of selection of the projects to be undertaken will be based on the degree of local interest and ability of local organizations to provide 50 percent or more of the funds required, in addition to urgency of specific problems involved in such watersheds.

"The program recommended is to be carried out under Public Law 46--74th Congress, which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct surveys, investigations and research relating to the character of soil erosion and preventive measures needed, and to carry out preventive measures, including, but not limited to, engineering operations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use of land. It is the intention of the Committee that this program be carried out in accordance with the authority contained in this Act."



### Soil Conservation Service

"A reduction of \$1,000,000 is made in the operation of soil conservation nurseries. Sufficient funds have been retained to permit the Service to continue the most essential work until arrangements can be made to turn it over to States, soil conservation districts, or other local organizations.

"The increase requested for work on water conservation and utilization projects is not recommended. Funds which will be released by completion of existing projects should be used to meet the increase proposed.

"The Committee suggests that the Secretary make a special study of the need to continue the regional offices of this organization. Savings which might be developed from such a study should be utilized for the employment of additional technicians in the field."

### Agricultural Conservation Program

"Despite the large reduction in the appropriation recommended for 1954, the Committee expects the Department to meet all commitments made to farmers under the announced program for the 1953 crop year. If this amount should prove to be insufficient to meet such obligations, the Department is expected to take whatever action may be necessary to secure the additional funds needed. ...

"The Committee has felt for many years that increased attention should be given to those practices which have more than annual benefits to the soil. It is recognized, however, that application of such a national policy at the local level will not be entirely uniform since the permanent value of certain practices will vary in different areas of the country."

### Cotton adjustment program

"In view of the importance of the measurement of the 1953 cotton acreage in establishing acreage allotments for 1954, the Committee directs that acreage planted to cotton this year be measured as soon as possible within the amounts recommended in this appropriation."

### School lunch program

"The Committee recommends continuation of this program at the level which has been in effect since 1950, in view of the increase of around 8 percent each year in numbers of school children participating, and in view of the evidence of benefits derived from the program. The amount approved, \$83,365,000 is the same as the 1953 appropriation and the 1954 budget estimate. Testimony before the committee indicates that the direct cash assistance per meal from Federal funds has decreased from 8.5 cents in 1947 to 4.9 cents in 1953. This is offset to some extent by additional food assistance from section 32 and similar funds."

### Rural Electrification Administration

"The budget estimate of \$135,000,000 for electrification loans is recommended for 1954, together with a contingency fund of \$30,000,000. This will make possible a total program of \$190,000,000 in view of the availability of an additional \$25,000,000 from carry-overs into 1954. For the telephone program, the Committee recommends \$50,000,000. The reduction of \$15,000,000 in the estimate for 1954 is predicated on the approval of funds in the same amount now pending in the Third



## Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1953.

"The decrease of \$512,980 for the salaries and expenses appropriation will be made possible by placing increased reliance on borrowers to prepare their area coverage surveys, loan applications and plans for extension of service to unserved farms, and by requiring borrowers to engage certified public accountants to perform annual operations audits in lieu using REA personnel for this purpose.

"The Committee recognizes that adequate telephone service is essential to the economy and welfare of the farm population of the nation. In recent years, considerable progress has been made in furnishing telephone service to rural areas. However, much remains to be done and the Committee urges the furtherance of the rural telephone program by the Rural Electrification Administration in a sound and equitable manner. In keeping with the spirit and intent of the rural telephone act, the Committee believes that REA should more actively encourage the private telephone industry to expand its service into rural areas. There are rural areas which private enterprise cannot or will not serve adequately, and the purpose of the rural telephone program is to make possible the provision of service in such areas. It is the consensus of the Committee that REA should advance Federal funds for the provision of the telephone service in rural areas where private enterprise cannot or will not provide adequate service."

### Farmers' Home Administration

"In view of the importance of the home management technical assistance activity to the success of this program, the Committee believes that this work should be continued in those areas most in need of the service."

### Foreign Agricultural Service

"It has long been felt that the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations could be revitalized and reorganized so as to better serve its original and primary purpose, that of providing information regarding supplies and prices of agricultural products in foreign markets and smoothing the economic and diplomatic paths over which export products move. It is particularly important that this be done at this time in view of the increasing difficulties experienced in maintaining foreign markets for American farm products.

"Under the reorganization, emphasis will be reoriented toward developing offshore markets for our own agricultural production, including the sending abroad of highly competent agricultural commodity specialists who are thoroughly acquainted with the production and trade problems involving these commodities in the United States and who are capable of analyzing the complex foreign market situations for the guidance of the United States Department of Agriculture and the producers and exporters of these commodities.

"It is also understood that under the reorganization, the new Foreign Agricultural Service will participate more actively than its predecessor in negotiations in connection with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to assure more adequate representation and stronger defense of the basic interests of American agriculture under this Agreement and the various trade arrangements with the participating countries.

"The Committee recommends \$673,000 for this activity for 1954, which represents an increase of \$59,876 over 1953. The Committee feels that this office can become an extremely important part of the Department and a highly effective part of our international program if this proposed change in emphasis is carried out effectively."

Office of Information

"This saving will be possible through various economies, including a reduction in the size and content of the Agricultural Yearbook for 1954, a reduction in reprints of 'Family Fare', the elimination of large State fair exhibits, and improvements in management practices. Offsetting these savings, several increases are recommended by the Committee. The first is an additional \$25,799 to revise out of date farmers bulletins, one-third of which are now over 10 years old. The second is an additional \$25,000 for the preparation and distribution of agricultural information by television."



# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

House Committee Bill, 1954, Compared with Appropriations and REA and FHA Loan Authorizations, 1953, and with Original and Revised Budget Estimates, 1954

[Note.--Amounts for 1953 are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1954 House Committee Bill.]

Bureau or Item	Appropriations and Loan Authorizations, 1953	Original Budget Estimates, 1954	Revised Budget Estimates, 1954	House Committee Bill, 1954	Increase (+), or Decrease (-), 1954 House Committee Bill Compared With Appropriations and Loan Authorizations, 1953	Original Budget Estimates, 1954	Revised Budget Estimates, 1954
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR							
REGULAR ACTIVITIES:							
Agricultural Marketing Act (RMA--Title II) .....	\$5,249,333	\$5,500,000	\$5,250,000	\$5,500,000	+\$250,667	-	-\$250,000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics .....	5,428,400	5,780,000	5,530,000	5,278,000	-150,400	-\$502,000	-252,000
Agricultural Research Administration (excluding payments to State Experiment Stations) .....	63,165,514	66,052,000	63,716,600	62,427,937	-737,577	-3,624,063	-1,288,663
Payments to State Experiment Stations ...	12,441,208	13,453,708	13,441,208	13,441,208	+1,000,000	-12,500	-
Total, Agricultural Research Administration ..	75,606,722	79,505,708	77,157,808	75,869,145	+262,423	-3,636,563	-1,288,663
Control of forest pests ..	6,649,434	7,350,000	6,650,000	5,300,000	-1,349,434	-2,050,000	-1,350,000
Forest Service (excluding forest roads and trails) ..	52,862,825	54,541,680	52,545,000	52,414,408	-448,417	-2,127,272	-130,592
Forest roads and trails ..	16,071,958	11,267,000	21,021,000	13,546,000	-2,525,958	+2,279,000	-7,475,000
Flood Prevention:							
Under Flood Control Acts.	5,719,833	12,833,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	+1,280,167	-5,833,000	-
Under legislation other than the Flood Control Acts .....	-	2,733,000	-	-	-	-2,733,000	-
Total, Flood Prevention.	5,719,833	15,566,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	+1,280,167	-8,566,000	-

Watershed protection .....	- -	- -	- -	5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
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TREASURY CANCELLATION OF COM-  
MODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

## NOTES:

For restoration of capital in-

pairment, Commodity Credit; i/

Corporation . . . . .

For eradication of foot-and-

and the following

mouth and other contagious diseases of animals and

diseases of animals and :

... poultry (covers costs in ,

fiscal years 1951 and

1952, respectively) ...



- g/ In addition, House Committee Bill provides a contingency authorization of \$30,000,000. The Committee report states:  
"This will make possible a total program of \$190,000,000 in view of the availability of an additional \$25,000,000 from carry-overs into 1954."
- h/ Includes \$10,000,000 contingency fund used in fiscal year 1953, and \$15,000,000 additional authorization provided in Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill as passed by the Senate. Including the carry-over of funds from prior years and anticipated supplemental authorization, total telephone loans of \$50,476,000 are planned for fiscal year 1953.
- i/ The 1953 Act provided this amount as a "non-fund" appropriation, instead of an authorization to cancel notes.



[COMMITTEE PRINT]

**NOTICE.**—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

83D CONGRESS <i>1st Session</i>	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	}	REPORT No. —
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION  
BILL, 1954

MAY 14, 1953.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ANDERSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. —]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954. The bill covers all estimates contained in the 1954 Budget, pages 368 through 494, and various subsequent revisions.

The bill includes direct annual appropriations for regular activities of \$712,308,328, loan authorizations for the Rural Electrification Administration and the Farmers' Home Administration of \$347,500,000, administrative expense authorizations for the corporations of the Department in the amount of \$21,005,000, and an appropriation of \$439,500 for special activities. The amount recommended for 1954 for the regular activities is \$24,301,505 less than the funds available for 1953 and \$37,101,014 less than the budget estimates for 1954, notwithstanding the addition of an entirely new item of \$29,250,000 for acreage controls on wheat and cotton, which is not carried in the 1953 figures or the 1954 estimates. Loan authorizations proposed are \$17,500,000 less than the original budget for 1954, and administrative expense limitations recommended are \$906,000 below the 1954 estimates.

The following summary sets forth the committee action with respect to the various items in the bill:

Item	Appropriations 1953	Estimates 1954	Recommended 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
Regular activities.....	\$736,609,833	\$749,409,342	\$712,308,328	—\$24,301,505	—\$37,101,014
Loan authorizations.....	264,000,000	365,000,000	347,500,000	+83,500,000	—17,500,000
Corporate administrative expense limitations.....	20,597,110	21,911,000	21,005,000	+407,890	—906,000
Special activities.....	600,000	443,000	439,500	—160,500	—3,500

The deliberations of this Committee as to the financial needs of the Department of Agriculture, together with its related activities, have been centered around the basic need for preserving a prosperous Agriculture. This is not limited solely to those engaged in Agriculture, but is one of the basic economic problems facing the entire nation today. The country cannot have prosperity in other segments of its economy unless the same degree of prosperity is provided for Agriculture.

The Committee has given consideration to the fact, as brought out thoroughly in the hearings, that the level of appropriations and personnel for the Department of Agriculture has been held down to a reasonable level through the years. Consideration has also been given to several pressing problems of Agriculture, including the urgent need for increased attention to conserving the soil of the nation, and the need for increased production of our basic raw materials, the principal source of which is Agriculture, to meet food requirements of a constantly increasing population.

The Committee believes that the soil is our greatest physical asset and that everything possible must be done to protect and conserve it. Information before the Committee discloses that, since the founding of this nation, 40 percent of our crop land has been severely damaged or put out of production by erosion and that erosion is now underway on an additional 20 percent.

While loss to the nation in property damage due to floods is a serious problem, as was demonstrated several years ago in the Kansas-Missouri floods, this loss can be replaced. The loss of the soil itself, on the other hand, is a permanent loss to the entire population of the country.

Accordingly, special consideration has been given to the soil conservation activities of the Department. An increase over 1953 of \$1,280,167 is recommended in flood prevention funds to permit a modest acceleration of the work on the eleven major watersheds, where work has been in progress for a number of years. Even at the rate of expenditure provided by this increase, it will take forty years or more to complete the work on most of the projects, and the Committee feels that this rate of progress is entirely too slow. The Committee has also added \$5,000,000 to the bill to cover land treatment and related work in fifty small "pilot plant" watersheds established to determine the future course to be followed on upstream watershed protection. The agricultural conservation program for the 1954 crop year has been included in the bill at \$195,000,000 to assure



a reasonable level of attention to the soil on the farms and ranches throughout the nation.

Another serious problem facing this country is the need to increase the production of food and fibre to meet the increased demands of the future. Testimony presented to the Committee by expert witnesses indicates that the additional population in 1975, based on an average increase of two and one-half million people per year, will require the output from 115 million additional acres of land to maintain our present level of diet. Since it is estimated that not over 45 million additional acres can be made available through land reclamation, production from the additional 70 million aeres must be provided through increased yields per acre on existing land. The Committee believes that the principal means of obtaining increased yields is through expanded agricultural research. Accordingly, some increases have been included in this bill for the various research activities of the Department.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$5, 249, 333
Budget estimate, 1954.....	5, 500, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	5, 500, 000
Comparison: 1953 appropriation.....	+ 250, 667

This appropriation, which is made pursuant to Title II of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, provides for research, service and educational activities related to the distribution and marketing of agricultural products. Funds appropriated are allotted to agencies of the Department for specified projects, to State agencies on a matching-fund basis for research under cooperative agreements, and are used under contract or cooperative agreement with public or private agencies, institutions, organizations, or individuals.

The increased amount recommended for 1954 provides for additional research to (1) inerease consumption through improving of quality of food in the markets, (2) assist farmers, distributors and consumers to meet the rapidly changing production, demand and price conditions, and (3) reduce the margins between the producer and consumer through improved marketing procedures and facilities. Several of the more important phases of work to be done are the improvement of sorting and grading devices and methods of testing to increase reliability of quality and grade and to reduce labor requirements, and the development of procedures for identification and distribution of meat type hogs to help eliminate animal fat surpluses.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

	Economic investigations	Crop and live- stock estimates	Total
Appropriations, 1953.....	\$2, 370, 400	\$3, 058, 000	\$5, 428, 400
Budget estimates, 1954.....	2, 472, 000	3, 308, 000	5, 780, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	2, 120, 000	3, 158, 000	5, 278, 000
Comparison:			
1953 appropriations.....	-250, 400	+100, 000	-150, 400
1954 estimates.....	-352, 000	-150, 000	-502, 000

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is the chief economic research and statistical agency of the Department of Agriculture, and is responsible for the coordination or general supervision of all statistical matters and economic research throughout the Department.

The Committee recommends \$5,278,000 for 1954, including \$2,120,000 for economic investigations and \$3,158,000 for crop and livestock estimates. An increase of \$100,000 is recommended for the study and improvement of the crop reporting system. The unreliability of certain crop estimates issued by this Bureau in recent years indicates the need for considerable improvement in this field.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1953.....	\$75, 606, 722
Budget estimates, 1954.....	79, 505, 708
Recommended, 1954.....	75, 869, 145
Comparison:	
1953 appropriations.....	+ 262, 423
1954 estimates.....	- 3, 636, 563

Through its constituent agencies, the Agricultural Research Administration carries on most of the Department's research activities in cooperation with the State Agricultural experiment stations, and with other research agencies, both public and private. The Administration also conducts control and regulatory programs of the Department, including the enforcement of plant and animal quarantines, meat inspection, and the control of diseases and insect pests.

In considering the needs of the various bureaus under this heading, the Committee has given considerable attention to the place of agricultural research in our present-day economy and the direction in which such research should be headed. It is not fully satisfied that the Department's research program is meeting the most urgent needs. Evidence before the Committee indicates that much of the research effort is directed toward problems of the processor, even though many serious problems of producers remain unsolved. The loss of markets of the cotton, wool, and dairy industries points up clearly the need for more research designed to enable these producers to maintain their competitive positions in the markets. The Committee believes that the research programs of the Department should be reexamined to make certain that they are directed primarily to problems of the farmers on the land.

While the Committee has attempted to make provision for all urgent research projects presented to it, the Department is expected to use its authority to transfer funds from other activities to meet additional acute problems which may arise.

*Office of Administrator.*—The 1953 appropriation of \$341,677, a decrease of \$25,323 in the 1954 estimates, is recommended by the Committee. The Committee recognizes the urgency of the proposed road paving at the Beltsville Research Center, but feels it should be done within existing funds in the same way that similar work has been accomplished in the past.

*Office of Experiment Stations.*—A total of \$14,191,208, an increase of \$1,000,000 over 1953 funds and a decrease of \$12,500 in the 1954 estimates, is recommended for 1954. The additional funds will permit increased research at the State Agricultural Land-Grant Colleges on such problems as animal diseases, production and utilization of forage, irrigation and conservation, mechanization of farm production, use of fertilizers, and insect and plant disease control. The Committee believes that the excellent results being obtained from research by the land-grant colleges fully justify the increase recommended herein.

*Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.*—The Committee's recommendation for 1954, \$1,404,500, is \$9,202 below the 1953 level



of operations and \$160,500 below the 1954 budget estimates. The work of this Bureau has become increasingly important in recent years in meeting dietary and nutritional problems through the Extension Service, universities, and medical institutions. In addition, many Federal agencies such as the Defense Department and the Public Health Service rely upon this Bureau for basic research data on dietary and nutritional matters.

*Bureau of Animal Industry.*—The Committee recommends a total of \$26,711,500 for the activities of this Bureau for 1954. This represents a decrease of \$85,962 below the 1953 appropriations and a reduction in the 1954 budget of \$863,500. An increase of \$37,500 is included for research on the "air-sae" disease of poultry, and an additional \$47,000 is provided for research on two diseases known as "atrophic rhinitis" and "erysipelas" which have recently become a serious threat to the swine industry. Funds recommended also provide an increase of \$100,000 for three phases of the Bureau's work: inspection at ports of entry, control and eradication of cattle fever ticks, and control of hog cholera vaccines. This is offset by a reduction in funds for brucellosis indemnities which will be possible under changed regulations of the Department.

*Bureau of Dairy Industry.*—An appropriation of \$1,659,500 is recommended for 1954, an increase of \$69,445 over 1953 and a reduction of \$155,500 below the budget estimates for 1954. The additional funds recommended will enable the Bureau to increase research designed to help the dairy industry meet surplus butter problems.

*Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.*—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,625,000 for 1954, an increase of \$125,478 over 1953 and a decrease from the 1954 budget of \$375,000. The amount recommended provides increases of \$115,000 for research on cotton and \$10,000 for studies on food preservation. Evidence presented to the Committee demonstrates clearly that lack of research on cotton has contributed to the loss of large markets to synthetic fibres. In view of impending acreage controls on cotton, the Committee believes that all possible action should be taken to enable this commodity to maintain its competitive position in the markets. The small increase of \$10,000 for research on food preservation will enable the Bureau to speed up its work on dehydrating fruits and vegetables. The ultimate savings to the consumer in handling, transportation and refrigeration of foods make this a very promising line of research.

It is important to note that 42 percent of the regular funds of this Bureau is used for research projects directly related to the military needs of the Defense Department.

*Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering.*—A total of \$11,760,000, an increase of \$175,072 over 1953 and a decrease in the 1954 estimates of \$630,000 is recommended for 1954. The increase includes \$100,000 for research on field crops to provide higher yield and greater disease resistance, \$50,000 for research on citrus, and \$25,000 to cover additional labor, fertilizers, sprays and equipment at the National Arboretum. Future increased demand for food and the constant threat to our food supply from new types of diseases make increased research on our basic food crops essential. The discovery of new races of stem-rust of wheat and diseases of barley, oats, and other basic crops presents a serious threat to future production unless our scientists can keep ahead of these problems. The Committee believes that inadequate funds have been available for research on all these major crops, particularly oats.

Tristeza, or quick decline, the citrus disease which destroyed over 400,000 trees in California, has been discovered recently in Florida and Louisiana and is becoming a serious threat to citrus growers in all parts of the country. Recognizing this problem, Congress authorized \$125,000 last year for the construction of a citrus research laboratory in Florida. The small increase provided in this bill will permit more adequate staffing of this research unit to meet the problems confronting the citrus industry.

*Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*—The Committee recommends a total of \$12,175,760 for 1954, including \$3,888,760 for insect investigations, \$5,187,000 for insect and plant disease control, \$2,600,000 for plant quarantines, and \$500,000 for the control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases. This amount is \$1,012,408 below 1953 appropriations and is a reduction of \$1,414,240 below the 1954 budget estimates.

The revised budget received in March recommends a decrease of \$100,000 in Japanese beetle research and an increase of \$288,140 for research on weevils, mites, and other stored products insects, and on pink bollworm and biological control of insects. The Committee recommends that the funds to be made available by discontinuance of Japanese beetle research be applied to the new work proposed, with particular attention to pink bollworm.

The revised budget recommends the discontinuance of the Federal quarantine on Japanese beetle, and the elimination of Federal participation in programs for eradication of the sweet potato weevil and the phony peach and peach mosaic. In view of the problems involved in transferring this responsibility to the States, particularly since many State legislatures have adjourned for the year without making provision for such work, sufficient funds have been included to permit the Bureau to continue these programs on a somewhat reduced basis until satisfactory arrangements have been worked out.

The Committee has made a reduction of \$58,300 in the Hall Scale eradication program. A special committee investigation made several years ago indicates that eradication under this program has been very effective and should be completed by the end of the present fiscal year.

Accordingly, half of the funds for this work have been eliminated on the basis that the program should be liquidated during the coming year. The action of the Committee on these programs is summarized below:

	Available 1953	Recommended 1954	Reduction
Japanese beetle.....	\$482, 700	\$325, 000	—\$157, 700
Sweetpotato weevil.....	238, 000	119, 000	—119, 000
Phony peach and peach mosaic.....	156, 100	78, 100	—78, 000
Hall scale eradication.....	117, 200	58, 900	—58, 300
Total.....	994, 000	581, 000	—413, 000

A reduction of \$100,000 below the current funds for plant quarantine work is recommended. Evidence before the Committee discloses that customs inspectors now perform quarantine inspection work during certain periods of the day. This would indicate that an extension of such an arrangement would be entirely feasible.

The amount for emergency control of insect and plant diseases has been reduced to the expenditure level of the past few years.



## CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

	Forest Pest Control Act	White-pine blister rust	Total
Appropriations, 1953.....	\$3,350,000	\$3,299,434	\$6,649,434
Budget estimates, 1954.....	3,350,000	4,000,000	7,350,000
Recommended, 1954.....	2,300,000	3,000,000	5,300,000
Comparison:			
1953 appropriations.....	-1,050,000	-299,434	-1,349,434
1954 estimates.....	-1,050,000	-1,000,000	-2,050,000

The programs conducted under this appropriation are for the purpose of suppressing and eliminating destructive insect pests and diseases that threaten timber areas. Programs are carried on under the direction and leadership of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, in cooperation with the Forest Service and various bureaus of the Interior Department.

The Committee recommends a total of \$5,300,000 for 1954, including \$2,300,000 for the Forest Pest Control Act and \$3,000,000 for white pine blister rust. The reduction for forest pest control results from the completion of work on the spruce bud worm in Oregon and Washington, the southern pine beetle, and the Engelmann spruce bark beetle in Colorado. The increase requested for the Montana-Idaho spruce bark beetle is not recommended in view of the large amounts approved for access roads to handle this problem through logging and salvage operations. The Committee expects to look into this entire problem next fall.

## FOREST SERVICE

Appropriations, 1953.....	\$68,483,103
Budget estimates, 1954.....	<sup>1</sup> 65,136,000
Recommended, 1954.....	65,429,408
Comparison:	
1953 appropriations.....	-3,053,695
1954 estimates.....	+293,408

<sup>1</sup> An additional estimate of \$9,950,000 for access roads in North Idaho and Montana is not included in this figure. The Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953, includes \$5,000,000 of this request leaving \$4,950,000 of the proposed increase for consideration in this bill.

The Forest Service engages in three main lines of work: (1) management, protection and development of National Forests, (2) cooperation with States and private forest land owners in connection with fire protection, forest tree planting, forest management, and extension, and (3) forest and range research.

*Salaries and expenses.*—A total of \$41,015,700 is recommended for 1954, including \$29,665,700 for protection and management of the National Forests, \$6,000,000 for fighting forest fires, and \$5,350,000 for forest research. This amount is \$305,961 below the 1953 appropriation and \$1,800,300 under the 1954 budget. The Committee recommends reductions of \$653,661 under the protection and management fund, which can be made by the institution of economies in various activities of the Forest Service. An increase of \$150,000 is recommended to handle increased timber sales in 1954 estimated at around five billion board feet. An increase of \$250,000 is also provided to improve serious sanitary conditions in the recreational areas and camp grounds of the National Forests. A slight reduction in



research funds is recommended in view of information before the Committee indicating lack of results from experiments at such places as the desert range research station in Utah.

Several years ago the Committee inserted language authorizing the institution of cooperative arrangements with States and local organizations relative to research stations and experimental forests. The Committee feels that the Forest Service should continue to expand this means of meeting the research needs in those areas not now covered by existing appropriations.

*Forest roads and trails.*—The revised budget includes an increase of \$9,950,000 for the construction of access roads in North-Idaho and Montana to meet a serious infestation of spruce bark beetle in that area. In view of the urgency of letting road contracts this spring, the Committee placed \$5,000,000 of this increase in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953. The amount recommended in the bill for 1954 includes the 1953 appropriation level of \$11,071,958 to cover the regular continuing needs for maintenance and construction of roads and trails, plus one-half of the funds in this estimate for the Idaho-Montana program. As indicated under the appropriation for the control of forest pests, the Committee expects to re-examine this program next fall.

*Acquisition of lands for national forests, Weeks Act.*—The budget estimate of \$75,000 is recommended for this purpose for 1954 in view of the improvements in administration of the National Forests which are possible through the acquisition of small isolated private tracts within national forest boundaries. These purchases must be made within forest boundaries and must have the consent of the local government units concerned.

*State and private forestry cooperation.*—An appropriation of \$10,792,708, which is \$185,292 under the 1954 budget and \$71,776 below current operations, is recommended for 1954. This amount will continue the current level of operations for the cooperative programs with State and private land owners for the maintenance and improvement of the forestry areas of the country.

*Cooperative range improvements.*—This item provides for the protection and improvement of ranges on the National Forests through the construction and maintenance of such things as fences, stock watering facilities, bridges, and corrals. The funds are obtained by setting aside a portion of amounts received from grazing receipts. The amount recommended in this bill, \$531,000, will be derived from receipts from grazing in the calendar year 1952.

#### FLOOD PREVENTION

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$5, 719, 833
Budget estimate, 1954.....	15, 566, 000
Recommended, 1954 .....	7, 000, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	+1, 280, 167
1954 estimate.....	—8, 566, 000

The flood prevention activities of the Department consists of river basin planning, preliminary examination and survey of watersheds, preparation of survey reports, and installation of watershed improvement measures to retard run-off and water flow and to prevent erosion. The Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service have the primary responsibility for this work.

The amount recommended for 1954, \$7,000,000 provides an additional \$1,280,167 for work on the eleven existing major watersheds. Information presented to the committee indicates that the measures installed to date are demonstrating successful results, but that, at the present rate of progress, it will take 40 years or more to complete most of these projects.

#### WATERSHED PROTECTION

Numerous members of Congress and others have brought to the Committee's attention the urgent need for solving the watershed treatment problems through pilot plant work on small tributaries throughout the country.

According to information received from the Department, there are a total of 99 areas where detailed studies have been completed and where this work is needed. Funds included under this heading in the accompanying bill provide for watershed treatment work on fifty locations considered as "pilot plant" areas to determine the ultimate value of this work. The total limit of Federal cost on all fifty projects is \$29,000,000 and total expenditures on any one project will not exceed \$3,000,000. Department officials state that priority of selection of the projects to be undertaken will be based on the degree of local interest and ability of local organizations to provide 50 percent or more of the funds required, in addition to urgency of specific problems involved in such watersheds.

The program recommended is to be carried out under Public Law 46—74th Congress, which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct surveys, investigations and research relating to the character of soil erosion and preventive measures needed, and to carry out preventive measures, including, but not limited to, engineering operations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use of land. It is the intention of the Committee that this program be carried out in accordance with the authority contained in this Act.

#### SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

	Salaries and expenses	Water conservation and utilization projects	Total
Appropriations, 1953.....	\$61,844,014	\$425,500	\$62,269,514
Budget estimates, 1954.....	65,806,000	685,000	66,491,000
Recommended, 1954.....	60,844,014	425,500	61,269,514
Comparison:			
1953 appropriations.....	-1,000,000	0	-1,000,000
1954 estimates.....	-4,961,986	-259,500	-5,221,486

This program provides technical aid in bringing about physical adjustments in land use that will conserve soil and water resources, establish a permanent and balanced agriculture, and reduce the hazards of floods and sedimentation. The work consists primarily of performing research on cause and correction of soil erosion and water loss, furnishing technical assistance to conservation districts throughout the country, developing and managing utilization projects in areas of sub-marginal land, and carrying on water conservation and utilization activities.



The funds recommended for salaries and expenses for 1954 provide the same amount for technical assistance to soil conservation districts as is available for the fiscal year 1953. Since new soil conservation districts have not been organized as rapidly as expected during the fiscal years 1952 and 1953, continuation of the present level of funds will meet the needs of all districts in 1954, including those which expect to be organized in that year.

A reduction of \$1,000,000 is made in the operation of soil conservation nurseries. Sufficient funds have been retained to permit the Service to continue the most essential work until arrangements can be made to turn it over to States, soil conservation districts, or other local organizations.

The increase requested for work on water conservation and utilization projects is not recommended. Funds which will be released by completion of existing projects should be used to meet the increase proposed.

The Committee suggests that the Secretary make a special study of the need to continue the regional offices of this organization. Savings which might be developed from such a study should be utilized for the employment of additional technicians in the field.

#### AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$251, 747, 866
Estimate, 1954.....	252, 436, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	211, 982, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	—39, 765, 866
1954 estimate.....	—40, 454, 000

This program is authorized under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act as amended. The purposes of the Act include restoring and improving soil fertility, reducing erosion caused by wind and water, and conserving water on the land. The program offers assistance to individual farmers and ranchers in all of the 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for carrying out approved soil-building and soil-water conserving practices on their farms.

Despite the large reduction in the appropriation recommended for 1954, the Committee expects the Department to meet all commitments made to farmers under the announced program for the 1953 crop year. If this amount should prove to be insufficient to meet such obligations, the Department is expected to take whatever action may be necessary to secure the additional funds needed.

An advance authorization for the 1954 crop year of \$195,000,000 is recommended. In view of the alarming rate at which the soil of this nation is being lost and depleted, the Committee feels that this is the minimum which the nation should invest in preservation of its soil.

The Committee has felt for many years that increased attention should be given to those practices which have more than annual benefits to the soil. It is recognized, however, that application of such a national policy at the local level will not be entirely uniform since the permanent value of certain practices will vary in different areas of the country.

## PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1953-----	\$172, 982, 851
Budget estimates, 1954-----	168, 483, 505
Recommended, 1954-----	190, 764, 505
Comparison:	
1953 appropriations-----	+17, 781, 654
1954 estimates-----	+22, 281, 000

The Production and Marketing Administration administers its activities through the following appropriations: agricultural adjustment programs, sugar act, school lunch act, removal of surplus agriculture commodities, and marketing services. In addition, the Administration has been delegated authority to administer price support and related programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Also, the Administration is responsible for carrying out the agricultural conservation program, although the responsibility for major policy has been transferred recently to the Assistant Secretary in charge of the research, extension, and land use activities of the Department.

*Agricultural adjustment programs.*—A total of \$35,500,000 is recommended for 1954, including \$13,781,000 for establishing controls on wheat, \$15,469,000 for establishing controls on cotton, \$6,000,000 for continuation of controls on peanuts and tobacco, and \$250,000 for assistance to selective service authorities in connection with farm labor problems. The amount recommended is a reduction of \$100,000 below the revised estimates.

In view of the importance of the measurement of the 1953 cotton acreage in establishing acreage allotments for 1954, the Committee directs that acreage planted to cotton this year be measured as soon as possible within the amounts recommended in this appropriation.

*Sugar Act.*—The Committee recommends \$59,645,000 for 1954, a decrease of better than \$5,000,000 below the 1953 appropriation and the 1954 budget estimate. These funds, which are expended under the Sugar Act of 1948, are used to establish consumption requirements, administer quotas, and make payments to domestic producers of cane and beet sugar who meet specified conditions, based on quantity of production. From the inception of the program in 1938 through the fiscal year 1952, collections from excise and import taxes under this program have been \$1,053,162,686, while expenditures have amounted to \$802,233,655.

*School lunch program.*—The Committee recommends continuation of this program at the level which has been in effect since 1950, in view of the increase of around 8 percent each year in numbers of school children participating, and in view of the evidence of benefits derived from the program. The amount approved, \$83,365,000 is the same as the 1953 appropriation and the 1954 budget estimate. Testimony before the committee indicates that the direct cash assistance per meal from Federal funds has decreased from 8.5 cents in 1947 to 4.9 cents in 1953. This is offset to some extent by additional food assistance from section 32 and similar funds.

*Marketing services.*—An appropriation of \$12,254,505 is recommended for 1954, an increase of \$780,480 over 1953 and a decrease of \$164,000 under the 1954 budget. The increase provides \$12,000 for establishment of several additional marketing news offices, where State funds are available on a 50-50 matching basis. It also includes \$768,505 to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for costs incurred for inspecting and grading tobacco under the Tobacco Inspec-



tion Act of 1935 and for classing cotton under the Smith-Doxey Act of 1937. This reimbursable arrangement was established several years ago when it became apparent that it was less costly to finance these services through Commodity Credit Corporation funds than by establishing full-time, year-around offices under regular appropriations for this activity.

## COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$725, 000
Budget estimate, 1954.....	725, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	700, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	—25, 000
1954 estimate.....	—25, 000

The principal functions of this organization are to prevent commodity price manipulations and corners, to prevent dissemination of false and misleading information effecting commodity prices, to protect hedgers against fraud and manipulative practices, to insure proper use of funds by brokers, and to provide information to the public regarding trading operations and contract markets. By deferring the imposition of limits on additional commodities during 1954 and by making other administrative savings, a reduction of \$25,000 is possible in 1954.

## FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$8, 500, 000
Budget estimate, 1954.....	7, 948, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	7, 350, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	—1, 150, 000
1954 estimate.....	—598, 000

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation was created in 1938 to furnish protection to the farmers against crop loss from unavoidable causes. The purpose of the program is to promote the national welfare by improving the economic stability of agriculture through a sound system of insurance protection. The program provides farmers with a measure of financial security against production risks which cause unavoidable loss from such causes as drought, flood, hail, wind, frost, winter-kill, lightening, fire, excessive rain, snow, wildlife, hurricane, tornado, insect infestation, and plant disease.

Crop year 1953 operations in 922 counties are providing insurance protection of approximately \$412,818,000 in crop investments for an estimated 405,000 farmers. It is proposed to extend the program in crop year 1954 to approximately 15,000 additional farmers with crop protection amounting to \$428,680,000.

The reduction of \$1,150,000 below current year funds will be possible through a further tightening up of administrative activities of the Corporation. Testimony from departmental witnesses indicates that this can be done without jeopardizing the Federal investment in this program.

## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1953-----	\$8, 287, 980
Budget estimate, 1954-----	9, 000, 000
Recommended, 1954-----	7, 775, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation-----	—512, 980
1954 estimate-----	—1, 225, 000

The Rural Electrification Administration conducts two major lending programs: (1) to finance facilities for bringing electric energy to rural areas without central-stations service, and (2) to furnish an improved telephone service in rural areas. All loans must be self-liquidating within a period of not to exceed thirty-five years and bear interest at the rate of 2 percent.

The budget estimate of \$135,000,000 for electrification loans is recommended for 1954, together with a contingency fund of \$30,000,000. This will make possible a total program of \$190,000,000 in view of the availability of an additional \$25,000,000 from carry-overs into 1954. For the telephone program, the Committee recommends \$50,000,000. The reduction of \$15,000,000 in the estimate for 1954 is predicated on the approval of funds in the same amount now pending in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1953.

The decrease of \$512,980 for the salaries and expenses appropriation will be made possible by placing increased reliance on borrowers to prepare their area coverage surveys, loan applications and plans for extension of service to unserved farms, and by requiring borrowers to engage certified public accountants to perform annual operations audits in lieu using REA personnel for this purpose.

The Committee recognizes that adequate telephone service is essential to the economy and welfare of the farm population of the nation. In recent years, considerable progress has been made in furnishing telephone service to rural areas. However, much remains to be done and the Committee urges the furtherance of the rural telephone program by the Rural Electrification Administration in a sound and equitable manner. In keeping with the spirit and intent of the rural telephone act, the Committee believes that REA should more actively encourage the private telephone industry to expand its service into rural areas. There are rural areas which private enterprise cannot or will not serve adequately, and the purpose of the rural telephone program is to make possible the provision of service in such areas. It is the consensus of the Committee that REA should advance Federal funds for the provision of the telephone service in rural areas where private enterprise cannot or will not provide adequate service.

## FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1953-----	\$29, 340, 042
Budget estimate, 1954-----	29, 400, 000
Recommended, 1954-----	27, 600, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation-----	—1, 740, 042
1954 estimate-----	—1, 800, 000



The program of the Farmers' Home Administration includes the following activities: (1) Direct loans and insured loans for the purchase, enlargement and development of family sized farms, (2) production and subsistence loans for farm or operating expenses, (3) loans for the construction, repair or improvement of water facilities in the arid and semi-arid areas in the 17 Western States, (4) loans for the construction, improvement, alteration, repair or replacement of dwellings and other farm buildings, and (5) emergency loans to farmers in disaster areas where the need for agricultural credit is not readily available from other sources.

The loan authorizations recommended for 1954 include \$35,500,000 for farm ownership and housing loans, \$120,000,000 for production and subsistence loans, and \$7,000,000 for water facilities loans. The amounts proposed for 1954 represent a decrease of \$2,500,000 in the budget request for farm ownership and housing loans. The Committee has approved in full the request for production and subsistence and water facilities loans. Information before the Committee indicates that the demand for these loan funds continues to exceed funds authorized. According to testimony received, only 25 percent of applications for water facilities loans and 35 percent of applications for production and subsistence loans are being met in 1953.

For the administrative expenses of this organization, the Committee recommends \$27,600,000, which is \$1,740,042 under the 1953 appropriation and \$1,800,000 less than the 1954 budget. These decreases can be attained by increased efficiency of operations.

In view of the importance of the home management technical assistance activity to the success of this program, the Committee believes that this work should be continued in those areas most in need of the service.

#### FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$429, 720
Budget estimate, 1954.....	431, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	410, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	—19, 720
1954 estimate.....	—21, 000

The Farm Credit Administration is charged with the responsibility of supervising and coordinating the farm credit system, the objectives of which are to provide a dependable source of long-term and short-term credit through coordinated cooperative credit facilities and to obtain loan funds from the investing public without the necessity of the Government guaranteeing the securities issued. This credit is provided through Federal land banks and national farm loan associations, Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit corporations and production credit associations, banks for cooperatives and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

The funds recommended for 1954, \$410,000, will permit continuation of the research and technical assistance activities of this organization at approximately the present level of operation.

## EXTENSION SERVICE

	Payments to States	Salaries and expenses	Total
Appropriation, 1953.....	\$27, 165, 956	\$899, 428	\$28, 065, 384
Estimates, 1954.....	27, 169, 129	1, 030, 000	28, 199, 129
Recommended, 1954.....	27, 165, 956	920, 000	28, 085, 956
Comparison:			
1953 appropriation.....	0	+20, 572	+20, 572
1954 estimate.....	-3, 173	-110, 000	-113, 173

The Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, inaugurated the present nation-wide system of cooperative Federal-state extension work in agriculture and home economics, the activities of which are directed toward the improvement of farm income through the application of science and farm mechanization; the improvement of health through better nutrition and more adequate facilities and services; the improvement of family living through better housing, rural electrification, and more adequate labor saving equipment; the improvement of educational and recreational facilities for the home and the community; the development of a better understanding and more active participation in community, state, national and international affairs; and the conservation of resources for the benefit of the nation. Funds are distributed to each State, Alaska, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, partly on the basis of prescribed amounts and partly on the basis of the rural population, the farm population, and, within limitations, as the Secretary may determine.

Funds for grants to States in 1954 are continued at the current level. The increase of \$20,572 for salaries and expenses is recommended to enable the Federal Extension Service to more adequately meet its responsibilities. While the staff employed by the States under this program has increased approximately 35 percent since 1945, the staff of this office, which provides over-all coordination and supervision, has decreased slightly.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$2, 227, 133
Budget estimate, 1954.....	2, 273, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	2, 188, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	-39, 133
1954 estimate.....	-85, 000

This appropriation includes funds for the immediate Office of the Secretary, the Office of Personnel, the Office of Budget and Finance, the Office of Plant and Operations, and the Office of Hearing Examiners. The reductions recommended herein will be possible through tightening up on administrative activities and by reassigning the major responsibility for flood prevention and watershed treatment work formerly carried in this Office to the Soil Conservation Service.

## OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$2, 352, 024
Budget estimate, 1954.....	2, 500, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	2, 300, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	-52, 024
1954 estimate.....	-200, 000



The Solicitor's Office, as the law office for the Department of Agriculture, performs the legal work arising from all activities of the Department. The reduction of \$52,024 recommended for 1954 can be accomplished through simplification of procedures, organizational realignments, and curtailment of legal review in certain of the activities of the Office.

#### FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$613, 124
Estimates, 1954.....	685, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	673, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	+ 59, 876
1954 estimate.....	- 12, 000

On March 10, 1953, the Secretary of Agriculture issued Supplement 1 to Memorandum No. 1320, creating a Foreign Agricultural Service. This agency will perform the duties formerly undertaken by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

It has long been felt that the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations could be revitalized and reorganized so as to better serve its original and primary purpose, that of providing information regarding supplies and prices of agricultural products in foreign markets and smoothing the economic and diplomatic paths over which export products move. It is particularly important that this be done at this time in view of the increasing difficulties experienced in maintaining foreign markets for American farm products.

Under the reorganization, emphasis will be reoriented toward developing offshore markets for our own agricultural production, including the sending abroad of highly competent agricultural commodity specialists who are thoroughly acquainted with the production and trade problems involving these commodities in the United States and who are capable of analyzing the complex foreign market situations for the guidance of the United States Department of Agriculture and the producers and exporters of these commodities.

It is also understood that under the reorganization, the new Foreign Agricultural Service will participate more actively than its predecessor in negotiations in connection with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to assure more adequate representation and stronger defense of the basic interests of American agriculture under this Agreement and the various trade arrangements with the participating countries.

The Committee recommends \$673,000 for this activity for 1954, which represents an increase of \$59,876 over 1953. The Committee feels that this office can become an extremely important part of the Department and a highly effective part of our international program if this proposed change in emphasis is carried out effectively.

#### OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$1, 251, 201
Budget estimate, 1954.....	1, 300, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	1, 160, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	- 91, 201
1954 estimate.....	- 140, 000

The Office of Information has general direction and supervision over all publications and other information policies and activities of the Department, including the editorial work, illustrating, printing, and distribution of publications, clearance and release of press, radio, and magazine materials, and the preparation and distribution of exhibits and motion pictures. The Office publishes the Yearbook of Agriculture, the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture, and handles all the details of distributing farmers bulletins.

A total of \$1,160,000 is recommended for 1954, which is a reduction of \$91,201 below 1953. This saving will be possible through various economies, including a reduction in the size and content of the Agricultural Yearbook for 1954, a reduction in reprints of "Family Fare", the elimination of large State fair exhibits, and improvements in management practices. Offsetting these savings, several increases are recommended by the Committee. The first is an additional \$25,799 to revise out of date farmers bulletins, one-third of which are now over 10 years old. The second is an additional \$25,000 for the preparation and distribution of agricultural information by television.

#### LIBRARY

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$681, 169
Budget estimate, 1954.....	700, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	673, 800
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	—7, 369
1954 estimate.....	—26, 200

The Library, pursuant to the Departments organic act of 1862, procures and preserves all printed information concerning agriculture. By law and by cooperative agreement with the Library of Congress, the Department of Agriculture Library also serves as the National Agricultural Library of the country.

The Committee recommends \$673,800 for the work of this organization in 1954. The reduction of \$7,369 under 1953 is made up of an additional \$18,831 to meet increased costs of processing publications, and an offsetting decrease of \$26,200 due to closing and reorganizing branch libraries in the field.

#### TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

*Commodity Credit Corporation.*—The sum of \$17,100,000 is recommended for the administrative expenses of this organization for 1954. This is an increase of \$607,890 above the current year and a decrease of \$750,000 in the 1954 estimates. The increase over 1953 is proposed in view of the probability that large crops of cotton and grain will result in a sizeable increase in the workload of the Corporation in the next fiscal year. The additional funds provided herein have been placed in reserve, however, to be released only when the increased workload has actually developed.

*Farm Credit Administration Member Institutions.*—A total of \$3,905,000 is recommended for the administrative expenses of the member institutions of the Farm Credit Administration including \$750,000 for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$1,690,000 for the Federal intermediate credit banks, and \$1,465,000 for the produc-

tion credit corporations. The amount recommended is \$200,000 under current year authorizations and \$156,000 less than the budget estimates for 1954. These authorizations represent limitations on the use of corporate funds of these institutions and are not direct annual appropriations.

### TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

*Research on Strategic and Critical Agricultural Materials.*—The Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of 1946 authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make scientific, technologic, and economic investigations of the feasibility of developing domestic sources of agricultural material or substitutes for materials determined by the Munitions Board to be strategic and critical. This appropriation is to enable the Department to carry out its responsibilities under that Act.

The 1954 budget proposes certain reductions, including the elimination of research on domestic production of natural rubber, a slight curtailment of research on canaigre, and the elimination of work on substitutes for strategic uses of castor oil. The budget also includes an increase of \$23,300 in research on fiber plants as a substitute for jute. The Committee concurs in these proposals, and recommends \$439,500 for 1954, a decrease of \$160,500 below 1953 and \$3,500 below the 1954 estimates.

*Eradication of foot and mouth and other contagious diseases of animals and poultry.*—Since 1948, the Secretary has been authorized to transfer funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to finance the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, subject to reimbursement the following year. The bill for 1953 provides for the cancellation of notes in the amount of \$7,057,575 for expenses incurred by CCC through the fiscal year 1952.

The authority contained in this appropriation to undertake emergency animal disease programs by transfer of funds from other appropriations has been used during the current fiscal year in carrying out the program for eradication of vesicular exanthema in swine. It is estimated that \$2,548,000 will be expended during the current fiscal year on this activity and that \$2,650,000 will be required during the fiscal year 1954.

*International Wheat Agreement.*—The purpose of the International Wheat Agreement, ratified by the United States Senate on June 13, 1949, is to bring about an element of stability in the world wheat trade. The agreement operates to assure supplies of wheat to importing countries and markets for wheat to exporting countries at equitable and stable prices. The amount provided in the bill, \$171,740,395, covers the net costs incurred under this program during the fiscal year 1952.

### TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The general provisions contained in this title are those which have been included by the Committee in the bill for the past several years. All of the provisions have been carried in previous appropriation bills for the Department. No changes from previous language are proposed.



## LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in any appropriation act are included in the bill:

On page 19, line 24, in connection with the Forest Service:

*and not to exceed \$250,000 of such appropriations may be used for the maintenance, improvement, and construction of airplane landing fields in the national forests,*

On page 21, line 12, in connection with the Forest Service:

*not to exceed \$100,000 for the purchase of parcels of land and interests therein in Sanders County, Montana, but such land shall not be acquired without the approval of the local government concerned;*

On page 34, line 5, in connection with agricultural adjustment programs:

*Provided, That \$6,000,000 of this appropriation shall be placed in reserve pending determination by the Secretary as to the necessity of marketing quotas for the 1954 crop of wheat, and this amount shall be released in such sums and at such times as may be determined by the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary.*

On page 50, line 5, in connection with eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals and poultry:

*but not to exceed \$2,650,000 for eradication of vesicular exanthema of swine,*

## COMPLIANCE WITH CLAUSE 3 OF RULE XIII

## PENDING BILL

## EXISTING LAW

On page 10, lines 11 through 15:

Public Law 135, 82d Congress

*Provided, that the proviso permitting reimbursement for meat inspection appearing under the heading "Bureau of Animal Industry, Salaries and expenses, meat inspection" in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952 is hereby repealed.*

Provided, That hereafter reimbursement may be made by any person, firm, or organization for the expenses of meat inspection in excess of those which can be met from the amount appropriated for such purposes each year.

## PERMANENT AUTHORIZATIONS

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1953	Budget estimates, 1954	Increase or decrease
Forest Service:			
Expenses and refunds, brush disposal <sup>1</sup> -----	\$1, 850, 000	\$1, 850, 000	-----
Payments to Minnesota, national forests fund <sup>1</sup> -----	45, 000	45, 000	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico <sup>2</sup> -----	131, 587	131, 587	-----
Payments to States and Territories, national forests fund <sup>1</sup> -----	17, 375, 000	18, 750, 000	+ \$1, 375, 000
Roads and Trails for States, national forests fund <sup>1</sup> -----	6, 950, 000	7, 500, 000	+ 550, 000
Total, Forest Service-----	26, 351, 587	28, 276, 587	+ 1, 925, 000
Soil Conservation Service: Payments due counties, submarginal land program <sup>1</sup> -----	385, 000	385, 000	-----
Production and Marketing Administration:			
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities <sup>2</sup> -----	181, 040, 312	172, 800, 000	- 8, 240, 312
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund <sup>1</sup> -----	390, 000	390, 000	-----
Total, Production and Marketing Administration-----	181, 430, 312	173, 190, 000	- 8, 240, 312
Cooperative agricultural extension work <sup>2</sup> -----	4, 711, 200	4, 711, 200	-----
Total, permanent appropriations-----	212, 878, 099	206, 562, 787	- 6, 315, 312

<sup>1</sup> Special fund accounts.<sup>2</sup> General fund accounts.

## LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

## (TITLE I)

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 authorizations	1954 estimates
Farmers' Home Administration:					
Farm ownership and housing-----	\$38, 000, 000	\$38, 000, 000	\$35, 500, 000	—\$2, 500, 000	—\$2, 500, 000
Production and subsistence-----	120, 000, 000	120, 000, 000	120, 000, 000	-----	-----
Water facilities-----	6, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	-----
Total, Farmers' Home Administration-----	164, 000, 000	165, 000, 000	162, 500, 000	—1, 500, 000	—2, 500, 000
Rural Electrification Administration:					
Electrification-----	50, 000, 000	135, 000, 000	135, 000, 000	+85, 000, 000	-----
Telephone-----	150, 000, 000	65, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	-----	—15, 000, 000
Total, Rural Electrification Administration-----	100, 000, 000	200, 000, 000	185, 000, 000	+85, 000, 000	—15, 000, 000
Total, loan authorizations-----	264, 000, 000	365, 000, 000	347, 500, 000	+83, 500, 000	—17, 500, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$15,000,000 pending in Third Supplemental, 1953.



## CORPORATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATIONS

## (TITLE II)

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with--	
				1953 authorizations	1954 estimates
Commodity Credit Corporation-----	\$16,492,110	\$17,850,000	\$17,100,000	+\$607,890	-\$750,000
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation-----	950,000	800,000	750,000	-200,000	-50,000
Federal intermediate credit banks-----	1,690,000	1,745,000	1,690,000	-----	-55,000
Production credit corporations-----	1,465,000	1,516,000	1,465,000	-----	-51,000
Total, corporate administrative expense limitations-----	20,597,110	21,911,000	21,005,000	+407,890	-906,000

## SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

## (TITLE III)

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with--	
				1953 authorizations	1954 estimates
Research on strategic and critical materials-----	\$600,000	\$443,000	\$439,500	-\$160,500	-\$3,500

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1953, ESTIMATES FOR 1954, AND AMOUNTS  
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1954**

**TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES**

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
Agricultural Marketing Act-----	\$5, 249, 333	\$5, 500, 000	\$5, 500, 000	+\$250, 667	-----
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:					
Economic investigations-----	2, 370, 400	2, 472, 000	2, 120, 000	—250, 400	—\$352, 000
Crop and livestock estimates-----	3, 058, 000	3, 308, 000	3, 158, 000	+100, 000	—150, 000
Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics-----	5, 428, 400	5, 780, 000	5, 278, 000	—150, 400	—502, 000
Agricultural Research Administration:					
Office of Administrator-----	341, 677	367, 000	341, 677	-----	—25, 323
Office of Experiment Stations:					
Payments to States, etc-----	12, 441, 208	13, 453, 708	13, 441, 208	+1, 000, 000	—12, 500
Salaries and expenses-----	380, 000	380, 000	380, 000	-----	-----
Virgin Islands agricultural program-----	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-----	-----
Research on agricultural problems of Alaska-----	270, 000	270, 000	270, 000	-----	-----
Total, Office of Experiment Stations-----	13, 191, 208	14, 203, 708	14, 191, 208	+1, 000, 000	—12, 500
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics-----	1, 413, 702	1, 565, 000	1, 404, 500	—9, 202	—160, 500

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953, estimates for 1954, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1954—Con.*

### TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
Bureau of Animal Industry:					
Animal research-----	\$3, 831, 652	\$4, 360, 000	\$3, 916, 500	+\$84, 848	-\$443, 500
Animal disease control and eradication-----	8, 805, 810	9, 055, 000	8, 635, 000	-170, 810	-420, 000
Meat inspection-----	14, 160, 000	14, 160, 000	14, 160, 000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Animal Industry-----	26, 797, 462	27, 575, 000	26, 711, 500	-85, 962	-863, 500
Bureau of Dairy Industry-----	1, 590, 055	1, 815, 000	1, 659, 500	+69, 445	-155, 500
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry-----	7, 499, 522	8, 000, 000	7, 625, 000	+125, 478	-375, 000
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:					
Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering re- search-----	11, 435, 928	12, 165, 000	11, 586, 000	+150, 072	-579, 000
National Arboretum-----	149, 000	225, 000	174, 000	+25, 000	-51, 000
Total, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering-----	11, 584, 928	12, 390, 000	11, 760, 000	+175, 072	-630, 000
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:					
Insect investigations-----	3, 888, 760	4, 190, 000	3, 888, 760	-----	-301, 240
Insect and plant disease control-----	5, 599, 408	5, 600, 000	5, 187, 000	-412, 408	-413, 000



Plant quarantines-----	2,700,000	2,800,000	2,600,000	-100,000	-200,000
Emergency outbreaks of insect and plant diseases-----	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	-500,000	-500,000
Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine-----	13,188,168	13,590,000	12,175,760	-1,012,408	-1,414,240
Total, Agricultural Research Administration-----	75,606,722	79,505,708	75,869,145	+262,423	-3,636,563
Control of forest pests-----	6,649,434	7,350,000	5,300,000	-1,349,434	-2,050,000
Forest Service:					
Salaries and expenses:					
National forest protection and management-----	29,919,361	31,253,700	29,665,700	-253,661	-1,588,000
Fighting forest fires-----	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	-----	-----
Forest research-----	5,402,300	5,562,300	5,350,000	-52,300	-212,300
Total, salaries and expenses-----	41,321,661	42,816,000	41,015,700	-305,961	-1,800,300
Forest roads and trails-----	<sup>1</sup> 16,071,958	<sup>2</sup> 11,267,000	13,546,000	-2,525,958	+2,279,000
Acquisition of land for national forests:					
Weeks Act-----	75,000	75,000	75,000	-----	-----
Superior National Forest-----	150,000	-----	-----	-150,000	-----
Special acts-----	(141,680)	(141,680)	0	(-141,680)	(-141,680)
Total, land acquisition-----	225,000	75,000	75,000	-150,000	-----
State and private forestry cooperation-----	10,864,484	10,978,000	10,792,708	-71,776	-185,292

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$5,000,000 pending in Third Supplemental, 1953.<sup>2</sup> Revised budget increased figure to \$21,021,000. Third Supplemental, 1953 includes \$5,000,000 of this amount, leaving \$16,021,000 for consideration in this bill.

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953, estimates for 1954, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1954—Con.*

### TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
Forest Service—Continued					
Cooperative range improvements-----	( \$310, 000)	( \$531, 000)	( \$531, 000)	( + \$221, 000)	-----
Total, Forest Service-----	68, 483, 103	65, 136, 000	65, 429, 408	- 3, 053, 695	+ \$293, 408
Flood prevention-----	5, 719, 833	15, 566, 000	7, 000, 000	+ 1, 280, 167	- 8, 566, 000
Watershed protection-----	-----	-----	5, 000, 000	+ 5, 000, 000	+ 5, 000, 000
Soil Conservation Service:					
Salaries and expenses-----	61, 844, 014	65, 806, 000	60, 844, 014	- 1, 000, 000	- 4, 961, 986
Water conservation and utilization projects-----	425, 500	685, 000	425, 500	-----	- 259, 500
Total, Soil Conservation Service-----	62, 269, 514	66, 491, 000	61, 269, 514	- 1, 000, 000	- 5, 221, 486
Agricultural Conservation program-----	251, 747, 866	252, 436, 000	211, 982, 000	- 39, 765, 866	- 40, 454, 000
Production and Marketing Administration:					
Agricultural adjustment programs-----	* 13, 145, 781	* 8, 000, 000	35, 500, 000	+ 22, 354, 219	+ 27, 500, 000
Sugar Act-----	64, 998, 776	64, 700, 000	59, 645, 000	- 5, 353, 776	- 5, 055, 000
School lunch program-----	83, 364, 269	83, 365, 000	83, 365, 000	+ 731	-----

Marketing services-----	11, 474, 025	12, 418, 505	12, 254, 505	+780, 480	-164, 000
Total, Production and Marketing Administration-----	172, 982, 851	168, 483, 505	190, 764, 505	+17, 781, 654	+22, 281, 000
Commodity Exchange Authority-----	725, 000	725, 000	700, 000	-25, 000	-25, 000
Federal Crop Insurance (administrative expenses)-----	8, 500, 000	7, 948, 000	7, 350, 000	-1, 150, 000	-598, 000
Rural Electrification Administration (S. and E.)-----	8, 287, 980	9, 000, 000	7, 775, 000	-512, 980	-1, 225, 000
Farmers' Home Administration (S. and E.)-----	29, 340, 042	29, 400, 000	27, 600, 000	-1, 740, 042	-1, 800, 000
Farm Credit Administration-----	429, 720	431, 000	410, 000	-19, 720	-21, 000
Extension Service:					
Payments to States, etc-----	27, 165, 956	27, 169, 129	27, 165, 956	-----	-3, 173
Salaries and expenses-----	899, 428	1, 030, 000	920, 000	+20, 572	-110, 000
Total, Extension Service-----	28, 065, 384	28, 199, 129	28, 085, 956	+20, 572	-113, 173
Office of Secretary-----	2, 227, 133	2, 273, 000	2, 188, 000	-39, 133	-85, 000
Office of Solicitor-----	2, 352, 024	2, 500, 000	2, 300, 000	-52, 024	-200, 000
Foreign Agricultural Service-----	613, 124	685, 000	673, 000	+59, 876	-12, 000
Office of Information-----	1, 251, 201	1, 300, 000	1, 160, 000	-91, 201	-140, 000
Library-----	681, 169	700, 000	673, 800	-7, 369	-26, 200
Total, regular activities-----	736, 609, 833	749, 409, 342	712, 308, 328	-24, 301, 505	-37, 101, 014

<sup>3</sup> Includes additional transfer of \$3,150,000 pending in Third Supplemental, 1953.

<sup>4</sup> Revised budget increased this figure to \$35,600,000 to provide for acreage controls on wheat and cotton.





**NOTICE:** This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

**[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]**

**Union Calendar No.**

83<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. R.**

[Report No.      ]

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**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

MAY 14, 1953

Mr. ANDERSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

**A BILL**

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5      ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954,  
6      namely:

## 1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## 2 TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

## 3 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

4 To enable the Secretary to improve and develop, inde-  
5 pendently or through cooperation among Federal and State  
6 agencies, and others, a sound and efficient system for the dis-  
7 tribution and marketing of agricultural products under the  
8 provisions of titles II and III of the Act of August 14, 1946,  
9 as amended (7 U. S. C. 1621-1629), and for expenses  
10 of any advisory committees established as provided in title  
11 III of said Act to assist in effectuating the research and  
12 service work of the Department, \$5,500,000: *Provided*,  
13 That not less than \$600,000 of this amount shall be avail-  
14 able for contracts in accordance with the provisions of  
15 section 205 of said Act: *Provided further*, That the Secre-  
16 tary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of  
17 the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may  
18 be necessary to carry out the functions for which it is made  
19 (but amounts made available to the Office of the Secretary,  
20 Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information, shall not  
21 exceed those which the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing  
22 thereon with representatives of the Department, shall deter-  
23 mine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts  
24 transferred or otherwise made available to other appropria-



tion items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates and for development of foreign markets.

#### BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (7 U. S. C. 411) and related Acts, as follows:

Economic investigations: For conducting investigations and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends, \$2,120,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Eco-

1 nomic investigations'' shall be used for State and county  
2 land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the  
3 maintenance of regional offices.

4 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,  
5 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-  
6 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and  
7 livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,  
8 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and  
9 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-  
10 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin  
11 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),  
12 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts  
13 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended  
14 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$3,158,000: *Pro-*  
15 *vided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall  
16 be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collat-  
17 ing, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers  
18 as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates  
19 of apple production for other than the commercial crop.

20 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

21 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator,  
23 including travel and subsistence expenses of advisory com-  
24 mittees authorized by title III of the Act of August 14, 1946

1 (7 U. S. C. 1628-1629), \$341,677: *Provided*, That of  
2 the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Ad-  
3 ministration, not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for  
4 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706  
5 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as  
6 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
7 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That the several appro-  
8 priations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall  
9 be available for the construction, alteration, and repair of  
10 buildings and improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless  
11 otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building  
12 (excepting headhouses connecting greenhouses and experi-  
13 mental farm houses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total  
14 amount for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500  
15 each shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and  
16 approved therefor, and the cost of altering any one building  
17 during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum  
18 of the cost of the building.

19 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

20 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND

21 PUERTO RICO

22 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto  
23 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance where applicable, to



1 carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating  
2 to agricultural experiment stations:

3 Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7  
4 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams  
5 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),  
6 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,  
7 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),  
8 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act ap-  
9 proved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), sections 3  
10 and 5, \$2,863,708, and sections 9 and 11 of said Act as  
11 added by the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427h,  
12 427j), including administration by the Office of Experi-  
13 ment Stations in the United States Department of Agri-  
14 culture, \$6,000,000, no part of which latter amount shall  
15 be used for beginning construction of any building cost-  
16 ing in excess of \$15,000; Hawaii, the Act approved May  
17 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits  
18 of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii,  
19 \$90,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929  
20 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act  
21 to the Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of  
22 section 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936, as amended  
23 (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending the benefits of the Adams  
24 and Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska, \$62,500;

1 Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as amended  
2 (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of certain  
3 Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments  
4 to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$13,441,208.

#### 5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses in connection with administra-  
7 tion of grants and coordination of research with States pur-  
8 suant to the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906,  
9 February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23, 1929,  
10 March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory  
11 thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f), and  
12 title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by  
13 the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g),  
14 and for the administration, operation, and maintenance of  
15 an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$380,000;  
16 and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual  
17 financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain  
18 whether the expenditures are in accordance with their  
19 provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agri-  
20 cultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines  
21 authorized in said Acts with research of the Department in  
22 similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

#### 23 VIRGIN ISLANDS AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

24 For expenses necessary to carry out an agricultural  
25 program in the Virgin Islands in accordance with the pro-

visions of the Act approved October 29, 1951 (48 U. S. C. 1409m-1409o), \$100,000.

### RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, independently or in cooperation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of Alaska, \$270,000.

### BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses in connection with conducting investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and such economic investigations, including housing and household buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, for coordinating nutrition services made available by Federal, State, and other agencies, and for disseminating useful information on these subjects, \$1,404,500.

### BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigation concerned



1 with the livestock and meat industries and the domestic  
2 raising of fur-bearing animals, as follows:

3 Animal research: For animal husbandry investigations;  
4 investigations of diseases of animals and of tuberculin, serums,  
5 antitoxins, and analogous products; and cooperation in the  
6 administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry,  
7 poultry products, and hatcheries, as authorized by law (7  
8 U. S. C. 429), \$3,916,500.

9 Animal disease control and eradication: For the control  
10 and eradication of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of ani-  
11 mals, avian tuberculosis, brucellosis of domestic animals,  
12 scabies in sheep and cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera  
13 and related swine diseases, and dourine in horses, and other  
14 inspection and quarantine work authorized by law; for super-  
15 vision of the transportation of livestock, including adminis-  
16 tration of the twenty-eight-hour law; for inspection of  
17 vessels; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act of  
18 March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158) and sections 56 to  
19 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7  
20 U. S. C. 851-855), relating to veterinary biological  
21 products, \$8,635,000: *Provided*, That no payment here-  
22 under as compensation for any cattle condemned for  
23 slaughter for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, or brucellosis  
24 shall exceed (1) \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any

1 pure bred animal, (2) one-third of the difference between  
2 the appraised value and the value of salvage thereof, or (3)  
3 the amount paid or to be paid by the State or other cooperat-  
4 ing agency, and no payment hereunder shall be made for  
5 any animal if at the time of test or condemnation it shall  
6 belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or  
7 corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered  
8 for slaughter.

9 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws  
10 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food  
11 products, \$14,160,000: *Provided*, That the proviso permit-  
12 ting reimbursement for meat inspection appearing under the  
13 heading "Bureau of Animal Industry, Salaries and expenses,  
14 meat inspection" in the Department of Agriculture Approp-  
15 riation Act, 1952 is hereby repealed.

16 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

17 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions  
18 of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), includ-  
19 ing investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy  
20 industry, the applicable provisions of the Act of May 9,  
21 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c) ), relating to process or  
22 renovated butter, as amended, and the Act of May 23, 1908  
23 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a) ), insofar as it relates to the exporta-  
24 tion of process or renovated butter, \$1,659,500.

## 1 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

2 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,  
3 and demonstrations established under the provisions of sec-  
4 tion 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agri-  
5 cultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292) ; for  
6 the development of new and extended food, feed, and indus-  
7 trial uses for agricultural commodities, both plant and animal,  
8 and potential replacement crops, and processing, biological,  
9 chemical, physical, pharmacological, toxicological, and tech-  
10 nological investigation thereof, \$7,625,000.

11 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL  
12 ENGINEERING

13 Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research: For  
14 expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and dem-  
15 onstrations concerning plants, soils, and agricultural engi-  
16 neering, including those related to the production, improve-  
17 ment, handling, processing, transportation, and storage of  
18 farm and other crops; control of weeds, plant diseases, and  
19 nematodes; discovery and introduction of new and useful  
20 plants, both foreign and native; soil and water management  
21 to improve soil productivity and to conserve soil and water  
22 resources; the relation of soils to plant, animal, and human  
23 nutrition; fertilizers, liming materials, and soil amendments;  
24 farm machinery and processing equipment; farm buildings,



1 and farm electrification; and for the operation and mainte-  
2 nance of airplanes; \$11,586,000.

3 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-  
4 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-  
5 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.  
6 191-194), \$174,000.

7 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

8 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,  
9 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic  
10 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best  
11 means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to  
12 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and  
13 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related  
14 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of  
15 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best  
16 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect  
17 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,  
18 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee  
19 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.  
20 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149), the  
21 Act of May 9, 1938, relating to grasshoppers, Mormon  
22 crickets, and chinch bugs (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the  
23 Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), as amended,  
24 authorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread  
25 of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation

1 and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase (for emer-  
2 gency replacement only) of not to exceed one, as follows:

3 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects  
4 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest  
5 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range  
6 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other  
7 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and  
8 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;  
9 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to  
10 determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for  
11 investigations in connection with introduction of natural  
12 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the  
13 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects  
14 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,  
15 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in  
16 the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases;  
17 and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including  
18 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their  
19 application; \$3,888,760: *Provided*, That of the amount  
20 allotted for oriental fruitfly, not to exceed \$250,000 may  
21 be used for contracts with public or private agencies  
22 for research in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act  
23 of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i), and the amounts  
24 obligated for contract research shall remain available until  
25 expended.

1        Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out  
2 operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to  
3 prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato  
4 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic,  
5 cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, golden  
6 nematode, citrus blackfly, white-fringed beetle, Hall scale,  
7 and gypsy and brown-tail moths, and grasshoppers, Mormon  
8 crickets, and chinch bugs in accordance with the Act of  
9 May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the en-  
10 forcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with  
11 States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the  
12 Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7  
13 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of such  
14 cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any  
15 infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of  
16 February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with  
17 States in the compensation of growers for losses resulting  
18 from the destruction of or for not planting potatoes and  
19 tomatoes on lands infested or exposed to infestations of the  
20 golden nematode for the purpose authorized by the Golden  
21 Nematode Act (7 U. S. C. 150-150g), \$5,187,000:  
22 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used  
23 to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops,  
24 or other property injured or destroyed, except potatoes and  
25 tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nematode Act:



1 *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary,  
2 no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the con-  
3 trol of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has  
4 provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose,  
5 or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least  
6 equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated,  
7 subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local  
8 authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accom-  
9 plishment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden  
10 nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden  
11 Nematode Act.

12 Plant quarantines: For operations against the introduc-  
13 tion of insect pests or plant diseases into the United States,  
14 including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines and  
15 regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the Plant  
16 Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C.  
17 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-  
18 144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C.  
19 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quarantines as they  
20 pertain to Territories and districts of the United States, for  
21 the enforcement of plant quarantines through inspection in  
22 transit, including the interception and disposition of materials  
23 found to have been transported in violation of Federal plant  
24 quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under the  
25 Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), and enforcement

1 of regulations governing the movement of plants into and  
2 from the District of Columbia promulgated under section 15  
3 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended,  
4 and for inspection and certification of plants and plant prod-  
5 ucts to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries,  
6 as authorized in section 102 of the Organic Act of 1944  
7 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$2,600,000.

8       Emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases: For  
9 expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the joint  
10 resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e),  
11 including the operation and maintenance of airplanes, con-  
12 trol operations in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian  
13 Government or local Canadian authorities, and the employ-  
14 ment of Canadian citizens, \$500,000, which shall be appor-  
15 tioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised  
16 Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said joint resolu-  
17 tion to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions.

#### 18                   CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

19       For expenses necessary for carrying out operations,  
20 measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, con-  
21 trol, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases  
22 which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United  
23 States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto as  
24 may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of

1 August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167),  
2 including the purchase (not to exceed one for emergency  
3 replacement only) and operation and maintenance of air-  
4 planes, and construction and alteration of necessary build-  
5 ings: *Provided*, That the cost of constructing or altering  
6 any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed  
7 \$2,500, as follows:

8 Forest Pest Control Act: For carrying out the pro-  
9 visions of the Act approved June 25, 1947 (16 U. S. C.,  
10 Supp. V, 594-1-594-5), \$2,300,000, of which \$1,900,000  
11 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the  
12 Revised Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said Act  
13 to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions.

14 White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pur-  
15 suant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a),  
16 \$3,000,000, of which \$460,000 shall be available to  
17 the Department of the Interior for the control of  
18 white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands  
19 under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian  
20 tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under  
21 restrictions of the United States; \$1,590,000 to the  
22 Forest Service for the control of white pine blister  
23 rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and



1 \$950,000 to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant  
2 Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of  
3 the entire program, method development, and for  
4 operations conducted under its direction for such control,  
5 including, but not confined to, the control of white pine  
6 blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned  
7 lands.

8 FOREST SERVICE

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed  
11 \$15,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence  
12 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
13 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
14 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; to experiment and make investiga-  
15 tions and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and  
16 lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for  
17 any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the  
18 United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the  
19 proper care of the same; to investigate and test American  
20 timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods, for the  
21 preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investiga-  
22 tions and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable  
23 trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings:  
24 *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected,

1 or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-  
2 supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with  
3 any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower  
4 upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed  
5 \$18,500 (\$22,500 in Alaska) with the exception that any  
6 building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which  
7 was \$18,500 or more, may be improved out of the appropri-  
8 ations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an  
9 amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such  
10 building to protect, administer, and improve the national  
11 forests, including tree planting and other measures to  
12 prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the  
13 formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the  
14 natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to  
15 transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the  
16 national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report,  
17 and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations  
18 made by the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That the ap-  
19 propriations available to the Forest Service for the current  
20 fiscal year may be used for the operation and maintenance of  
21 aircraft, and the purchase of not to exceed three (for replace-  
22 ment only), and not to exceed \$250,000 of such appropria-  
23 tions may be used for the maintenance, improvement, and  
24 construction of airplane landing fields in the national forests,  
25 as follows:

1       National forest protection and management: For the  
2   administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,  
3   and development of the national forests, including the estab-  
4   lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including  
5   the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,  
6   production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and  
7   the care of plantations and young growth; the maintenance of  
8   roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all  
9   other improvements necessary for the proper and economical  
10  administration, protection, development, and use of the na-  
11  tional forests, including experimental areas under Forest  
12  Service administration, except that where direct purchases  
13  will be more economical than construction, improvements  
14  may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$18,500  
15  for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sani-  
16  tary and recreational facilities; timber cultural operations;  
17  development and application of fish and game management  
18  plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for  
19  planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimat-  
20  ing and appraising of timber and other resources and develop-  
21  ment and application of plans for their effective management,  
22  sale, and use; expenses of the National Forest Reservation  
23  Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March  
24  1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514); examination, classification,



1 surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting  
2 exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the bound-  
3 aries of the national forests that may be opened to homestead  
4 settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and  
5 the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as  
6 provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512) ;  
7 investigation and establishment of water rights, including the  
8 purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-  
9 way for use and protection of water rights necessary or  
10 beneficial in connection with the administration and public  
11 use of the national forests; not to exceed \$100,000 for the  
12 purchase of parcels of land and interests therein in Sanders  
13 County, Montana, but such land shall not be acquired with-  
14 out the approval of the local government concerned; and all  
15 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,  
16 protection, and general administration of the national forests;  
17 \$29,665,700.

18       Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest  
19 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administra-  
20 tion, including lands under contract for purchase or in process  
21 of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and for liquida-  
22 tion of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for  
23 such purpose, \$6,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 shall be  
24 apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised

1 Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary to meet emer-  
2 gency conditions.

3 Forest research: For forest research at forest or range  
4 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-  
5 where; in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7,  
6 8, 9, and 10 of the Act approved May 22, 1928, as amended  
7 (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), including the con-  
8 struction and maintenance of improvements; fire, silvicol-  
9 tural, watershed, and other forest investigations and experi-  
10 ments; investigations and experiments to develop improved  
11 methods of management of forest and other ranges; experi-  
12 ments, investigations, and tests of forest products; a com-  
13 prehensive forest survey; and investigations in forest eco-  
14 nomics; \$5,350,000: *Provided*, That funds may be ad-  
15 vanced to cooperators under such regulations as the Secre-  
16 tary may prescribe when such action will stimulate or  
17 facilitate cooperative work.

18 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

19 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions  
20 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved No-  
21 vember 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relat-  
22 ing to forest development roads and trails, including the  
23 construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and

1 trails on experimental areas under Forest Service adminis-  
2 tration, \$13,546,000, which sum is authorized to be appro-  
3 priated by the Act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 786),  
4 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this  
5 appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase,  
6 construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the  
7 storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road  
8 and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost  
9 of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under  
10 this authorization shall not exceed \$18,500 (\$22,500 in  
11 Alaska), with the exception that any building erected,  
12 purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$18,500 or  
13 more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an amount  
14 not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such buildings.

#### 15 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

##### 16 Weeks Act

17 For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions  
18 of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S.  
19 C. 513-519, 521), \$75,000, to be available only for payment  
20 toward the purchase price of any lands acquired, including  
21 the cost of surveys in connection with such acquisition:  
22 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used  
23 for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries



1 of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no part of this  
2 appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land  
3 without the approval of the local government concerned.

4 STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

5 For expenses necessary for cooperation with the various  
6 States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest tree  
7 planting, in forest management and processing, and in farm  
8 forestry extension, pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1950  
9 (16 U. S. C. 568c, 568d), and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5  
10 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 564-568a), and  
11 Acts supplementary thereto; advising timberland owners,  
12 associations, and other appropriate agencies in the applica-  
13 tion of forest management principles to federally owned  
14 lands leased to States and to private forest lands, and advising  
15 wood-using industries in processing of forest products, so as  
16 to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of  
17 the timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the  
18 stabilization of employment and economic continuance of  
19 forest industries; \$10,792,708.

20 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

21 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance  
22 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication  
23 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as author-  
24 ized by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C.  
25 580h), \$531,000, to remain available until expended.

## FLOOD PREVENTION

For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law 738) as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Department, to make preliminary examinations and surveys, and to perform works of improvement, and to plan the agricultural phases of the development of the Columbia Basin area, the Arkansas-White-Red River area, the New England-New York area, the Missouri River area, and the Mississippi River area, including not to exceed \$100,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, to remain available until expended, \$7,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department for flood prevention purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of the county board of supervisors of the county in which such lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee,

1 and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, and Neosho, Cotton-  
2 wood, Verdigris, Caney, and tributaries in Kansas, without  
3 the specific approval of the Board of County Commissioners  
4 of the county in which such lands are situated: *Provided*  
5 *further*, That of the funds available herein, not in excess of  
6 \$6,286,329 (with which shall be merged the unexpended  
7 balance of funds heretofore made available for these pur-  
8 poses) may be expended in watersheds heretofore authorized  
9 by section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22,  
10 1944, for necessary gully control, floodwater detention, and  
11 floodway structures in areas other than those over which the  
12 Department of the Army has jurisdiction and responsibility.

#### 13 WATERSHED PROTECTION

14 For expenses necessary to conduct surveys, investiga-  
15 tions, and research and to carry out preventive measures,  
16 including, but not limited to, engineering operations, methods  
17 of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use  
18 of land, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law  
19 46, Seventy-fourth Congress; \$5,000,000.

#### 20 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

##### 21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions  
23 of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), title  
24 III of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012),  
25 and the Act of August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011 note),



1 including research and investigations into irrigation, drain-  
2 age, and watershed hydrology (including the construction,  
3 operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, sta-  
4 tions, laboratories, plots, and installations); classification  
5 and mapping of soils; preparing conservation plans and  
6 establishing measures to conserve soil and water (includ-  
7 ing farm irrigation and land drainage and such special  
8 measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the sil-  
9 tation of reservoirs); establishment and operation of con-  
10 servation nurseries; development and management of land  
11 utilization project lands and facilities; dissemination of in-  
12 formation; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent  
13 buildings; operation and maintenance of aircraft; and furnish-  
14 ing of subsistence to employees; \$60,844,014: *Provided*, That  
15 the cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as  
16 improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply  
17 or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such  
18 building and with the exception of buildings acquired in  
19 conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes,  
20 shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight buildings to be  
21 constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per  
22 building and except that alterations or improvements to other  
23 existing permanent buildings costing \$2,500 or more may  
24 be made in any fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$500  
25 per building: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-

1 priation shall be available for the construction of any such  
2 building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided*  
3 *further*, That in the State of Missouri, where the State has  
4 established a central State agency authorized to enter into  
5 agreements with the United States or any of its agencies on  
6 policies and general programs for the saving of its soil by  
7 the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation district  
8 in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the  
9 United States with any such soil conservation district shall  
10 have the prior approval of such central State agency before  
11 they shall become effective as to such district: *Provided*  
12 *further*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended  
13 for soil and water conservation operations under the Act  
14 of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), in demonstra-  
15 tion projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000  
16 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence  
17 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
18 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
19 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That qualified  
20 local engineers may be temporarily employed at per diem  
21 rates to perform the technical planning work of the service:  
22 *Provided further*, That the Secretary may sell at market  
23 value any property located in Yalobusha County, Mississippi,  
24 administered under title III of the Act of July 22, 1937  
25 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and suitable for return to private

1 ownership under such terms and conditions as would not con-  
2 flict with the purposes of said Act.

3 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

4 For expenses necessary to carry into effect the functions  
5 of the Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat.  
6 685, 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as  
7 amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (Public Law  
8 132), and September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039),  
9 relating to water conservation and utilization projects, to  
10 remain available until expended, \$425,500, which sum shall  
11 be merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore  
12 appropriated to said Department for the purposes of said  
13 Acts.

14 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

15 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-  
16 visions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conserva-  
17 tion and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29,  
18 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including  
19 not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of  
20 exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and  
21 international fairs within the United States; \$211,982,000,  
22 to remain available until December 31 of the next succeed-  
23 ing fiscal year for compliance with the program of soil-build-  
24 ing practices and soil- and water-conserving practices author-



1 ized under this head in the Department of Agriculture  
2 Appropriation Act, 1953, carried out during the period  
3 July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1953, inclusive, of which  
4 amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance  
5 in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation  
6 practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conservation  
7 practices related directly to flood prevention work in ap-  
8 proved watersheds: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$26,-  
9 178,700 of the total sum provided under this head shall  
10 be available during the current fiscal year for salaries and  
11 other administrative expenses for carrying out such program,  
12 the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be charged  
13 to such limitation; but not more than \$4,500,000 shall  
14 be transferred to the appropriation account, "Admin-  
15 istrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-  
16 ment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to  
17 claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of  
18 the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the  
19 Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the con-  
20 servation practice or practices and has complied with all  
21 other requirements as conditions for such payments and  
22 that the statements and information contained in the applica-  
23 tion for payment are correct and true, to the best of his  
24 knowledge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United

1 States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds  
2 herein appropriated or made available for the functions  
3 assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant  
4 to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23,  
5 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any  
6 regional information employees or any State information  
7 employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of  
8 inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to  
9 individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount  
10 shall be available for salaries and other administrative ex-  
11 penses in connection with the formulation and administration  
12 of the 1954 program of soil-building practices and  
13 soil- and water-conserving practices, under the Act of  
14 February 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to \$195,000,-  
15 000, including administration, and formulated on the basis  
16 of a distribution of the funds available for payments and  
17 grants among the several States in accordance with their  
18 conservation needs as determined by the Secretary, except  
19 that the proportion allocated to any State shall not be  
20 reduced more than 15 per centum from the distribu-  
21 tion for the next preceding program year, and no  
22 participant shall receive more than \$2,500); but the  
23 payments or grants under such programs shall be con-  
24 ditioned upon the utilization of land with respect to  
25 which such payments or grants are to be made in con-

1 formity with farming practices which will encourage and  
2 provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving  
3 practices in the most practical and effective manner and  
4 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined  
5 and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant  
6 to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic  
7 Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b) ), for  
8 the respective States: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
9 5 per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conserva-  
10 tion program for any county may, on the recommendation  
11 of such county committee and approval of the State com-  
12 mittee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation  
13 Service for services of its technicians in formulating and  
14 carrying out the agricultural conservation program in the  
15 participating counties, and the funds so allotted may be  
16 placed in a single account for each State, and shall not be  
17 utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for any purpose  
18 other than technical and other assistance in such counties:  
19 *Provided further*, That not to exceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per centum of  
20 the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for  
21 any State may be utilized in determining the most needed  
22 conservation practices on individual farms for which Federal  
23 assistance shall be given: *Provided further*, That such  
24 amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds, ferti-  
25 lizers, lime, trees, or any other farming material, or any



1 soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agri-  
2 cultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming  
3 practices approved by the Secretary under programs pro-  
4 vided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any  
5 funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office,  
6 corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such  
7 Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the  
8 payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has  
9 been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act to  
10 prevent pernicious political activities", approved August 2,  
11 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance  
12 with the provisions of title 18, United States Code, section  
13 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such section  
14 which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the  
15 payment of personal services or other expenses designed to  
16 influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or  
17 oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except  
18 upon request of any Member or through the proper official  
19 channels.

## 20 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

### 21 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

22 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out  
23 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant  
24 to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment  
25 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), and to

1 provide advice and assistance to selective service authorities  
2 in connection with farm labor, \$35,500,000, of which not  
3 more than \$5,500,000 shall be transferred to the appropria-  
4 tion account "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agri-  
5 cultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided*, That \$6,000,-  
6 000 of this appropriation shall be placed in reserve pending  
7 determination by the Secretary as to the necessity of market-  
8 ing quotas for the 1954 crop of wheat, and this amount shall  
9 be released in such sums and at such times as may be  
10 determined by the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary.

#### 11 SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

12 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-  
13 visions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160),  
14 \$59,645,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next  
15 succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (includ-  
16 ing transfers) from this appropriation for other than pay-  
17 ments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,445,000.

#### 18 SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

19 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of  
20 the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760),  
21 \$83,365,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation  
22 shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said  
23 Act.

## MARKETING SERVICES

For expenses necessary for acquiring and diffusing market information on agricultural commodities, food products and byproducts, the standardization, classification, grading, handling, storage, and marketing thereof, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm and food products throughout the world, the analysis of cotton fiber, the classing of cotton for producer members of cotton quality improvement groups, the establishment of classification standards and maintenance of an inspection service for tobacco (7 U. S. C. 471-476, 501-508, 511-511q) ; for investigating and certifying, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition of any agricultural commodity or food product, whether raw or processed, and any product containing an agricultural commodity or derivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including the collection of such fees as are reasonable and as nearly as may cover the cost of the service rendered; for performing



1 the duties imposed upon the Secretary by chapter 14 of the  
 2 Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26  
 3 U. S. C. 1920-1935); and for carrying into effect the  
 4 United States Cotton Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 51-65), the  
 5 United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), the  
 6 Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), section 201 (a) to  
 7 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment  
 8 Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), including not to exceed  
 9 \$25,000 for employment at rates not to exceed \$100 per  
 10 diem, pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a),  
 11 of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended  
 12 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
 13 55a), the Acts to provide standards for containers for fruits  
 14 and vegetables (15 U. S. C. 251-257i), the United States  
 15 Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the Federal Seed  
 16 Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers and Stockyards  
 17 Act (7 U. S. C. 181-229), the Federal Insecticide, Fungi-  
 18 cide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U. S. C. 135-135k), and the  
 19 Tobacco Plant and Seed Exportation Act (7 U. S. C. 516),  
 20 \$11,486,000.

#### 21 REPAYMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

22 For reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation  
 23 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Marketing serv-  
 24 ices", fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon through

June 30, 1953), pursuant to authority contained under the head "Marketing services" in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading tobacco and classing cotton without charge to producers, as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 473a, 511d), \$768,505.

#### COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$700,000.

#### FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

For operating and administrative expenses, \$7,350,000.

#### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924), as follows:

#### LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural Electrification program, \$135,000,000; and rural telephone program, \$50,000,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed \$30,000,000 for the rural electrification program, may be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent

1 that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal  
2 year 1954, under the then existing conditions, for the ex-  
3 peditious and orderly development of the program.

#### 4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For administrative expenses, including not to exceed  
6 \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed  
7 \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence  
8 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
9 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August  
10 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$7,775,000.

#### 11 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

12 To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and the  
13 related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm  
14 Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031); the Farm-  
15 ers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note;  
16 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C. Code 535;  
17 60 Stat. 1062-1080); the Act of July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C.  
18 436-439); the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended (16  
19 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), for the development of  
20 facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and  
21 semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title  
22 V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1471-1483),  
23 as amended by the Housing Act of 1952 (Public Law 531.  
24 approved July 14, 1952), relating to financial assistance  
25 for farm housing; the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation



1 Trust Liquidation Act, approved May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C.  
2 440-444) ; and the Act to direct the Secretary of Agricul-  
3 ture to convey certain mineral interests, approved September  
4 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039) , as follows:

5 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

6 For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes  
7 under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,  
8 as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition and  
9 preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing  
10 several authorities) : Title I and section 43 of title IV of  
11 the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and  
12 title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, (except  
13 grants under 504 (a) ) , \$35,500,000, of which not to exceed  
14 \$5,000,000 of the amount available for the purposes of title  
15 I and section 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,  
16 as amended, may be distributed to States and Territories  
17 without regard to farm population and prevalence of tenancy,  
18 in addition to the amount otherwise distributed thereto, for  
19 loans in reclamation projects and to entrymen on unpatented  
20 public land (sums available for loans under title V of the  
21 Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to remain available until  
22 expended) ; title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,  
23 as amended, \$120,000,000; the Act of August 28, 1937, as  
24 amended, \$7,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the  
25 foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed in one account

1 from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the  
2 provisions set forth under this head in the Department of  
3 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For the making, servicing, and collecting of loans and  
6 insured mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made  
7 under prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to  
8 Farmers' Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers'  
9 Home Administration Act of 1946, the extension of financial  
10 assistance under the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and  
11 the administration of assets transferred under subsection 2  
12 (f) of the Act of May 3, 1950, \$27,600,000, together with  
13 a transfer to this appropriation item of not to exceed  
14 \$325,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges  
15 made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12  
16 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

17 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

18 For necessary expenses, including library membership  
19 fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to mem-  
20 bers only or to members at a lower price than to others,  
21 payment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed  
22 \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the  
23 Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833); \$410,000,  
24 together with not to exceed \$2,135,500 of receipts from  
25 Farm Credit agencies, to be advanced to this appropriation,

1 to cover the cost of supervision, facilities, examinations, and  
2 other services rendered to such agencies; \$2,545,500.

### 3 EXTENSION SERVICE

#### 4 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

5 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto  
6 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

7 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928  
8 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones  
9 Act, section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935  
10 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,  
11 section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as  
12 amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1),  
13 \$12,496,827; additional extension work, the Act approved  
14 April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000;  
15 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.  
16 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the  
17 Territory of Alaska, \$17,300, and the Act approved Octo-  
18 ber 27, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-4, 5), extending to the  
19 Territory of Alaska the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act  
20 and sections 21 and 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones  
21 Act, \$42,558; Puerto Rico, section 3 of the Act of March 4,  
22 1931 (7 U. S. C. 386f), authorizing extension of the Capper-  
23 Ketcham Act to Puerto Rico, \$32,131; the Act approved  
24 August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the



1 benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto  
2 Rico, \$408,000; and the Act approved October 26, 1949  
3 (7 U. S. C. 343d-2, 3), extending the benefits of section 23  
4 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico,  
5 \$101,090; and section 506a of title V of the Housing Act  
6 of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1476), \$33,050; in all, payments to  
7 States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$27,165,956.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of  
10 the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C.  
11 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto,  
12 and to coordinate the extension work of the Department  
13 and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions,  
14 \$920,000.

15 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

16 For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agricul-  
17 ture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle  
18 for replacement only; travel expenses, including examina-  
19 tion of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery,  
20 supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and  
21 drayage charges; advertising of bids, communication service,  
22 postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other  
23 miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided  
24 for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the  
25 Department of Agriculture, \$2,188,000, together with such

1 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are  
2 provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal  
3 year for such services and expenses, which several amounts or  
4 portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not  
5 exceeding a total of \$101,280, shall be transferred to and  
6 made a part of this appropriation.

#### 7 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

8 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or  
9 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field  
10 service, \$2,300,000, together with such amounts from other  
11 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the  
12 schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such  
13 expenses which several amounts not exceeding a total of  
14 \$318,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of this  
15 appropriation.

#### 16 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

17 For necessary expenses for the Foreign Agricultural  
18 Service and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and  
19 integrate activities of the Department in connection with  
20 foreign agricultural work, \$673,000.

#### 21 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of Information for  
23 the dissemination of agricultural information and the coordi-  
24 nation of informational work and programs authorized by  
25 Congress in the Department, \$1,160,000, together with such

1 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are  
2 provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal  
3 year for such expenses, which several amounts not exceeding  
4 a total of \$16,014 shall be transferred to and made a part of  
5 this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to exceed  
6 \$560,000 may be used for farmers' bulletins, which shall be  
7 adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections  
8 of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which  
9 shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks  
10 furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in  
11 Congress, as they shall direct (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less  
12 than two hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty  
13 copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives  
14 of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the  
15 Yearbook of Agriculture) as authorized by section 73 of the  
16 Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241) : *Provided*,  
17 That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by  
18 the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be  
19 used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of  
20 section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
21 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
22 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That no part  
23 of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or  
24 maintenance of regional or State field offices, or for the  
25 compensation of employees in such offices.



## LIBRARY

For necessary expenses, including dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; \$673,800.

## TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1954 for such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$17,100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That \$600,000 of this authorization shall be placed in reserve to

1 be apportioned pursuant to Section 3679 of the Revised  
2 Statutes, as amended, for use only in such amounts and  
3 at such times as may become necessary to carry out  
4 program operations; *Provided further*, That all necessary  
5 expenses (including legal and special services performed  
6 on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal  
7 services) in connection with the acquisition, operation,  
8 maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or  
9 personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which  
10 it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged  
11 collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses  
12 for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That the Secretary  
13 of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to dis-  
14 charge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation  
15 to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling notes issued by  
16 the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the  
17 amount of the capital impairment determined by the ap-  
18 praisal of June 30, 1952, pursuant to sections 1 and 4  
19 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C.  
20 713a-1, 4), \$96,205,161.

21 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed  
22 \$750,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the  
23 funds of the Corporation shall be available for admin-  
24 istrative expenses, including employment on a contract or

1 fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the per-  
2 formance of special services, including legal services, and  
3 the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks,  
4 national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and  
5 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of  
6 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h) ; and said  
7 total sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished  
8 and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration  
9 central office, interest expense, and expenses in connection  
10 with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement,  
11 protection, or disposition of real or personal property be-  
12 longing to the Corporation or in which it has an interest:  
13 *Provided*, That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year  
14 all cash funds in excess of the estimated operating require-  
15 ments for the current fiscal year shall be declared as  
16 dividends and paid into the general fund of the Treasury:  
17 *Provided further*, That the aggregate amount of bonds the  
18 Corporation may issue and have outstanding at any one  
19 time shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

20 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed  
21 \$1,690,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of  
22 the funds of the banks shall be available for adminis-  
23 trative expenses and services performed for the banks by  
24 other Government agencies (except services and facilities



1 furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit  
2 Administration central office, and services performed by any  
3 Federal Reserve bank and by the United States Treasury  
4 in connection with the financial transactions of the banks) ;  
5 and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense,  
6 legal and special services performed on a contract or fee  
7 basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, opera-  
8 tion, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition  
9 of real or personal property belonging to the banks or in  
10 which they have an interest.

11       Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,465,-  
12 000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of  
13 the corporations shall be available for administrative ex-  
14 penses and services performed for the corporations by  
15 other Government agencies (except services and facilities  
16 furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Ad-  
17 ministration central office) ; and said total sum shall be  
18 exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services  
19 performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connec-  
20 tion with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improve-  
21 ment, protection, or disposition of real or personal property  
22 belonging to the corporations or in which they have an  
23 interest.

## TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL  
MATERIALS

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98f), \$439,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable provisions contained in the item "Office of Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration".

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER  
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

For expenses necessary in the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, including the payment of claims growing out of destruction of animals (including poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, when there has been compliance with all lawful quarantine regulations, and for foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122),

1 including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act  
2 of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from  
3 other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus,  
4 corporations, or agencies of the Department such sums as he  
5 may deem necessary, but not to exceed \$2,650,000 for erad-  
6 ication of vesicular exanthema of swine, to be available  
7 only in an emergency which threatens the livestock or poul-  
8 try industry of the country, and any unexpended balances of  
9 funds transferred under this head in the next preceding fiscal  
10 year shall be merged with such transferred amounts: *Pro-*  
11 *vided*, That, except for payments made pursuant to said  
12 Act of February 28, 1947, the payment for animals may  
13 be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-produc-  
14 tion, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement  
15 based on breeding value no appraisement of any animal  
16 shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy  
17 value and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency to  
18 be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United  
19 States shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements:  
20 *Provided further*, That poultry may be appraised in  
21 groups when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird:  
22 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be subject  
23 to applicable provisions contained in the item "Office of  
24 Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration":



1 *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is  
2 hereby authorized and directed to discharge indebtedness  
3 of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of  
4 the Treasury by canceling notes issued by the Corporation  
5 to the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$7,057,575  
6 for funds transferred and expenses incurred under this head  
7 through fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon through  
8 June 30, 1953) pursuant to authority granted in the De-  
9 partment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

#### 10 INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

11 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and  
12 directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit  
13 Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling  
14 notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the  
15 Treasury in the amount of \$171,740,395 for the net costs  
16 during the fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon  
17 through June 30, 1953) under the International Wheat  
18 Agreement Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642).

#### 19 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 SEC. 401. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law,  
21 the lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the  
22 Department under this Act shall be available for the pur-  
23 chase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not  
24 to exceed 400 passenger motor vehicles for replacement

1 only, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in the  
2 conduct of the work of the Department outside the District  
3 of Columbia.

4 SEC. 402. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting  
5 the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the tem-  
6 porary employment of translators when competent citizen  
7 translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of  
8 emergency of persons in the field service of the Department  
9 for periods of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment  
10 under the appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

11 SEC. 403. Of appropriations herein made which are  
12 available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be  
13 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or  
14 tracts of land.

15 SEC. 404. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act  
16 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of  
17 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf  
18 of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau  
19 thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or  
20 written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused  
21 by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton  
22 or the trend of same.

23 SEC. 405. Except to provide materials required in or  
24 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable

1 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-  
2 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of  
3 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced  
4 outside of the United States.

5 SEC. 406. Not less than \$575,000 shall be available for  
6 contracts in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act of  
7 August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i) from appropriations  
8 herein made for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics;  
9 Bureau of Animal Industry; Bureau of Dairy Industry;  
10 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineer-  
11 ing; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Bureau  
12 of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Bureau of Human  
13 Nutrition and Home Economics; and the Forest Service.

14 SEC. 407. No part of any appropriation contained in  
15 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
16 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
17 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against  
18 the Government of the United States or who is a member of  
19 an organization of Government employees that asserts the  
20 right to strike against the Government of the United States,  
21 or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that  
22 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
23 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
24 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
25 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the



1 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Gov-  
2 ernment of the United States, is not a member of an organi-  
3 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to  
4 strike against the Government of the United States, or that  
5 such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an  
6 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
7 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*  
8 *further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the  
9 Government of the United States or who is a member of an  
10 organization of Government employees that asserts the right  
11 to strike against the Government of the United States, or  
12 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
13 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
14 States by force or violence and accepts employment the sal-  
15 ary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or  
16 fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and,  
17 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or im-  
18 prisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*  
19 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to,  
20 and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing  
21 law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall  
22 be construed to require an affidavit from any person em-  
23 ployed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work  
24 involving the loss of human life or destruction of property,  
25 the payment of salary or wages may be made to such per-

1 sons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in  
2 such emergency without execution of the affidavit contem-  
3 plated by this section.

4 SEC. 408. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
5 Act or of the funds available for expenditure by any corpora-  
6 tion or agency included in this Act shall be used for publicity  
7 or propaganda purposes to support or defeat legislation pend-  
8 ing before the Congress.

9 SEC. 409. This Act may be cited as the “Department  
10 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954”.

Union Calendar No.

83<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> Session

**H. R.**

[Report No.     ]

**A BILL**

Making appropriations for the Department of  
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June  
30, 1954, and for other purposes.

By Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN

MAY 14, 1953

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on  
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION  
BILL, 1954

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MAY 14, 1953.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State  
of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. ANDERSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the  
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 5227]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954. The bill covers all estimates contained in the 1954 Budget, pages 368 through 494, and various subsequent revisions.

The bill includes direct annual appropriations for regular activities of \$712,308,328, loan authorizations for the Rural Electrification Administration and the Farmers' Home Administration of \$347,500,000, administrative expense authorizations for the corporations of the Department in the amount of \$21,005,000, and an appropriation of \$439,500 for special activities. The amount recommended for 1954 for the regular activities is \$24,301,505 less than the funds available for 1953 and \$37,101,014 less than the budget estimates for 1954, notwithstanding the addition of an entirely new item of \$29,250,000 for acreage controls on wheat and cotton, which is not carried in the 1953 figures or the 1954 estimates. Loan authorizations proposed are \$17,500,000 less than the original budget for 1954, and administrative expense limitations recommended are \$906,000 below the 1954 estimates.

The following summary sets forth the committee action with respect to the various items in the bill:

Item	Appropriations 1953	Estimates 1954	Recommended 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
Regular activities.....	\$736,609,833	\$749,409,342	\$712,308,328	-\$24,301,505	-\$37,101,014
Loan authorizations.....	264,000,000	365,000,000	347,500,000	+83,500,000	-17,500,000
Corporate administrative expense limitations.....	20,597,110	21,911,000	21,005,000	+407,890	-906,000
Special activities.....	600,000	443,000	439,500	-160,500	-3,500

The deliberations of this Committee as to the financial needs of the Department of Agriculture, together with its related activities, have been centered around the basic need for preserving a prosperous Agriculture. This is not limited solely to those engaged in Agriculture, but is one of the basic economic problems facing the entire nation today. The country cannot have prosperity in other segments of its economy unless the same degree of prosperity is provided for Agriculture.

The Committee has given consideration to the fact, as brought out thoroughly in the hearings, that the level of appropriations and personnel for the Department of Agriculture has been held down to a reasonable level through the years. Consideration has also been given to several pressing problems of Agriculture, including the urgent need for increased attention to conserving the soil of the nation, and the need for increased production of our basic raw materials, the principal source of which is Agriculture, to meet food requirements of a constantly increasing population.

The Committee believes that the soil is our greatest physical asset and that everything possible must be done to protect and conserve it. Information before the Committee discloses that, since the founding of this nation, 40 percent of our crop land has been severely damaged or put out of production by erosion and that erosion is now underway on an additional 20 percent.

While loss to the nation in property damage due to floods is a serious problem, as was demonstrated several years ago in the Kansas-Missouri floods, this loss can be replaced. The loss of the soil itself, on the other hand, is a permanent loss to the entire population of the country.

Accordingly, special consideration has been given to the soil conservation activities of the Department. An increase over 1953 of \$1,280,167 is recommended in flood prevention funds to permit a modest acceleration of the work on the eleven major watersheds, where work has been in progress for a number of years. Even at the rate of expenditure provided by this increase, it will take forty years or more to complete the work on most of the projects, and the Committee feels that this rate of progress is entirely too slow. The Committee has also added \$5,000,000 to the bill to cover land treatment and related work in fifty small "pilot plant" watersheds established to determine the future course to be followed on upstream watershed protection. The agricultural conservation program for the 1954 crop year has been included in the bill at \$195,000,000 to assure

a reasonable level of attention to the soil on the farms and ranches throughout the nation.

Another serious problem facing this country is the need to increase the production of food and fibre to meet the increased demands of the future. Testimony presented to the Committee by expert witnesses indicates that the additional population in 1975, based on an average increase of two and one-half million people per year, will require the output from 115 million additional acres of land to maintain our present level of diet. Since it is estimated that not over 45 million additional acres can be made available through land reclamation, production from the additional 70 million acres must be provided through increased yields per acre on existing land. The Committee believes that the principal means of obtaining increased yields is through expanded agricultural research. Accordingly, some increases have been included in this bill for the various research activities of the Department.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$5, 249, 333
Budget estimate, 1954.....	5, 500, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	5, 500, 000
Comparison: 1953 appropriation.....	+250, 667

This appropriation, which is made pursuant to Title II of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, provides for research, service and educational activities related to the distribution and marketing of agricultural products. Funds appropriated are allotted to agencies of the Department for specified projects, to State agencies on a matching-fund basis for research under cooperative agreements, and are used under contract or cooperative agreement with public or private agencies, institutions, organizations, or individuals.

The increased amount recommended for 1954 provides for additional research to (1) increase consumption through improving of quality of food in the markets, (2) assist farmers, distributors and consumers to meet the rapidly changing production, demand and price conditions, and (3) reduce the margins between the producer and consumer through improved marketing procedures and facilities. Several of the more important phases of work to be done are the improvement of sorting and grading devices and methods of testing to increase reliability of quality and grade and to reduce labor requirements, and the development of procedures for identification and distribution of meat type hogs to help eliminate animal fat surpluses.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

	Economic investigations	Crop and live-stock estimates	Total
Appropriations, 1953.....	\$2, 370, 400	\$3, 058, 000	\$5, 428, 400
Budget estimates, 1954.....	2, 472, 000	3, 308, 000	5, 780, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	2, 120, 000	3, 158, 000	5, 278, 000
Comparison:			
1953 appropriations.....	-250, 400	+100, 000	-150, 400
1954 estimates.....	-352, 000	-150, 000	-502, 000

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is the chief economic research and statistical agency of the Department of Agriculture, and is responsible for the coordination or general supervision of all statistical matters and economic research throughout the Department.



The Committee recommends \$5,278,000 for 1954, including \$2,120,000 for economic investigations and \$3,158,000 for crop and livestock estimates. An increase of \$100,000 is recommended for the study and improvement of the crop reporting system. The unreliability of certain crop estimates issued by this Bureau in recent years indicates the need for considerable improvement in this field.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1953	\$75, 606, 722
Budget estimates, 1954	79, 505, 708
Recommended, 1954	75, 869, 145
Comparison:	
1953 appropriations	+262, 423
1954 estimates	-3, 636, 563

Through its constituent agencies, the Agricultural Research Administration carries on most of the Department's research activities in cooperation with the State Agricultural experiment stations, and with other research agencies, both public and private. The Administration also conducts control and regulatory programs of the Department, including the enforcement of plant and animal quarantines, meat inspection, and the control of diseases and insect pests.

In considering the needs of the various bureaus under this heading, the Committee has given considerable attention to the place of agricultural research in our present-day economy and the direction in which such research should be headed. It is not fully satisfied that the Department's research program is meeting the most urgent needs. Evidence before the Committee indicates that much of the research effort is directed toward problems of the processor, even though many serious problems of producers remain unsolved. The loss of markets of the cotton, wool, and dairy industries points up clearly the need for more research designed to enable these producers to maintain their competitive positions in the markets. The Committee believes that the research programs of the Department should be reexamined to make certain that they are directed primarily to problems of the farmers on the land.

While the Committee has attempted to make provision for all urgent research projects presented to it, the Department is expected to use its authority to transfer funds from other activities to meet additional acute problems which may arise.

*Office of Administrator.*—The 1953 appropriation of \$341,677, a decrease of \$25,323 in the 1954 estimates, is recommended by the Committee. The Committee recognizes the urgency of the proposed road paving at the Beltsville Research Center, but feels it should be done within existing funds in the same way that similar work has been accomplished in the past.

*Office of Experiment Stations.*—A total of \$14,191,208, an increase of \$1,000,000 over 1953 funds and a decrease of \$12,500 in the 1954 estimates, is recommended for 1954. The additional funds will permit increased research at the State Agricultural Land-Grant Colleges on such problems as animal diseases, production and utilization of forage, irrigation and conservation, mechanization of farm production, use of fertilizers, and insect and plant disease control. The Committee believes that the excellent results being obtained from research by the land-grant colleges fully justify the increase recommended herein.

*Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.*—The Committee's recommendation for 1954, \$1,404,500, is \$9,202 below the 1953 level

of operations and \$160,500 below the 1954 budget estimates. The work of this Bureau has become increasingly important in recent years in meeting dietary and nutritional problems through the Extension Service, universities, and medical institutions. In addition, many Federal agencies such as the Defense Department and the Public Health Service rely upon this Bureau for basic research data on dietary and nutritional matters.

*Bureau of Animal Industry.*—The Committee recommends a total of \$26,711,500 for the activities of this Bureau for 1954. This represents a decrease of \$85,962 below the 1953 appropriations and a reduction in the 1954 budget of \$863,500. An increase of \$37,500 is included for research on the "air-sac" disease of poultry, and an additional \$47,000 is provided for research on two diseases known as "atrophic rhinitis" and "erysipelas" which have recently become a serious threat to the swine industry. Funds recommended also provide an increase of \$100,000 for three phases of the Bureau's work: inspection at ports of entry, control and eradication of cattle fever ticks, and control of hog cholera vaccines. This is offset by a reduction in funds for brucellosis indemnities which will be possible under changed regulations of the Department.

*Bureau of Dairy Industry.*—An appropriation of \$1,659,500 is recommended for 1954, an increase of \$69,445 over 1953 and a reduction of \$155,500 below the budget estimates for 1954. The additional funds recommended will enable the Bureau to increase research designed to help the dairy industry meet surplus butter problems.

*Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.*—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,625,000 for 1954, an increase of \$125,478 over 1953 and a decrease from the 1954 budget of \$375,000. The amount recommended provides increases of \$115,000 for research on cotton and \$10,000 for studies on food preservation. Evidence presented to the Committee demonstrates clearly that lack of research on cotton has contributed to the loss of large markets to synthetic fibres. In view of impending acreage controls on cotton, the Committee believes that all possible action should be taken to enable this commodity to maintain its competitive position in the markets. The small increase of \$10,000 for research on food preservation will enable the Bureau to speed up its work on dehydrating fruits and vegetables. The ultimate savings to the consumer in handling, transportation and refrigeration of foods make this a very promising line of research.

It is important to note that 42 percent of the regular funds of this Bureau is used for research projects directly related to the military needs of the Defense Department.

*Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering.*—A total of \$11,760,000, an increase of \$175,072 over 1953 and a decrease in the 1954 estimates of \$630,000 is recommended for 1954. The increase includes \$100,000 for research on field crops to provide higher yield and greater disease resistance, \$50,000 for research on citrus, and \$25,000 to cover additional labor, fertilizers, sprays and equipment at the National Arboretum. Future increased demand for food and the constant threat to our food supply from new types of diseases make increased research on our basic food crops essential. The discovery of new races of stem-rust of wheat and diseases of barley, oats, and other basic crops presents a serious threat to future production unless our scientists can keep ahead of these problems. The Committee believes that inadequate funds have been available for research on all these major crops, particularly oats.



Tristeza, or quick decline, the citrus disease which destroyed over 400,000 trees in California, has been discovered recently in Florida and Louisiana and is becoming a serious threat to citrus growers in all parts of the country. Recognizing this problem, Congress authorized \$275,000 last year for the construction of a citrus research laboratory in Florida. The small increase provided in this bill will permit more adequate staffing of this research unit to meet the problems confronting the citrus industry.

*Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*—The Committee recommends a total of \$12,175,760 for 1954, including \$3,888,760 for insect investigations, \$5,187,000 for insect and plant disease control, \$2,600,000 for plant quarantines, and \$500,000 for the control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases. This amount is \$1,012,408 below 1953 appropriations and is a reduction of \$1,414,240 below the 1954 budget estimates.

The revised budget received in March recommends a decrease of \$100,000 in Japanese beetle research and an increase of \$288,140 for research on weevils, mites, and other stored products insects, and on pink bollworm and biological control of insects. The Committee recommends that the funds to be made available by discontinuance of Japanese beetle research be applied to the new work proposed, with particular attention to pink bollworm.

The revised budget recommends the discontinuance of the Federal quarantine on Japanese beetle, and the elimination of Federal participation in programs for eradication of the sweet potato weevil and the phony peach and peach mosaic. In view of the problems involved in transferring this responsibility to the States, particularly since many State legislatures have adjourned for the year without making provision for such work, sufficient funds have been included to permit the Bureau to continue these programs on a somewhat reduced basis until satisfactory arrangements have been worked out.

The Committee has made a reduction of \$58,300 in the Hall Scale eradication program. A special committee investigation made several years ago indicates that eradication under this program has been very effective and should be completed by the end of the present fiscal year.

Accordingly, half of the funds for this work have been eliminated on the basis that the program should be liquidated during the coming year. The action of the Committee on these programs is summarized below:

	Available 1953	Recommended 1954	Reduction
Japanese beetle.....	\$482, 700	\$325, 000	—\$157, 700
Sweetpotato weevil.....	238, 000	119, 000	—119, 000
Phony peach and peach mosaic.....	156, 100	78, 100	—78, 000
Hall scale eradication.....	117, 200	58, 900	—58, 300
Total.....	994, 000	581, 000	—413, 000

A reduction of \$100,000 below the current funds for plant quarantine work is recommended. Evidence before the Committee discloses that customs inspectors now perform quarantine inspection work during certain periods of the day. This would indicate that an extension of such an arrangement would be entirely feasible.

The amount for emergency control of insect and plant diseases has been reduced to the expenditure level of the past few years.



## CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

	Forest Pest Control Act	White-pine blister rust	Total
Appropriations, 1953.....	\$3,350,000	\$3,299,434	\$6,649,434
Budget estimates, 1954.....	3,350,000	4,000,000	7,350,000
Recommended, 1954.....	2,300,000	3,000,000	5,300,000
Comparison:			
1953 appropriations.....	-1,050,000	-299,434	-1,349,434
1954 estimates.....	-1,050,000	-1,000,000	-2,050,000

The programs conducted under this appropriation are for the purpose of suppressing and eliminating destructive insect pests and diseases that threaten timber areas. Programs are carried on under the direction and leadership of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, in cooperation with the Forest Service and various bureaus of the Interior Department.

The Committee recommends a total of \$5,300,000 for 1954, including \$2,300,000 for the Forest Pest Control Act and \$3,000,000 for white pine blister rust. The reduction for forest pest control results from the completion of work on the spruce bud worm in Oregon and Washington, the southern pine beetle, and the Engelmann spruce bark beetle in Colorado. The increase requested for the Montana-Idaho spruce bark beetle is not recommended in view of the large amounts approved for access roads to handle this problem through logging and salvage operations. The Committee expects to look into this entire problem next fall.

## FOREST SERVICE

Appropriations, 1953.....	\$68,483,103
Budget estimates, 1954.....	<sup>1</sup> 65,136,000
Recommended, 1954.....	65,429,408
Comparison:	
1953 appropriations.....	-3,053,695
1954 estimates.....	+293,408

<sup>1</sup> An additional estimate of \$9,950,000 for access roads in North Idaho and Montana is not included in this figure. The Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953, includes \$5,000,000 of this request leaving \$4,950,000 of the proposed increase for consideration in this bill.

The Forest Service engages in three main lines of work: (1) management, protection and development of National Forests, (2) cooperation with States and private forest land owners in connection with fire protection, forest tree planting, forest management, and extension, and (3) forest and range research.

*Salaries and expenses.*—A total of \$41,015,700 is recommended for 1954, including \$29,665,700 for protection and management of the National Forests, \$6,000,000 for fighting forest fires, and \$5,350,000 for forest research. This amount is \$305,961 below the 1953 appropriation and \$1,800,300 under the 1954 budget. The Committee recommends reductions of \$653,661 under the protection and management fund, which can be made by the institution of economies in various activities of the Forest Service. An increase of \$150,000 is recommended to handle increased timber sales in 1954 estimated at around five billion board feet. An increase of \$250,000 is also provided to improve serious sanitary conditions in the recreational areas and camp grounds of the National Forests. A slight reduction in

research funds is recommended in view of information before the Committee indicating lack of results from experiments at such places as the desert range research station in Utah.

Several years ago the Committee inserted language authorizing the institution of cooperative arrangements with States and local organizations relative to research stations and experimental forests. The Committee feels that the Forest Service should continue to expand this means of meeting the research needs in those areas not now covered by existing appropriations.

*Forest roads and trails.*—The revised budget includes an increase of \$9,950,000 for the construction of access roads in North-Idaho and Montana to meet a serious infestation of spruce bark beetle in that area. In view of the urgency of letting road contracts this spring, the Committee placed \$5,000,000 of this increase in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953. The amount recommended in the bill for 1954 includes the 1953 appropriation level of \$11,071,958 to cover the regular continuing needs for maintenance and construction of roads and trails, plus one-half of the funds in this estimate for the Idaho-Montana program. As indicated under the appropriation for the control of forest pests, the Committee expects to re-examine this program next fall.

*Acquisition of lands for national forests, Weeks Act.*—The budget estimate of \$75,000 is recommended for this purpose for 1954 in view of the improvements in administration of the National Forests which are possible through the acquisition of small isolated private tracts within national forest boundaries. These purchases must be made within forest boundaries and must have the consent of the local government units concerned.

*State and private forestry cooperation.*—An appropriation of \$10,792,708, which is \$185,292 under the 1954 budget and \$71,776 below current operations, is recommended for 1954. This amount will continue the current level of operations for the cooperative programs with State and private land owners for the maintenance and improvement of the forestry areas of the country.

*Cooperative range improvements.*—This item provides for the protection and improvement of ranges on the National Forests through the construction and maintenance of such things as fences, stock watering facilities, bridges, and corrals. The funds are obtained by setting aside a portion of amounts received from grazing receipts. The amount recommended in this bill, \$531,000, will be derived from receipts from grazing in the calendar year 1952.

#### FLOOD PREVENTION

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$5, 719, 833
Budget estimate, 1954.....	15, 566, 000
Recommended, 1954 .....	7, 000, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	+1, 280, 167
1954 estimate.....	—8, 566, 000

The flood prevention activities of the Department consists of river basin planning, preliminary examination and survey of watersheds, preparation of survey reports, and installation of watershed improvement measures to retard run-off and water flow and to prevent erosion. The Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service have the primary responsibility for this work.

The amount recommended for 1954, \$7,000,000 provides an additional \$1,280,167 for work on the eleven existing major watersheds. Information presented to the committee indicates that the measures installed to date are demonstrating successful results, but that, at the present rate of progress, it will take 40 years or more to complete most of these projects.

#### WATERSHED PROTECTION

Numerous members of Congress and others have brought to the Committee's attention the urgent need for solving the watershed treatment problems through pilot plant work on small tributaries throughout the country.

According to information received from the Department, there are a total of 99 areas where detailed studies have been completed and where this work is needed. Funds included under this heading in the accompanying bill provide for watershed treatment work on fifty locations considered as "pilot plant" areas to determine the ultimate value of this work. The total limit of Federal cost on all fifty projects is \$29,000,000 and total expenditures on any one project will not exceed \$3,000,000. Department officials state that priority of selection of the projects to be undertaken will be based on the degree of local interest and ability of local organizations to provide 50 percent or more of the funds required, in addition to urgency of specific problems involved in such watersheds.

The program recommended is to be carried out under Public Law 46—74th Congress, which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct surveys, investigations and research relating to the character of soil erosion and preventive measures needed, and to carry out preventive measures, including, but not limited to, engineering operations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use of land. It is the intention of the Committee that this program be carried out in accordance with the authority contained in this Act.

#### SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

	Salaries and expenses	Water con- servation and utilization projects	Total
Appropriations, 1953.....	\$61, 844, 014	\$425, 500	\$62, 269, 514
Budget estimates, 1954.....	65, 806, 000	685, 000	66, 491, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	60, 844, 014	425, 500	61, 269, 514
Comparison:			
1953 appropriations.....	—1, 000, 000	0	—1, 000, 000
1954 estimates.....	—4, 961, 986	—259, 500	—5, 221, 486

This program provides technical aid in bringing about physical adjustments in land use that will conserve soil and water resources, establish a permanent and balanced agriculture, and reduce the hazards of floods and sedimentation. The work consists primarily of performing research on cause and correction of soil erosion and water loss, furnishing technical assistance to conservation districts throughout the country, developing and managing utilization projects in areas of sub-marginal land, and carrying on water conservation and utilization activities.



The funds recommended for salaries and expenses for 1954 provide the same amount for technical assistance to soil conservation districts as is available for the fiscal year 1953. Since new soil conservation districts have not been organized as rapidly as expected during the fiscal years 1952 and 1953, continuation of the present level of funds will meet the needs of all districts in 1954, including those which expect to be organized in that year.

A reduction of \$1,000,000 is made in the operation of soil conservation nurseries. Sufficient funds have been retained to permit the Service to continue the most essential work until arrangements can be made to turn it over to States, soil conservation districts, or other local organizations.

The increase requested for work on water conservation and utilization projects is not recommended. Funds which will be released by completion of existing projects should be used to meet the increase proposed.

The Committee suggests that the Secretary make a special study of the need to continue the regional offices of this organization. Savings which might be developed from such a study should be utilized for the employment of additional technicians in the field.

#### AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$251, 747, 866
Estimate, 1954.....	252, 436, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	211, 982, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	— 39, 765, 866
1954 estimate.....	— 40, 454, 000

This program is authorized under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act as amended. The purposes of the Act include restoring and improving soil fertility, reducing erosion caused by wind and water, and conserving water on the land. The program offers assistance to individual farmers and ranchers in all of the 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for carrying out approved soil-building and soil-water conserving practices on their farms.

Despite the large reduction in the appropriation recommended for 1954, the Committee expects the Department to meet all commitments made to farmers under the announced program for the 1953 crop year. If this amount should prove to be insufficient to meet such obligations, the Department is expected to take whatever action may be necessary to secure the additional funds needed.

An advance authorization for the 1954 crop year of \$195,000,000 is recommended. In view of the alarming rate at which the soil of this nation is being lost and depleted, the Committee feels that this is the minimum which the nation should invest in preservation of its soil.

The Committee has felt for many years that increased attention should be given to those practices which have more than annual benefits to the soil. It is recognized, however, that application of such a national policy at the local level will not be entirely uniform since the permanent value of certain practices will vary in different areas of the country.

## PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1953.....	\$172, 982, 851
Budget estimates, 1954.....	168, 483, 505
Recommended, 1954.....	190, 764, 505
Comparison:	
1953 appropriations.....	+17, 781, 654
1954 estimates.....	+22, 281, 000

The Production and Marketing Administration administers its activities through the following appropriations: agricultural adjustment programs, sugar act, school lunch act, removal of surplus agriculture commodities, and marketing services. In addition, the Administration has been delegated authority to administer price support and related programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Also, the Administration is responsible for carrying out the agricultural conservation program, although the responsibility for major policy has been transferred recently to the Assistant Secretary in charge of the research, extension, and land use activities of the Department.

*Agricultural adjustment programs.*—A total of \$35,500,000 is recommended for 1954, including \$13,781,000 for establishing controls on wheat, \$15,469,000 for establishing controls on cotton, \$6,000,000 for continuation of controls on peanuts and tobacco, and \$250,000 for assistance to selective service authorities in connection with farm labor problems. The amount recommended is a reduction of \$100,000 below the revised estimates.

In view of the importance of the measurement of the 1953 cotton acreage in establishing acreage allotments for 1954, the Committee directs that acreage planted to cotton this year be measured as soon as possible within the amounts recommended in this appropriation.

*Sugar Act.*—The Committee recommends \$59,645,000 for 1954, a decrease of better than \$5,000,000 below the 1953 appropriation and the 1954 budget estimate. These funds, which are expended under the Sugar Act of 1948, are used to establish consumption requirements, administer quotas, and make payments to domestic producers of cane and beet sugar who meet specified conditions, based on quantity of production. From the inception of the program in 1938 through the fiscal year 1952, collections from excise and import taxes under this program have been \$1,053,162,686, while expenditures have amounted to \$802,233,655.

*School lunch program.*—The Committee recommends continuation of this program at the level which has been in effect since 1950, in view of the increase of around 8 percent each year in numbers of school children participating, and in view of the evidence of benefits derived from the program. The amount approved, \$83,365,000 is the same as the 1953 appropriation and the 1954 budget estimate. Testimony before the committee indicates that the direct cash assistance per meal from Federal funds has decreased from 8.5 cents in 1947 to 4.9 cents in 1953. This is offset to some extent by additional food assistance from section 32 and similar funds.

*Marketing services.*—An appropriation of \$12,254,505 is recommended for 1954, an increase of \$780,480 over 1953 and a decrease of \$164,000 under the 1954 budget. The increase provides \$12,000 for establishment of several additional marketing news offices, where State funds are available on a 50-50 matching basis. It also includes \$768,505 to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for costs incurred for inspecting and grading tobacco under the Tobacco Inspec-



tion Act of 1935 and for classing cotton under the Smith-Doxey Act of 1937. This reimbursable arrangement was established several years ago when it became apparent that it was less costly to finance these services through Commodity Credit Corporation funds than by establishing full-time, year-around offices under regular appropriations for this activity.

## COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$725, 000
Budget estimate, 1954.....	725, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	700, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	—25, 000
1954 estimate.....	—25, 000

The principal functions of this organization are to prevent commodity price manipulations and corners, to prevent dissemination of false and misleading information effecting commodity prices, to protect hedgers against fraud and manipulative practices, to insure proper use of funds by brokers, and to provide information to the public regarding trading operations and contract markets. By deferring the imposition of limits on additional commodities during 1954 and by making other administrative savings, a reduction of \$25,000 is possible in 1954.

## FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$8, 500, 000
Budget estimate, 1954.....	7, 948, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	7, 350, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	—1, 150, 000
1954 estimate.....	—598, 000

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation was created in 1938 to furnish protection to the farmers against crop loss from unavoidable causes. The purpose of the program is to promote the national welfare by improving the economic stability of agriculture through a sound system of insurance protection. The program provides farmers with a measure of financial security against production risks which cause unavoidable loss from such causes as drought, flood, hail, wind, frost, winter-kill, lightening, fire, excessive rain, snow, wildlife, hurricane, tornado, insect infestation, and plant disease.

Crop year 1953 operations in 922 counties are providing insurance protection of approximately \$412,818,000 in crop investments for an estimated 405,000 farmers. It is proposed to extend the program in crop year 1954 to approximately 15,000 additional farmers with crop protection amounting to \$428,680,000.

The reduction of \$1,150,000 below current year funds will be possible through a further tightening up of administrative activities of the Corporation. Testimony from departmental witnesses indicates that this can be done without jeopardizing the Federal investment in this program.



## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$8, 287, 980
Budget estimate, 1954.....	9, 000, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	7, 775, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	—512, 980
1954 estimate.....	—1, 225, 000

The Rural Electrification Administration conducts two major lending programs: (1) to finance facilities for bringing electric energy to rural areas without central-stations service, and (2) to furnish an improved telephone service in rural areas. All loans must be self-liquidating within a period of not to exceed thirty-five years and bear interest at the rate of 2 percent.

The budget estimate of \$135,000,000 for electrification loans is recommended for 1954, together with a contingency fund of \$30,000,000. This will make possible a total program of \$190,000,000 in view of the availability of an additional \$25,000,000 from carry-overs into 1954. For the telephone program, the Committee recommends \$50,000,000. The reduction of \$15,000,000 in the estimate for 1954 is predicated on the approval of funds in the same amount now pending in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1953.

The decrease of \$512,980 for the salaries and expenses appropriation will be made possible by placing increased reliance on borrowers to prepare their area coverage surveys, loan applications and plans for extension of service to unserved farms, and by requiring borrowers to engage certified public accountants to perform annual operations audits in lieu using REA personnel for this purpose.

The Committee recognizes that adequate telephone service is essential to the economy and welfare of the farm population of the nation. In recent years, considerable progress has been made in furnishing telephone service to rural areas. However, much remains to be done and the Committee urges the furtherance of the rural telephone program by the Rural Electrification Administration in a sound and equitable manner. In keeping with the spirit and intent of the rural telephone act, the Committee believes that REA should more actively encourage the private telephone industry to expand its service into rural areas. There are rural areas which private enterprise cannot or will not serve adequately, and the purpose of the rural telephone program is to make possible the provision of service in such areas. It is the consensus of the Committee that REA should advance Federal funds for the provision of the telephone service in rural areas where private enterprise cannot or will not provide adequate service.

## FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$29, 340, 042
Budget estimate, 1954.....	29, 400, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	27, 600, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	—1, 740, 042
1954 estimate.....	—1, 800, 000

The program of the Farmers' Home Administration includes the following activities: (1) Direct loans and insured loans for the purchase, enlargement and development of family sized farms, (2) production and subsistence loans for farm or operating expenses, (3) loans for the construction, repair or improvement of water facilities in the arid and semi-arid areas in the 17 Western States, (4) loans for the construction, improvement, alteration, repair or replacement of dwellings and other farm buildings, and (5) emergency loans to farmers in disaster areas where the need for agricultural credit is not readily available from other sources.

The loan authorizations recommended for 1954 include \$35,500,000 for farm ownership and housing loans, \$120,000,000 for production and subsistence loans, and \$7,000,000 for water facilities loans. The amounts proposed for 1954 represent a decrease of \$2,500,000 in the budget request for farm ownership and housing loans. The Committee has approved in full the request for production and subsistence and water facilities loans. Information before the Committee indicates that the demand for these loan funds continues to exceed funds authorized. According to testimony received, only 25 percent of applications for water facilities loans and 35 percent of applications for production and subsistence loans are being met in 1953.

For the administrative expenses of this organization, the Committee recommends \$27,600,000, which is \$1,740,042 under the 1953 appropriation and \$1,800,000 less than the 1954 budget. These decreases can be attained by increased efficiency of operations.

In view of the importance of the home management technical assistance activity to the success of this program, the Committee believes that this work should be continued in those areas most in need of the service.

#### FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$429, 720
Budget estimate, 1954.....	431, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	410, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	— 19, 720
1954 estimate.....	— 21, 000

The Farm Credit Administration is charged with the responsibility of supervising and coordinating the farm credit system, the objectives of which are to provide a dependable source of long-term and short-term credit through coordinated cooperative credit facilities and to obtain loan funds from the investing public without the necessity of the Government guaranteeing the securities issued. This credit is provided through Federal land banks and national farm loan associations, Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit corporations and production credit associations, banks for cooperatives and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

The funds recommended for 1954, \$410,000, will permit continuation of the research and technical assistance activities of this organization at approximately the present level of operation.

## EXTENSION SERVICE

	Payments to States	Salaries and expenses	Total
Appropriation, 1953.....	\$27, 165, 956	\$899, 428	\$28, 065, 384
Estimates, 1954.....	27, 169, 129	1, 030, 000	28, 199, 129
Recommended, 1954.....	27, 165, 956	920, 000	28, 085, 956
Comparison:			
1953 appropriation.....	0	+20, 572	+20, 572
1954 estimate.....	-3, 173	-110, 000	-113, 173

The Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, inaugurated the present nation-wide system of cooperative Federal-state extension work in agriculture and home economics, the activities of which are directed toward the improvement of farm income through the application of science and farm mechanization; the improvement of health through better nutrition and more adequate facilities and services; the improvement of family living through better housing, rural electrification, and more adequate labor saving equipment; the improvement of educational and recreational facilities for the home and the community; the development of a better understanding and more active participation in community, state, national and international affairs; and the conservation of resources for the benefit of the nation. Funds are distributed to each State, Alaska, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, partly on the basis of prescribed amounts and partly on the basis of the rural population, the farm population, and, within limitations, as the Secretary may determine.

Funds for grants to States in 1954 are continued at the current level. The increase of \$20,572 for salaries and expenses is recommended to enable the Federal Extension Service to more adequately meet its responsibilities. While the staff employed by the States under this program has increased approximately 35 percent since 1945, the staff of this office, which provides over-all coordination and supervision, has decreased slightly.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$2, 227, 133
Budget estimate, 1954.....	2, 273, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	2, 188, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	- 39, 133
1954 estimate.....	- 85, 000

This appropriation includes funds for the immediate Office of the Secretary, the Office of Personnel, the Office of Budget and Finance, the Office of Plant and Operations, and the Office of Hearing Examiners. The reductions recommended herein will be possible through tightening up on administrative activities and by reassigning the major responsibility for flood prevention and watershed treatment work formerly carried in this Office to the Soil Conservation Service.

## OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$2, 352, 024
Budget estimate, 1954.....	2, 500, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	2, 300, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	- 52, 024
1954 estimate.....	- 200, 000



The Solicitor's Office, as the law office for the Department of Agriculture, performs the legal work arising from all activities of the Department. The reduction of \$52,024 recommended for 1954 can be accomplished through simplification of procedures, organizational realignments, and curtailment of legal review in certain of the activities of the Office.

## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$613, 124
Estimates, 1954.....	685, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	673, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	+ 59, 876
1954 estimate.....	- 12, 000

On March 10, 1953, the Secretary of Agriculture issued Supplement 1 to Memorandum No. 1320, creating a Foreign Agricultural Service. This agency will perform the duties formerly undertaken by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

It has long been felt that the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations could be revitalized and reorganized so as to better serve its original and primary purpose, that of providing information regarding supplies and prices of agricultural products in foreign markets and smoothing the economic and diplomatic paths over which export products move. It is particularly important that this be done at this time in view of the increasing difficulties experienced in maintaining foreign markets for American farm products.

Under the reorganization, emphasis will be reoriented toward developing offshore markets for our own agricultural production, including the sending abroad of highly competent agricultural commodity specialists who are thoroughly acquainted with the production and trade problems involving these commodities in the United States and who are capable of analyzing the complex foreign market situations for the guidance of the United States Department of Agriculture and the producers and exporters of these commodities.

It is also understood that under the reorganization, the new Foreign Agricultural Service will participate more actively than its predecessor in negotiations in connection with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to assure more adequate representation and stronger defense of the basic interests of American agriculture under this Agreement and the various trade arrangements with the participating countries.

The Committee recommends \$673,000 for this activity for 1954, which represents an increase of \$59,876 over 1953. The Committee feels that this office can become an extremely important part of the Department and a highly effective part of our international program if this proposed change in emphasis is carried out effectively.

## OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Appropriation, 1953.....	\$1, 251, 201
Budget estimate, 1954.....	1, 300, 000
Recommended, 1954.....	1, 160, 000
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation.....	- 91, 201
1954 estimate.....	- 140, 000

The Office of Information has general direction and supervision over all publications and other information policies and activities of the Department, including the editorial work, illustrating, printing, and distribution of publications, clearance and release of press, radio, and magazine materials, and the preparation and distribution of exhibits and motion pictures. The Office publishes the Yearbook of Agriculture, the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture, and handles all the details of distributing farmers bulletins.

A total of \$1,160,000 is recommended for 1954, which is a reduction of \$91,201 below 1953. This saving will be possible through various economies, including a reduction in the size and content of the Agricultural Yearbook for 1954, a reduction in reprints of "Family Fare", the elimination of large State fair exhibits, and improvements in management practices. Offsetting these savings, several increases are recommended by the Committee. The first is an additional \$25,799 to revise out of date farmers bulletins, one-third of which are now over 10 years old. The second is an additional \$25,000 for the preparation and distribution of agricultural information by television.

#### LIBRARY

Appropriation, 1953-----	\$681, 169
Budget estimate, 1954-----	700, 000
Recommended, 1954-----	673, 800
Comparison:	
1953 appropriation-----	-7, 369
1954 estimate-----	-26, 200

The Library, pursuant to the Departments organic act of 1862, procures and preserves all printed information concerning agriculture. By law and by cooperative agreement with the Library of Congress, the Department of Agriculture Library also serves as the National Agricultural Library of the country.

The Committee recommends \$673,800 for the work of this organization in 1954. The reduction of \$7,369 under 1953 is made up of an additional \$18,831 to meet increased costs of processing publications, and an offsetting decrease of \$26,200 due to closing and reorganizing branch libraries in the field.

#### TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

*Commodity Credit Corporation.*—The sum of \$17,100,000 is recommended for the administrative expenses of this organization for 1954. This is an increase of \$607,890 above the current year and a decrease of \$750,000 in the 1954 estimates. The increase over 1953 is proposed in view of the probability that large crops of cotton and grain will result in a sizeable increase in the workload of the Corporation in the next fiscal year. The additional funds provided herein have been placed in reserve, however, to be released only when the increased workload has actually developed.

*Farm Credit Administration Member Institutions.*—A total of \$3,905,000 is recommended for the administrative expenses of the member institutions of the Farm Credit Administration including \$750,000 for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$1,690,000 for the Federal intermediate credit banks, and \$1,465,000 for the produc-

tion credit corporations. The amount recommended is \$200,000 under current year authorizations and \$156,000 less than the budget estimates for 1954. These authorizations represent limitations on the use of corporate funds of these institutions and are not direct annual appropriations.

### TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

*Research on Strategic and Critical Agricultural Materials.*—The Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of 1946 authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make scientific, technologic, and economic investigations of the feasibility of developing domestic sources of agricultural material or substitutes for materials determined by the Munitions Board to be strategic and critical. This appropriation is to enable the Department to carry out its responsibilities under that Act.

The 1954 budget proposes certain reductions, including the elimination of research on domestic production of natural rubber, a slight curtailment of research on canaigre, and the elimination of work on substitutes for strategic uses of castor oil. The budget also includes an increase of \$23,300 in research on fiber plants as a substitute for jute. The Committee concurs in these proposals, and recommends \$439,500 for 1954, a decrease of \$160,500 below 1953 and \$3,500 below the 1954 estimates.

*Eradication of foot and mouth and other contagious diseases of animals and poultry.*—Since 1948, the Secretary has been authorized to transfer funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to finance the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, subject to reimbursement the following year. The bill for 1953 provides for the cancellation of notes in the amount of \$7,057,575 for expenses incurred by CCC through the fiscal year 1952.

The authority contained in this appropriation to undertake emergency animal disease programs by transfer of funds from other appropriations has been used during the current fiscal year in carrying out the program for eradication of vesicular exanthema in swine. It is estimated that \$2,548,000 will be expended during the current fiscal year on this activity and that \$2,650,000 will be required during the fiscal year 1954.

*International Wheat Agreement.*—The purpose of the International Wheat Agreement, ratified by the United States Senate on June 13, 1949, is to bring about an element of stability in the world wheat trade. The agreement operates to assure supplies of wheat to importing countries and markets for wheat to exporting countries at equitable and stable prices. The amount provided in the bill, \$171,740,395, covers the net costs incurred under this program during the fiscal year 1952.

### TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The general provisions contained in this title are those which have been included by the Committee in the bill for the past several years. All of the provisions have been carried in previous appropriation bills for the Department. No changes from previous language are proposed.



LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in any appropriation act are included in the bill:

On page 19, line 24, in connection with the Forest Service:

*and not to exceed \$250,000 of such appropriations may be used for the maintenance, improvement, and construction of airplane landing fields in the national forests,*

On page 21, line 12, in connection with the Forest Service:

*not to exceed \$100,000 for the purchase of parcels of land and interests therein in Sanders County, Montana, but such land shall not be acquired without the approval of the local government concerned;*

On page 34, line 5, in connection with agricultural adjustment programs:

*Provided, That \$6,000,000 of this appropriation shall be placed in reserve pending determination by the Secretary as to the necessity of marketing quotas for the 1954 crop of wheat, and this amount shall be released in such sums and at such times as may be determined by the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary.*

On page 50, line 5, in connection with eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals and poultry:

*but not to exceed \$2,650,000 for eradication of vesicular exanthema of swine,*

COMPLIANCE WITH CLAUSE 3 OF RULE XIII

PENDING BILL

EXISTING LAW

On page 10, lines 11 through 15:

Public Law 135, 82d Congress

*Provided, that the proviso permitting reimbursement for meat inspection appearing under the heading "Bureau of Animal Industry, Salaries and expenses, meat inspection" in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952 is hereby repealed.*

Provided, That hereafter reimbursement may be made by any person, firm, or organization for the expenses of meat inspection in excess of those which can be met from the amount appropriated for such purposes each year.

## PERMANENT AUTHORIZATIONS

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1953	Budget estimates, 1954	Increase or decrease
Forest Service:			
Expenses and refunds, brush disposal <sup>1</sup> -----	\$1, 850, 000	\$1, 850, 000	-----
Payments to Minnesota, national forests fund <sup>1</sup> -----	45, 000	45, 000	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico <sup>2</sup> -----	131, 587	131, 587	-----
Payments to States and Territories, national forests fund <sup>1</sup> -----	17, 375, 000	18, 750, 000	+\$1, 375, 000
Roads and Trails for States, national forests fund <sup>1</sup> -----	6, 950, 000	7, 500, 000	+550, 000
Total, Forest Service-----	26, 351, 587	28, 276, 587	+1, 925, 000
Soil Conservation Service: Payments due counties, submarginal land program <sup>1</sup> -----	385, 000	385, 000	-----
Production and Marketing Administration:			
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities <sup>2</sup> -----	181, 040, 312	172, 800, 000	-8, 240, 312
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund <sup>1</sup> -----	390, 000	390, 000	-----
Total, Production and Marketing Administration-----	181, 430, 312	173, 190, 000	-8, 240, 312
Cooperative agricultural extension work <sup>2</sup> -----	4, 711, 200	4, 711, 200	-----
Total, permanent appropriations-----	212, 878, 099	206, 562, 787	-6, 315, 312

<sup>1</sup> Special fund accounts.<sup>2</sup> General fund accounts.

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

(TITLE I)

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 authorizations	1954 estimates
Farmers' Home Administration:					
Farm ownership and housing-----	\$38, 000, 000	\$38, 000, 000	\$35, 500, 000	—\$2, 500, 000	—\$2, 500, 000
Production and subsistence-----	120, 000, 000	120, 000, 000	120, 000, 000	-----	-----
Water facilities-----	6, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	-----
Total, Farmers' Home Administration-----	164, 000, 000	165, 000, 000	162, 500, 000	—1, 500, 000	—2, 500, 000
Rural Electrification Administration:					
Electrification-----	50, 000, 000	135, 000, 000	135, 000, 000	+85, 000, 000	-----
Telephone-----	150, 000, 000	65, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	-----	—15, 000, 000
Total, Rural Electrification Administration-----	100, 000, 000	200, 000, 000	185, 000, 000	+85, 000, 000	—15, 000, 000
Total, loan authorizations-----	264, 000, 000	365, 000, 000	347, 500, 000	+83, 500, 000	—17, 500, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$15,000,000 pending in Third Supplemental, 1953.



## CORPORATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATIONS

## (TITLE II)

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 authorizations	1954 estimates
Commodity Credit Corporation-----	\$16, 492, 110	\$17, 850, 000	\$17, 100, 000	+ \$607, 890	— \$750, 000
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation-----	950, 000	800, 000	750, 000	— 200, 000	— 50, 000
Federal intermediate credit banks-----	1, 690, 000	1, 745, 000	1, 690, 000	-----	— 55, 000
Production credit corporations-----	1, 465, 000	1, 516, 000	1, 465, 000	-----	— 51, 000
Total, corporate administrative expense limitations-----	20, 597, 110	21, 911, 000	21, 005, 000	+ 407, 890	— 906, 000

## SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

## (TITLE III)

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 authorizations	1954 estimates
Research on strategic and critical materials-----	\$600, 000	\$443, 000	\$439, 500	— \$160, 500	— \$3, 500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1953, ESTIMATES FOR 1954, AND AMOUNTS  
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1954

TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
Agricultural Marketing Act.....	\$5,249,333	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000	+\$250,667	-----
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:					
Economic investigations.....	2,370,400	2,472,000	2,120,000	—250,400	—\$352,000
Crop and livestock estimates.....	3,058,000	3,308,000	3,158,000	+100,000	—150,000
Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.....	5,428,400	5,780,000	5,278,000	—150,400	—502,000
Agricultural Research Administration:					
Office of Administrator.....	341,677	367,000	341,677	-----	—25,323
Office of Experiment Stations:					
Payments to States, etc.....	12,441,208	13,453,708	13,441,208	+1,000,000	—12,500
Salaries and expenses.....	380,000	380,000	380,000	-----	-----
Virgin Islands agricultural program.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	-----	-----
Research on agricultural problems of Alaska.....	270,000	270,000	270,000	-----	-----
Total, Office of Experiment Stations.....	13,191,208	14,203,708	14,191,208	+1,000,000	—12,500
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.....	1,413,702	1,565,000	1,404,500	—9,202	—160,500

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953, estimates for 1954, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1954—Con.*

**TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES—Continued**

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
Bureau of Animal Industry:					
Animal research-----	\$3, 831, 652	\$4, 360, 000	\$3, 916, 500	+ \$84, 848	— \$443, 500
Animal disease control and eradication-----	8, 805, 810	9, 055, 000	8, 635, 000	— 170, 810	— 420, 000
Meat inspection-----	14, 160, 000	14, 160, 000	14, 160, 000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Animal Industry-----	26, 797, 462	27, 575, 000	26, 711, 500	— 85, 962	— 863, 500
Bureau of Dairy Industry-----	1, 590, 055	1, 815, 000	1, 659, 500	+ 69, 445	— 155, 500
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry-----	7, 499, 522	8, 000, 000	7, 625, 000	+ 125, 478	— 375, 000
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:					
Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering re- search-----	11, 435, 928	12, 165, 000	11, 586, 000	+ 150, 072	— 579, 000
National Arboretum-----	149, 000	225, 000	174, 000	+ 25, 000	— 51, 000
Total, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering-----	11, 584, 928	12, 390, 000	11, 760, 000	+ 175, 072	— 630, 000
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:					
Insect investigations-----	3, 888, 760	4, 190, 000	3, 888, 760	-----	— 301, 240
Insect and plant disease control-----	5, 599, 408	5, 600, 000	5, 187, 000	— 412, 408	— 413, 000



Plant quarantines-----	2, 700, 000	2, 800, 000	2, 600, 000	- 100, 000	- 200, 000
Emergency outbreaks of insect and plant diseases-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	500, 000	- 500, 000	- 500, 000
Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine-----	13, 188, 168	13, 590, 000	12, 175, 760	- 1, 012, 408	- 1, 414, 240
Total, Agricultural Research Administration-----	75, 606, 722	79, 505, 708	75, 869, 145	+ 262, 423	- 3, 636, 563
Control of forest pests-----	6, 649, 434	7, 350, 000	5, 300, 000	- 1, 349, 434	- 2, 050, 000
Forest Service:					
Salaries and expenses:					
National forest protection and management-----	29, 919, 361	31, 253, 700	29, 665, 700	- 253, 661	- 1, 588, 000
Fighting forest fires-----	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	-----	-----
Forest research-----	5, 402, 300	5, 562, 300	5, 350, 000	- 52, 300	- 212, 300
Total, salaries and expenses-----	41, 321, 661	42, 816, 000	41, 015, 700	- 305, 961	- 1, 800, 300
Forest roads and trails-----	<sup>1</sup> 16, 071, 958	<sup>2</sup> 11, 267, 000	13, 546, 000	- 2, 525, 958	+ 2, 279, 000
Acquisition of land for national forests:					
Weeks Act-----	75, 000	75, 000	75, 000	-----	-----
Superior National Forest-----	150, 000	-----	-----	- 150, 000	-----
Special acts-----	(141, 680)	(141, 680)	0	(- 141, 680)	(- 141, 680)
Total, land acquisition-----	225, 000	75, 000	75, 000	- 150, 000	-----
State and private forestry cooperation-----	10, 864, 484	10, 978, 000	10, 792, 708	- 71, 776	- 185, 292

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$5,000,000 pending in Third Supplemental, 1953.<sup>2</sup> Revised budget increased figure to \$21,021,000. Third Supplemental, 1953 includes \$5,000,000 of this amount, leaving \$16,021,000 for consideration in this bill.

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953, estimates for 1954, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1954—Con.*

**TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES—Continued**

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill for 1954	Bill compared with—	
				1953 appropriations	1954 estimates
Forest Service—Continued					
Cooperative range improvements-----	(\$310, 000)	(\$531, 000)	(\$531, 000)	( + \$221, 000)	-----
Total, Forest Service-----	68, 483, 103	65, 136, 000	65, 429, 408	- 3, 053, 695	+ \$293, 408
Flood prevention-----	5, 719, 833	15, 566, 000	7, 000, 000	+ 1, 280, 167	- 8, 566, 000
Watershed protection-----	-----	-----	5, 000, 000	+ 5, 000, 000	+ 5, 000, 000
Soil Conservation Service:					
Salaries and expenses-----	61, 844, 014	65, 806, 000	60, 844, 014	- 1, 000, 000	- 4, 961, 986
Water conservation and utilization projects-----	425, 500	685, 000	425, 500	-----	- 259, 500
Total, Soil Conservation Service-----	62, 269, 514	66, 491, 000	61, 269, 514	- 1, 000, 000	- 5, 221, 486
Agricultural Conservation program-----	251, 747, 866	252, 436, 000	211, 982, 000	- 39, 765, 866	- 40, 454, 000
Production and Marketing Administration:					
Agricultural adjustment programs-----	<sup>3</sup> 13, 145, 781	<sup>4</sup> 8, 000, 000	35, 500, 000	+ 22, 354, 219	+ 27, 500, 000
Sugar Act-----	64, 998, 776	64, 700, 000	59, 645, 000	- 5, 353, 776	- 5, 055, 000
School lunch program-----	83, 364, 269	83, 365, 000	83, 365, 000	+ 731	-----

Marketing services-----	11, 474, 025	12, 418, 505	12, 254, 505	+ 780, 480	- 164, 000
Total, Production and Marketing Administration-----	172, 982, 851	168, 483, 505	190, 764, 505	+ 17, 781, 654	+ 22, 281, 000
Commodity Exchange Authority-----	725, 000	725, 000	700, 000	- 25, 000	- 25, 000
Federal Crop Insurance (administrative expenses)-----	8, 500, 000	7, 948, 000	7, 350, 000	- 1, 150, 000	- 598, 000
Rural Electrification Administration (S. and E.)-----	8, 287, 980	9, 000, 000	7, 775, 000	- 512, 980	- 1, 225, 000
Farmers' Home Administration (S. and E.)-----	29, 340, 042	29, 400, 000	27, 600, 000	- 1, 740, 042	- 1, 800, 000
Farm Credit Administration-----	429, 720	431, 000	410, 000	- 19, 720	- 21, 000
Extension Service:					
Payments to States, etc-----	27, 165, 956	27, 169, 129	27, 165, 956	-----	- 3, 173
Salaries and expenses-----	899, 428	1, 030, 000	920, 000	+ 20, 572	- 110, 000
Total, Extension Service-----	28, 065, 384	28, 199, 129	28, 085, 956	+ 20, 572	- 113, 173
Office of Secretary-----	2, 227, 133	2, 273, 000	2, 188, 000	- 39, 133	- 85, 000
Office of Solicitor-----	2, 352, 024	2, 500, 000	2, 300, 000	- 52, 024	- 200, 000
Foreign Agricultural Service-----	613, 124	685, 000	673, 000	+ 59, 876	- 12, 000
Office of Information-----	1, 251, 201	1, 300, 000	1, 160, 000	- 91, 201	- 140, 000
Library-----	681, 169	700, 000	673, 800	- 7, 369	- 26, 200
Total, regular activities-----	736, 609, 833	749, 409, 342	712, 308, 328	- 24, 301, 505	- 37, 101, 014

<sup>3</sup> Includes additional transfer of \$3,150,000 pending in Third Supplemental, 1953.

<sup>4</sup> Revised budget increased this figure to \$35,600,000 to provide for acreage controls on wheat and cotton.





Union Calendar No. 136

83<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 5227

[Report No. 422]

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 14, 1953

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2   *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3   That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4   in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5   ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954,  
6   namely:

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

To enable the Secretary to improve and develop, independently or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies, and others, a sound and efficient system for the distribution and marketing of agricultural products under the provisions of titles II and III of the Act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1621–1629), and for expenses of any advisory committees established as provided in title III of said Act to assist in effectuating the research and service work of the Department, \$5,500,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$600,000 of this amount shall be available for contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 205 of said Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for which it is made (but amounts made available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information, shall not exceed those which the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to other appropria-



1 tion items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no  
2 part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating  
3 to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the sup-  
4 port of equitable transportation rates before Federal agencies  
5 concerned with such rates and for development of foreign  
6 markets.

#### 7 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

8 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions  
9 of the Act establishing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
10 (7 U. S. C. 411) and related Acts, as follows:

11 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations  
12 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among  
13 the people of the United States, relative to agricultural  
14 production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation  
15 in their broadest aspects, including farm management and  
16 practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing  
17 of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor,  
18 farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in produc-  
19 tion to probable demand for the different farm and food  
20 products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and in-  
21 come in their relation to agriculture, including causes for  
22 their variations and trends, \$2,120,000: *Provided*, That no  
23 part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the  
24 Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Eco-

1 nomic investigations" shall be used for State and county  
2 land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the  
3 maintenance of regional offices.

4 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,  
5 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-  
6 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and  
7 livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,  
8 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and  
9 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-  
10 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin  
11 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),  
12 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts  
13 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended  
14 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$3,158,000: *Pro-*  
15 *vided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall  
16 be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collat-  
17 ing, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers  
18 as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates  
19 of apple production for other than the commercial crop.

20 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

21 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator,  
23 including travel and subsistence expenses of advisory com-  
24 mittees authorized by title III of the Act of August 14, 1946

1 (7 U. S. C. 1628-1629), \$341,677: *Provided*, That of  
 2 the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Ad-  
 3 ministration, not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for  
 4 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706  
 5 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as  
 6 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
 7 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That the several appro-  
 8 priations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall  
 9 be available for the construction, alteration, and repair of  
 10 buildings and improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless  
 11 otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building  
 12 (excepting headhouses connecting greenhouses and experi-  
 13 mental farm houses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total  
 14 amount for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500  
 15 each shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and  
 16 approved therefor, and the cost of altering any one building  
 17 during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum  
 18 of the cost of the building.

#### 19 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

#### 20 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND

#### 21 PUERTO RICO

22 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto  
 23 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance where applicable, to



1 carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating  
2 to agricultural experiment stations:

3 Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7  
4 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams  
5 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),  
6 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,  
7 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),  
8 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act ap-  
9 proved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), sections 3  
10 and 5, \$2,863,708, and sections 9 and 11 of said Act as  
11 added by the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427h,  
12 427j), including administration by the Office of Experi-  
13 ment Stations in the United States Department of Agri-  
14 culture, \$6,000,000, no part of which latter amount shall  
15 be used for beginning construction of any building cost-  
16 ing in excess of \$15,000; Hawaii, the Act approved May  
17 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits  
18 of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii,  
19 \$90,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929  
20 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act  
21 to the Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of  
22 section 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936, as amended  
23 (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending the benefits of the Adams  
24 and Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska, \$62,500;

1 Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as amended  
2 (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of certain  
3 Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments  
4 to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$13,441,208.

#### 5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses in connection with administra-  
7 tion of grants and coordination of research with States pur-  
8 suant to the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906,  
9 February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23, 1929,  
10 March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory  
11 thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f), and  
12 title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by  
13 the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g),  
14 and for the administration, operation, and maintenance of  
15 an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$380,000;  
16 and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual  
17 financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain  
18 whether the expenditures are in accordance with their  
19 provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agri-  
20 cultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines  
21 authorized in said Acts with research of the Department in  
22 similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

#### 23 VIRGIN ISLANDS AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

24 For expenses necessary to carry out an agricultural  
25 program in the Virgin Islands in accordance with the pro-

visions of the Act approved October 29, 1951 (48 U. S. C. 1409m-1409o), \$100,000.

RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, independently or in cooperation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of Alaska, \$270,000.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses in connection with conducting investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and such economic investigations, including housing and household buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, for coordinating nutrition services made available by Federal, State, and other agencies, and for disseminating useful information on these subjects, \$1,404,500.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigation concerned



1 with the livestock and meat industries and the domestic  
2 raising of fur-bearing animals, as follows:

3       Animal research: For animal husbandry investigations;  
4 investigations of diseases of animals and of tuberculin, serums,  
5 antitoxins, and analogous products; and cooperation in the  
6 administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry,  
7 poultry products, and hatcheries, as authorized by law (7  
8 U. S. C. 429), \$3,916,500.

9       Animal disease control and eradication: For the control  
10 and eradication of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of ani-  
11 mals, avian tuberculosis, brucellosis of domestic animals,  
12 scabies in sheep and cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera  
13 and related swine diseases, and dourine in horses, and other  
14 inspection and quarantine work authorized by law; for super-  
15 vision of the transportation of livestock, including adminis-  
16 tration of the twenty-eight-hour law; for inspection of  
17 vessels; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act of  
18 March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158) and sections 56 to  
19 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7  
20 U. S. C. 851-855), relating to veterinary biological  
21 products, \$8,635,000: *Provided*, That no payment here-  
22 under as compensation for any cattle condemned for  
23 slaughter for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, or brucellosis  
24 shall exceed (1) \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any

1 pure bred animal, (2) one-third of the difference between  
2 the appraised value and the value of salvage thereof, or (3)  
3 the amount paid or to be paid by the State or other cooperat-  
4 ing agency, and no payment hereunder shall be made for  
5 any animal if at the time of test or condemnation it shall  
6 belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or  
7 corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered  
8 for slaughter.

9 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws  
10 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food  
11 products, \$14,160,000: *Provided*, That the proviso permit-  
12 ting reimbursement for meat inspection appearing under the  
13 heading "Bureau of Animal Industry, Salaries and expenses,  
14 meat inspection" in the Department of Agriculture Appro-  
15 priation Act, 1952 is hereby repealed.

16 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

17 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions  
18 of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), includ-  
19 ing investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy  
20 industry, the applicable provisions of the Act of May 9,  
21 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c) ), relating to process or  
22 renovated butter, as amended, and the Act of May 23, 1908  
23 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a) ), insofar as it relates to the exporta-  
24 tion of process or renovated butter, \$1,659,500.

## 1 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

2 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,  
3 and demonstrations established under the provisions of sec-  
4 tion 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agri-  
5 cultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292) ; for  
6 the development of new and extended food, feed, and indus-  
7 trial uses for agricultural commodities, both plant and animal,  
8 and potential replacement crops, and processing, biological,  
9 chemical, physical, pharmacological, toxicological, and tech-  
10 nological investigation thereof, \$7,625,000.

11 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL  
12 ENGINEERING

13 Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research: For  
14 expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and dem-  
15 onstrations concerning plants, soils, and agricultural engi-  
16 neering, including those related to the production, improve-  
17 ment, handling, processing, transportation, and storage of  
18 farm and other crops; control of weeds, plant diseases, and  
19 nematodes; discovery and introduction of new and useful  
20 plants, both foreign and native; soil and water management  
21 to improve soil productivity and to conserve soil and water  
22 resources; the relation of soils to plant, animal, and human  
23 nutrition; fertilizers, liming materials, and soil amendments;  
24 farm machinery and processing equipment; farm buildings,



1 and farm electrification; and for the operation and mainte-  
2 nance of airplanes; \$11,586,000.

3 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-  
4 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-  
5 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.  
6 191-194), \$174,000.

7 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

8 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,  
9 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic  
10 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best  
11 means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to  
12 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and  
13 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related  
14 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of  
15 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best  
16 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect  
17 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,  
18 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee  
19 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.  
20 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149), the  
21 Act of May 9, 1938, relating to grasshoppers, Mormon  
22 crickets, and chinch bugs (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the  
23 Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), as amended,  
24 authorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread  
25 of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation

1 and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase (for emer-  
2 gency replacement only) of not to exceed one, as follows:

3 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects  
4 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest  
5 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range  
6 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other  
7 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and  
8 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;  
9 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to  
10 determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for  
11 investigations in connection with introduction of natural  
12 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the  
13 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects  
14 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,  
15 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in  
16 the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases;  
17 and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including  
18 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their  
19 application; \$3,888,760: *Provided*, That of the amount  
20 allotted for oriental fruitfly, not to exceed \$250,000 may  
21 be used for contracts with public or private agencies  
22 for research in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act  
23 of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i), and the amounts  
24 obligated for contract research shall remain available until  
25 expended.

1        Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out  
2 operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to  
3 prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato  
4 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic,  
5 cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, golden  
6 nematode, citrus blackfly, white-fringed beetle, Hall scale,  
7 and gypsy and brown-tail moths, and grasshoppers, Mormon  
8 crickets, and chinch bugs in accordance with the Act of  
9 May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the en-  
10 forcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with  
11 States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the  
12 Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7  
13 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of such  
14 cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any  
15 infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of  
16 February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with  
17 States in the compensation of growers for losses resulting  
18 from the destruction of or for not planting potatoes and  
19 tomatoes on lands infested or exposed to infestations of the  
20 golden nematode for the purpose authorized by the Golden  
21 Nematode Act (7 U. S. C. 150-150g), \$5,187,000:  
22 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used  
23 to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops,  
24 or other property injured or destroyed, except potatoes and  
25 tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nematode Act:



1 *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary,  
2 no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the con-  
3 trol of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has  
4 provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose,  
5 or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least  
6 equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated,  
7 subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local  
8 authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accom-  
9 plishment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden  
10 nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden  
11 Nematode Act.

12       Plant quarantines: For operations against the introduc-  
13 tion of insect pests or plant diseases into the United States,  
14 including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines and  
15 regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the Plant  
16 Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C.  
17 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-  
18 144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C.  
19 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quarantines as they  
20 pertain to Territories and districts of the United States, for  
21 the enforcement of plant quarantines through inspection in  
22 transit, including the interception and disposition of materials  
23 found to have been transported in violation of Federal plant  
24 quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under the  
25 Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), and enforcement

1 of regulations governing the movement of plants into and  
2 from the District of Columbia promulgated under section 15  
3 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended,  
4 and for inspection and certification of plants and plant prod-  
5 ucts to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries,  
6 as authorized in section 102 of the Organic Act of 1944  
7 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$2,600,000.

8       Emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases: For  
9 expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the joint  
10 resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e),  
11 including the operation and maintenance of airplanes, con-  
12 trol operations in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian  
13 Government or local Canadian authorities, and the employ-  
14 ment of Canadian citizens, \$500,000, which shall be appor-  
15 tioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised  
16 Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said joint resolu-  
17 tion to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions.

#### 18                   CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

19       For expenses necessary for carrying out operations,  
20 measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, con-  
21 trol, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases  
22 which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United  
23 States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto as  
24 may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of

1 August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167),  
2 including the purchase (not to exceed one for emergency  
3 replacement only) and operation and maintenance of air-  
4 planes, and construction and alteration of necessary build-  
5 ings: *Provided*, That the cost of constructing or altering  
6 any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed  
7 \$2,500, as follows:

8 Forest Pest Control Act: For carrying out the pro-  
9 visions of the Act approved June 25, 1947 (16 U. S. C.,  
10 Supp. V, 594-1-594-5), \$2,300,000, of which \$1,900,000  
11 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the  
12 Revised Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said Act  
13 to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions.

14 White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pur-  
15 suant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a),  
16 \$3,000,000, of which \$460,000 shall be available to  
17 the Department of the Interior for the control of  
18 white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands  
19 under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian  
20 tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under  
21 restrictions of the United States; \$1,590,000 to the  
22 Forest Service for the control of white pine blister  
23 rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and



1 \$950,000 to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant  
2 Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of  
3 the entire program, method development, and for  
4 operations conducted under its direction for such control,  
5 including, but not confined to, the control of white pine  
6 blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned  
7 lands.

## 8 FOREST SERVICE

### 9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed  
11 \$15,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence  
12 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
13 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
14 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; to experiment and make investiga-  
15 tions and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and  
16 lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for  
17 any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the  
18 United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the  
19 proper care of the same; to investigate and test American  
20 timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods, for the  
21 preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investiga-  
22 tions and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable  
23 trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings:  
24 *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected,

1 or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-  
2 supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with  
3 any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower  
4 upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed  
5 \$18,500 (\$22,500 in Alaska) with the exception that any  
6 building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which  
7 was \$18,500 or more, may be improved out of the appropri-  
8 ations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an  
9 amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such  
10 building to protect, administer, and improve the national  
11 forests, including tree planting and other measures to  
12 prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the  
13 formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the  
14 natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to  
15 transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the  
16 national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report,  
17 and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations  
18 made by the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That the ap-  
19 propriations available to the Forest Service for the current  
20 fiscal year may be used for the operation and maintenance of  
21 aircraft, and the purchase of not to exceed three (for replace-  
22 ment only), and not to exceed \$250,000 of such appropria-  
23 tions may be used for the maintenance, improvement, and  
24 construction of airplane landing fields in the national forests,  
25 as follows:

1        National forest protection and management: For the  
2    administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,  
3    and development of the national forests, including the estab-  
4    lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including  
5    the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,  
6    production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and  
7    the care of plantations and young growth; the maintenance of  
8    roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all  
9    other improvements necessary for the proper and economical  
10   administration, protection, development, and use of the na-  
11   tional forests, including experimental areas under Forest  
12   Service administration, except that where direct purchases  
13   will be more economical than construction, improvements  
14   may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$18,500  
15   for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sani-  
16   tary and recreational facilities; timber cultural operations;  
17   development and application of fish and game management  
18   plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for  
19   planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimat-  
20   ing and appraising of timber and other resources and develop-  
21   ment and application of plans for their effective management,  
22   sale, and use; expenses of the National Forest Reservation  
23   Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March  
24   1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514); examination, classification,



1 surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting  
2 exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the bound-  
3 aries of the national forests that may be opened to homestead  
4 settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and  
5 the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as  
6 provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512);  
7 investigation and establishment of water rights, including the  
8 purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-  
9 way for use and protection of water rights necessary or  
10 beneficial in connection with the administration and public  
11 use of the national forests; not to exceed \$100,000 for the  
12 purchase of parcels of land and interests therein in Sanders  
13 County, Montana, but such land shall not be acquired with-  
14 out the approval of the local government concerned; and all  
15 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,  
16 protection, and general administration of the national forests;  
17 \$29,665,700.

18       Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest  
19 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administra-  
20 tion, including lands under contract for purchase or in process  
21 of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and for liquida-  
22 tion of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for  
23 such purpose, \$6,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 shall be  
24 apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised

1 Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary to meet emer-  
2 gency conditions.

3 Forest research: For forest research at forest or range  
4 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-  
5 where, in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7,  
6 8, 9, and 10 of the Act approved May 22, 1928, as amended  
7 (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), including the con-  
8 struction and maintenance of improvements; fire, silvicultural,  
9 watershed, and other forest investigations and experi-  
10 ments; investigations and experiments to develop improved  
11 methods of management of forest and other ranges; experi-  
12 ments, investigations, and tests of forest products; a comprehensive  
13 forest survey; and investigations in forest economics; \$5,350,000: *Provided*, That funds may be advanced  
14 to cooperators under such regulations as the Secretary  
15 may prescribe when such action will stimulate or  
16 facilitate cooperative work.

#### 18 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

19 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions  
20 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November  
21 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating  
22 to forest development roads and trails, including the  
23 construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and

1 trails on experimental areas under Forest Service adminis-  
2 tration, \$13,546,000, which sum is authorized to be appro-  
3 priated by the Act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 786),  
4 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this  
5 appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase,  
6 construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the  
7 storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road  
8 and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost  
9 of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under  
10 this authorization shall not exceed \$18,500 (\$22,500 in  
11 Alaska), with the exception that any building erected,  
12 purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$18,500 or  
13 more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an amount  
14 not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such buildings.

15 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

16 Weeks Act

17 For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions  
18 of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S.  
19 C. 513-519, 521), \$75,000, to be available only for payment  
20 toward the purchase price of any lands acquired, including  
21 the cost of surveys in connection with such acquisition:  
22 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used  
23 for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries



1 of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no part of this  
2 appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land  
3 without the approval of the local government concerned.

#### 4 STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

5 For expenses necessary for cooperation with the various  
6 States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest tree  
7 planting, in forest management and processing, and in farm  
8 forestry extension, pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1950  
9 (16 U. S. C. 568c, 568d), and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5  
10 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 564-568a), and  
11 Acts supplementary thereto; advising timberland owners,  
12 associations, and other appropriate agencies in the applica-  
13 tion of forest management principles to federally owned  
14 lands leased to States and to private forest lands, and advising  
15 wood-using industries in processing of forest products, so as  
16 to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of  
17 the timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the  
18 stabilization of employment and economic continuance of  
19 forest industries; \$10,792,708.

#### 20 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

21 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance  
22 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication  
23 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as author-  
24 ized by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C.  
25 580h), \$531,000, to remain available until expended.

## FLOOD PREVENTION

For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law 738) as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Department, to make preliminary examinations and surveys, and to perform works of improvement, and to plan the agricultural phases of the development of the Columbia Basin area, the Arkansas-White-Red River area, the New England-New York area, the Missouri River area, and the Mississippi River area, including not to exceed \$100,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, to remain available until expended, \$7,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department for flood prevention purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of the county board of supervisors of the county in which such lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee,

1 and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, and Neosho, Cotton-  
2 wood, Verdigris, Caney, and tributaries in Kansas, without  
3 the specific approval of the Board of County Commissioners  
4 of the county in which such lands are situated: *Provided*  
5 *further*, That of the funds available herein, not in excess of  
6 \$6,286,329 (with which shall be merged the unexpended  
7 balance of funds heretofore made available for these pur-  
8 poses) may be expended in watersheds heretofore authorized  
9 by section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22,  
10 1944, for necessary gully control, floodwater detention, and  
11 floodway structures in areas other than those over which the  
12 Department of the Army has jurisdiction and responsibility.

#### 13 WATERSHED PROTECTION

14 For expenses necessary to conduct surveys, investiga-  
15 tions, and research and to carry out preventive measures,  
16 including, but not limited to, engineering operations, methods  
17 of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use  
18 of land, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law  
19 46, Seventy-fourth Congress; \$5,000,000.

#### 20 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

##### 21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions  
23 of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), title  
24 III of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012),  
25 and the Act of August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011 note),



1 including research and investigations into irrigation, drain-  
2 age, and watershed hydrology (including the construction,  
3 operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, sta-  
4 tions, laboratories, plots, and installations); classification  
5 and mapping of soils; preparing conservation plans and  
6 establishing measures to conserve soil and water (includ-  
7 ing farm irrigation and land drainage and such special  
8 measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the sil-  
9 tation of reservoirs); establishment and operation of con-  
10 servation nurseries; development and management of land  
11 utilization project lands and facilities; dissemination of in-  
12 formation; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent  
13 buildings; operation and maintenance of aircraft; and furnish-  
14 ing of subsistence to employees; \$60,844,014: *Provided*, That  
15 the cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as  
16 improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply  
17 or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such  
18 building and with the exception of buildings acquired in  
19 conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes,  
20 shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight buildings to be  
21 constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per  
22 building and except that alterations or improvements to other  
23 existing permanent buildings costing \$2,500 or more may  
24 be made in any fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$500  
25 per building: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-

1    priation shall be available for the construction of any such  
2    building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided*  
3    *further*, That in the State of Missouri, where the State has  
4    established a central State agency authorized to enter into  
5    agreements with the United States or any of its agencies on  
6    policies and general programs for the saving of its soil by  
7    the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation district  
8    in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the  
9    United States with any such soil conservation district shall  
10   have the prior approval of such central State agency before  
11   they shall become effective as to such district: *Provided*  
12   *further*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended  
13   for soil and water conservation operations under the Act  
14   of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), in demonstra-  
15   tion projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000  
16   may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence  
17   of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
18   574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
19   1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That qualified  
20   local engineers may be temporarily employed at per diem  
21   rates to perform the technical planning work of the service:  
22   *Provided further*, That the Secretary may sell at market  
23   value any property located in Yalobusha County, Mississippi,  
24   administered under title III of the Act of July 22, 1937  
25   (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and suitable for return to private

1 ownership under such terms and conditions as would not con-  
2 flict with the purposes of said Act.

### 3 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

4 For expenses necessary to carry into effect the functions  
5 of the Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat.  
6 685, 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as  
7 amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (Public Law  
8 132), and September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039),  
9 relating to water conservation and utilization projects, to  
10 remain available until expended, \$425,500, which sum shall  
11 be merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore  
12 appropriated to said Department for the purposes of said  
13 Acts.

### 14 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

15 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-  
16 visions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conserva-  
17 tion and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29,  
18 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including  
19 not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of  
20 exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and  
21 international fairs within the United States; \$211,982,000,  
22 to remain available until December 31 of the next succeed-  
23 ing fiscal year for compliance with the program of soil-build-  
24 ing practices and soil- and water-conserving practices author-



1 ized under this head in the Department of Agriculture  
2 Appropriation Act, 1953, carried out during the period  
3 July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1953, inclusive, of which  
4 amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance  
5 in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation  
6 practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conservation  
7 practices related directly to flood prevention work in ap-  
8 proved watersheds: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$26,-  
9 178,700 of the total sum provided under this head shall  
10 be available during the current fiscal year for salaries and  
11 other administrative expenses for carrying out such program,  
12 the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be charged  
13 to such limitation; but not more than \$4,500,000 shall  
14 be transferred to the appropriation account, "Admin-  
15 istrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-  
16 ment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to  
17 claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of  
18 the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the  
19 Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the con-  
20 servation practice or practices and has complied with all  
21 other requirements as conditions for such payments and  
22 that the statements and information contained in the applica-  
23 tion for payment are correct and true, to the best of his  
24 knowledge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United

1 States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds  
2 herein appropriated or made available for the functions  
3 assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant  
4 to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23,  
5 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any  
6 regional information employees or any State information  
7 employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of  
8 inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to  
9 individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount  
10 shall be available for salaries and other administrative ex-  
11 penses in connection with the formulation and administration  
12 of the 1954 program of soil-building practices and  
13 soil- and water-conserving practices, under the Act of  
14 February 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to \$195,000,-  
15 000, including administration, and formulated on the basis  
16 of a distribution of the funds available for payments and  
17 grants among the several States in accordance with their  
18 conservation needs as determined by the Secretary, except  
19 that the proportion allocated to any State shall not be  
20 reduced more than 15 per centum from the distribu-  
21 tion for the next preceding program year, and no  
22 participant shall receive more than \$2,500); but the  
23 payments or grants under such programs shall be con-  
24 ditioned upon the utilization of land with respect to  
25 which such payments or grants are to be made in con-

1 formity with farming practices which will encourage and  
2 provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving  
3 practices in the most practical and effective manner and  
4 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined  
5 and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant  
6 to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic  
7 Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)), for  
8 the respective States: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
9 5 per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conserva-  
10 tion program for any county may, on the recommendation  
11 of such county committee and approval of the State com-  
12 mittee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation  
13 Service for services of its technicians in formulating and  
14 carrying out the agricultural conservation program in the  
15 participating counties, and the funds so allotted may be  
16 placed in a single account for each State, and shall not be  
17 utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for any purpose  
18 other than technical and other assistance in such counties:  
19 *Provided further*, That not to exceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per centum of  
20 the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for  
21 any State may be utilized in determining the most needed  
22 conservation practices on individual farms for which Federal  
23 assistance shall be given: *Provided further*, That such  
24 amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds, ferti-  
25 lizers, lime, trees, or any other farming material, or any



1 soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agri-  
2 cultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming  
3 practices approved by the Secretary under programs pro-  
4 vided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any  
5 funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office,  
6 corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such  
7 Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the  
8 payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has  
9 been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act to  
10 prevent pernicious political activities", approved August 2,  
11 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance  
12 with the provisions of title 18, United States Code, section  
13 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such section  
14 which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the  
15 payment of personal services or other expenses designed to  
16 influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or  
17 oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except  
18 upon request of any Member or through the proper official  
19 channels.

20 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

21 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

22 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out  
23 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant  
24 to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment  
25 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), and to

1 provide advice and assistance to selective service authorities  
2 in connection with farm labor, \$35,500,000, of which not  
3 more than \$5,500,000 shall be transferred to the appropria-  
4 tion account "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agri-  
5 cultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided*, That \$6,000,-  
6 000 of this appropriation shall be placed in reserve pending  
7 determination by the Secretary as to the necessity of market-  
8 ing quotas for the 1954 crop of wheat, and this amount shall  
9 be released in such sums and at such times as may be  
10 determined by the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary.

11 SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

12 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-  
13 visions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160),  
14 \$59,645,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next  
15 succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (includ-  
16 ing transfers) from this appropriation for other than pay-  
17 ments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,445,000.

18 SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

19 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of  
20 the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760),  
21 \$83,365,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation  
22 shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said  
23 Act.

## MARKETING SERVICES

For expenses necessary for acquiring and diffusing market information on agricultural commodities, food products and byproducts, the standardization, classification, grading, handling, storage, and marketing thereof, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm and food products throughout the world, the analysis of cotton fiber, the classing of cotton for producer members of cotton quality improvement groups, the establishment of classification standards and maintenance of an inspection service for tobacco (7 U. S. C. 471-476, 501-508, 511-511q) ; for investigating and certifying, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition of any agricultural commodity or food product, whether raw or processed, and any product containing an agricultural commodity or derivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including the collection of such fees as are reasonable and as nearly as may cover the cost of the service rendered; for performing



1 the duties imposed upon the Secretary by chapter 14 of the  
 2 Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26  
 3 U. S. C. 1920-1935) ; and for carrying into effect the  
 4 United States Cotton Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 51-65), the  
 5 United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), the  
 6 Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), section 201 (a) to  
 7 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment  
 8 Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), including not to exceed  
 9 \$25,000 for employment at rates not to exceed \$100 per  
 10 diem, pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a),  
 11 of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended  
 12 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
 13 55a), the Acts to provide standards for containers for fruits  
 14 and vegetables (15 U. S. C. 251-257i), the United States  
 15 Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the Federal Seed  
 16 Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers and Stockyards  
 17 Act (7 U. S. C. 181-229), the Federal Insecticide, Fungi-  
 18 cide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U. S. C. 135-135k), and the  
 19 Tobacco Plant and Seed Exportation Act (7 U. S. C. 516),  
 20 \$11,486,000.

#### 21 REPAYMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

22 For reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation  
 23 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Marketing serv-  
 24 ices", fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon through

1 June 30, 1953), pursuant to authority contained under the  
2 head "Marketing services" in the Department of Agriculture  
3 Appropriation Act, 1952 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading  
4 tobacco and classing cotton without charge to producers, as  
5 authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 473a, 511d), \$768,505.

6 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

7 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-  
8 visions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7  
9 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$700,000.

10 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

11 For operating and administrative expenses, \$7,350,000.

12 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

13 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electri-  
14 fication Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924), as  
15 follows:

16 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

17 For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying  
18 out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from  
19 the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the pro-  
20 visions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural Electri-  
21 fication program, \$135,000,000; and rural telephone pro-  
22 gram, \$50,000,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed  
23 \$30,000,000 for the rural electrification program, may be  
24 borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent

1 that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal  
2 year 1954, under the then existing conditions, for the ex-  
3 peditious and orderly development of the program.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For administrative expenses, including not to exceed  
6 \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed  
7 \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence  
8 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
9 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August  
10 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$7,775,000.

11 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

12 To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and the  
13 related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm  
14 Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031); the Farm-  
15 ers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note;  
16 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C. Code 535;  
17 60 Stat. 1062-1080); the Act of July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C.  
18 436-439); the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended (16  
19 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), for the development of  
20 facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and  
21 semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title  
22 V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1471-1483),  
23 as amended by the Housing Act of 1952 (Public Law 531.  
24 approved July 14, 1952), relating to financial assistance  
25 for farm housing; the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation



1 Trust Liquidation Act, approved May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C.  
2 440-444) ; and the Act to direct the Secretary of Agricul-  
3 ture to convey certain mineral interests, approved September  
4 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039) , as follows:

5                                   LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

6       For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes  
7 under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,  
8 as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition and  
9 preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing  
10 several authorities) : Title I and section 43 of title IV of  
11 the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and  
12 title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, (except  
13 grants under 504 (a) ), \$35,500,000, of which not to exceed  
14 \$5,000,000 of the amount available for the purposes of title  
15 I and section 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,  
16 as amended, may be distributed to States and Territories  
17 without regard to farm population and prevalence of tenancy,  
18 in addition to the amount otherwise distributed thereto, for  
19 loans in reclamation projects and to entrymen on unpatented  
20 public land (sums available for loans under title V of the  
21 Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to remain available until  
22 expended) ; title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,  
23 as amended, \$120,000,000; the Act of August 28, 1937, as  
24 amended, \$7,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the  
25 foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed in one account

1 from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the  
2 provisions set forth under this head in the Department of  
3 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For the making, servicing, and collecting of loans and  
6 insured mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made  
7 under prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to  
8 Farmers' Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers'  
9 Home Administration Act of 1946, the extension of financial  
10 assistance under the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and  
11 the administration of assets transferred under subsection 2  
12 (f) of the Act of May 3, 1950, \$27,600,000, together with  
13 a transfer to this appropriation item of not to exceed  
14 \$325,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges  
15 made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12  
16 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

17 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

18 For necessary expenses, including library membership  
19 fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to mem-  
20 bers only or to members at a lower price than to others,  
21 payment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed  
22 \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the  
23 Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833); \$410,000,  
24 together with not to exceed \$2,135,500 of receipts from  
25 Farm Credit agencies, to be advanced to this appropriation,

1 to cover the cost of supervision, facilities, examinations, and  
2 other services rendered to such agencies; \$2,545,500.

### 3 EXTENSION SERVICE

#### 4 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

5 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto  
6 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

7 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928  
8 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones  
9 Act, section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935  
10 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,  
11 section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as  
12 amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1),  
13 \$12,496,827; additional extension work, the Act approved  
14 April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000;  
15 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.  
16 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the  
17 Territory of Alaska, \$17,300, and the Act approved Octo-  
18 ber 27, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-4, 5), extending to the  
19 Territory of Alaska the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act  
20 and sections 21 and 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones  
21 Act, \$42,558; Puerto Rico, section 3 of the Act of March 4,  
22 1931 (7 U. S. C. 386f), authorizing extension of the Capper-  
23 Ketcham Act to Puerto Rico, \$32,131; the Act approved  
24 August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the



1 benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto  
2 Rico, \$408,000; and the Act approved October 26, 1949  
3 (7 U. S. C. 343d-2, 3), extending the benefits of section 23  
4 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico,  
5 \$101,090; and section 506a of title V of the Housing Act  
6 of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1476), \$33,050; in all, payments to  
7 States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$27,165,956.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of  
10 the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C.  
11 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto,  
12 and to coordinate the extension work of the Department  
13 and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions,  
14 \$920,000.

15 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

16 For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agricul-  
17 ture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle  
18 for replacement only; travel expenses, including examina-  
19 tion of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery,  
20 supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and  
21 drayage charges; advertising of bids, communication service,  
22 postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other  
23 miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided  
24 for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the  
25 Department of Agriculture, \$2,188,000, together with such

1 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are  
2 provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal  
3 year for such services and expenses, which several amounts or  
4 portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not  
5 exceeding a total of \$101,280, shall be transferred to and  
6 made a part of this appropriation.

#### 7 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

8 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or  
9 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field  
10 service, \$2,300,000, together with such amounts from other  
11 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the  
12 schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such  
13 expenses which several amounts not exceeding a total of  
14 \$318,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of this  
15 appropriation.

#### 16 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

17 For necessary expenses for the Foreign Agricultural  
18 Service and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and  
19 integrate activities of the Department in connection with  
20 foreign agricultural work, \$673,000.

#### 21 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of Information for  
23 the dissemination of agricultural information and the coordi-  
24 nation of informational work and programs authorized by  
25 Congress in the Department, \$1,160,000, together with such

1 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are  
2 provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal  
3 year for such expenses, which several amounts not exceeding  
4 a total of \$16,014 shall be transferred to and made a part of  
5 this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to exceed  
6 \$560,000 may be used for farmers' bulletins, which shall be  
7 adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections  
8 of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which  
9 shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks  
10 furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in  
11 Congress, as they shall direct (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less  
12 than two hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty  
13 copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives  
14 of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the  
15 Yearbook of Agriculture) as authorized by section 73 of the  
16 Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241) : *Provided*,  
17 That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by  
18 the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be  
19 used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of  
20 section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
21 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
22 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That no part  
23 of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or  
24 maintenance of regional or State field offices, or for the  
25 compensation of employees in such offices.



## LIBRARY

For necessary expenses, including dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; \$673,800.

## TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1954 for such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$17,100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That \$600,000 of this authorization shall be placed in reserve to

1 be apportioned pursuant to Section 3679 of the Revised  
2 Statutes, as amended, for use only in such amounts and  
3 at such times as may become necessary to carry out  
4 program operations; *Provided further*, That all necessary  
5 expenses (including legal and special services performed  
6 on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal  
7 services) in connection with the acquisition, operation,  
8 maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or  
9 personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which  
10 it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged  
11 collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses  
12 for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That the Secretary  
13 of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to dis-  
14 charge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation  
15 to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling notes issued by  
16 the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the  
17 amount of the capital impairment determined by the ap-  
18 praisal of June 30, 1952, pursuant to sections 1 and 4  
19 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C.  
20 713a-1, 4), \$96,205,161.

21 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed  
22 \$750,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the  
23 funds of the Corporation shall be available for admin-  
24 istrative expenses, including employment on a contract or

1 fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the per-  
2 formance of special services, including legal services, and  
3 the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks,  
4 national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and  
5 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of  
6 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h); and said  
7 total sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished  
8 and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration  
9 central office, interest expense, and expenses in connection  
10 with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement,  
11 protection, or disposition of real or personal property be-  
12 longing to the Corporation or in which it has an interest:  
13 *Provided*, That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year  
14 all cash funds in excess of the estimated operating require-  
15 ments for the current fiscal year shall be declared as  
16 dividends and paid into the general fund of the Treasury:  
17 *Provided further*, That the aggregate amount of bonds the  
18 Corporation may issue and have outstanding at any one  
19 time shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

20 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed  
21 \$1,690,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of  
22 the funds of the banks shall be available for adminis-  
23 trative expenses and services performed for the banks by  
24 other Government agencies (except services and facilities



1 furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit  
2 Administration central office, and services performed by any  
3 Federal Reserve bank and by the United States Treasury  
4 in connection with the financial transactions of the banks);  
5 and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense,  
6 legal and special services performed on a contract or fee  
7 basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, opera-  
8 tion, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition  
9 of real or personal property belonging to the banks or in  
10 which they have an interest.

11       Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,465,-  
12 000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of  
13 the corporations shall be available for administrative ex-  
14 penses and services performed for the corporations by  
15 other Government agencies (except services and facilities  
16 furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Ad-  
17 ministration central office); and said total sum shall be  
18 exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services  
19 performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connec-  
20 tion with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improve-  
21 ment, protection, or disposition of real or personal property  
22 belonging to the corporations or in which they have an  
23 interest.

## TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL  
MATERIALS

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98f), \$439,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable provisions contained in the item "Office of Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration".

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER  
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

For expenses necessary in the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, including the payment of claims growing out of destruction of animals (including poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, when there has been compliance with all lawful quarantine regulations, and for foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122),

1 including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act  
2 of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from  
3 other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus,  
4 corporations, or agencies of the Department such sums as he  
5 may deem necessary, but not to exceed \$2,650,000 for erad-  
6 ication of vesicular exanthema of swine, to be available  
7 only in an emergency which threatens the livestock or poul-  
8 try industry of the country, and any unexpended balances of  
9 funds transferred under this head in the next preceding fiscal  
10 year shall be merged with such transferred amounts: *Pro-*  
11 *vided*, That, except for payments made pursuant to said  
12 Act of February 28, 1947, the payment for animals may  
13 be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-produc-  
14 tion, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement  
15 based on breeding value no appraisement of any animal  
16 shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy  
17 value and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency to  
18 be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United  
19 States shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements:  
20 *Provided further*, That poultry may be appraised in  
21 groups when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird:  
22 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be subject  
23 to applicable provisions contained in the item "Office of  
24 Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration":



1 *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is  
2 hereby authorized and directed to discharge indebtedness  
3 of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of  
4 the Treasury by canceling notes issued by the Corporation  
5 to the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$7,057,575  
6 for funds transferred and expenses incurred under this head  
7 through fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon through  
8 June 30, 1953) pursuant to authority granted in the De-  
9 partment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

10 INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

11 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and  
12 directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit  
13 Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling  
14 notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the  
15 Treasury in the amount of \$171,740,395 for the net costs  
16 during the fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon  
17 through June 30, 1953) under the International Wheat  
18 Agreement Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642).

19 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 SEC. 401. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law,  
21 the lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the  
22 Department under this Act shall be available for the pur-  
23 chase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not  
24 to exceed 400 passenger motor vehicles for replacement

1 only, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in the  
2 conduct of the work of the Department outside the District  
3 of Columbia.

4 SEC. 402. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting  
5 the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the tem-  
6 porary employment of translators when competent citizen  
7 translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of  
8 emergency of persons in the field service of the Department  
9 for periods of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment  
10 under the appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

11 SEC. 403. Of appropriations herein made which are  
12 available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be  
13 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or  
14 tracts of land.

15 SEC. 404. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act  
16 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of  
17 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf  
18 of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau  
19 thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or  
20 written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused  
21 by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton  
22 or the trend of same.

23 SEC. 405. Except to provide materials required in or  
24 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable

1 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-  
2 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of  
3 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced  
4 outside of the United States.

5 SEC. 406. Not less than \$575,000 shall be available for  
6 contracts in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act of  
7 August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i) from appropriations  
8 herein made for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics;  
9 Bureau of Animal Industry; Bureau of Dairy Industry;  
10 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineer-  
11 ing; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Bureau  
12 of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Bureau of Human  
13 Nutrition and Home Economics; and the Forest Service.

14 SEC. 407. No part of any appropriation contained in  
15 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
16 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
17 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against  
18 the Government of the United States or who is a member of  
19 an organization of Government employees that asserts the  
20 right to strike against the Government of the United States,  
21 or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that  
22 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
23 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
24 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
25 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the



1 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Gov-  
2 ernment of the United States, is not a member of an organi-  
3 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to  
4 strike against the Government of the United States, or that  
5 such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an  
6 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
7 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*  
8 *further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the  
9 Government of the United States or who is a member of an  
10 organization of Government employees that asserts the right  
11 to strike against the Government of the United States, or  
12 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
13 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
14 States by force or violence and accepts employment the sal-  
15 ary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or  
16 fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and,  
17 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or im-  
18 prisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*  
19 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to,  
20 and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing  
21 law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall  
22 be construed to require an affidavit from any person em-  
23 ployed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work  
24 involving the loss of human life or destruction of property,  
25 the payment of salary or wages may be made to such per-

1 sons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in  
2 such emergency without execution of the affidavit contem-  
3 plated by this section.

4 SEC. 408. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
5 Act or of the funds available for expenditure by any corpora-  
6 tion or agency included in this Act shall be used for publicity  
7 or propaganda purposes to support or defeat legislation pend-  
8 ing before the Congress.

9 SEC. 409. This Act may be cited as the "Department  
10 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954".

83d CONGRESS  
1ST Session

**H. R. 5227**

[Report No. 422]

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# A BILL

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Making appropriations for the Department of  
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June  
30, 1954, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN

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MAY 14, 1953

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on  
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed



pansion, and we found working conditions in the shop deplorable, particularly from the standpoint of dust and poor lighting. We suggested improvements and I hope that in the expansion and renovation program made possible by this appropriation due attention will be paid by the Post Office Department especially to the elimination of dust so that the workers will have more healthy conditions under which to work.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am always glad to yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I just want to pay tribute to the gentleman from Iowa who was chairman of the subcommittee which made that investigation and offered very constructive suggestions in respect to improvements. I think that he, as well as the members of his committee, did a good job.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] for his kind observation. I would point out, however, that Mr. REES, as chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, played a most important part in bringing this situation to the attention of the Appropriations Subcommittee.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I heard the splendid address of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROOSEVELT]. I agree with him 100 percent as to the necessity for this country's having an item veto. I hope the committee which is studying this matter, the Committee on the Judiciary, will bring forth either a constitutional amendment or a statutory provision which will correct present inadequacies in the application of the veto power.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman says he is in full agreement with the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROOSEVELT]. Is he then in full agreement that the President should have complete control of the appropriations and thus give to the executive branch control which is not vested in it by the Constitution?

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. The answer to that question is "No."

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Certainly what the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROOSEVELT] suggests is part and parcel of the whole thing. The President, for example, could undo the work of my Appropriations Committee if he saw fit to do so, and throw out the whole triple-A program of the next year, in spite of the wishes of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Of course, the Congress does not give up its rights. The Congress would have the right to override such a stupid veto. The gentle-

man knows perfectly well the Congress would override that kind of a stupid veto.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It would become rule by the minority here in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. This is not a partisan matter. It is a matter going back very deeply in the roots of the South. As far as I know, the first provision of this type was involved in a constitutional provision of the Confederate constitution. It was copied by a number of States immediately after that constitution was put into effect. At the present time only nine States of our Nation do not have an item veto. It is not a theoretical proposition, it is a very practical one. There has not been this abuse that has been spoken of.

We can look at what the States actually have done. Their governors have vetoed things and thus have saved a great deal of money for the various States. We could save a great deal of money for the United States if we had such a provision as this.

The first President who came out for this was Ulysses S. Grant. Presidents Rutherford B. Hayes, Chester A. Arthur, William Howard Taft, and Franklin D. Roosevelt were for it. In fact, practically all the great leaders who have given study to our Constitution and its provisions have been vigorously for it.

When our Constitution was drawn and our country was established, this concept was implied in the language they used. It was never contemplated when our country was founded that appropriations would be handled in the mass manner in which we are now appropriating money, covering infinite items in a single bill. It was contemplated we should appropriate so much money for each item, and that this item was to be the appropriation bill. Actually our practice lately has thwarted the Constitution. In having an item veto we would be returning to the very idea our forefathers had in drawing the Constitution.

I hope very much the Congress will seriously consider this matter, as I think it will save us a great deal of money and will be very beneficial for the financial safety of our Union.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. GRAHAM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5174) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 235, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations have until midnight tomorrow night to file a report on the Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 422) which was read a first and second time, and with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WHITTEN reserved all points of order on the bill.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that our colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. HAGEN] be granted 2 days leave of absence in order to attend to official business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

## GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks on the Treasury and Post Office Department appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for this time in order to inquire of the distinguished majority leader as to the program for next week.

Mr. HALLECK. A bill from the Committee on Banking and Currency which has been on the whip notice will be called immediately after I conclude this announcement.

Mr. McCORMACK. Might I inquire if there is anything in contest about that bill, so that the Members may be advised now?

Mr. PATMAN. If the gentleman will yield, I will say to the gentleman I expect to oppose the bill.

Mr. HALLECK. I understood the gentleman would oppose the bill. I do



not know how devastating that will be.

Mr. PATMAN. I do not know either, but I hope the gentleman will not vote for the bill.

Mr. HALLECK. On Monday we will call the Consent Calendar and begin general debate on the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Are there any suspensions on Monday?

Mr. HALLECK. No. No suspensions. On Tuesday we have primary elections in Pennsylvania, and I understand most of the Pennsylvania Members want to be home for that. So on Tuesday we shall continue general debate on the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, if it is not concluded on Monday, and will begin the reading of the bill and will continue the reading of the bill in Committee of the Whole under the 5-minute rule until such time as we get into a controversial section of consequence, at which time we would suspend consideration of the bill, in view of the Pennsylvania situation.

Mr. McCORMACK. By that you mean until the first amendment is offered?

Mr. HALLECK. Well, I would say it might involve some discretion as to just the consequence of the amendment. It is my understanding that there may be 2 or 3 rather controversial amendments of consequence, and I would not want to say that we would quit immediately on the offering of the first amendment, because it might be some amendment that could be disposed of without prejudice to the interest of anyone. But I shall be glad to keep in touch with the minority leader as we progress, and with the members of the Appropriations Committee on that side, and members on our side, so that he will not have any difficulty about that.

Mr. McCORMACK. The Private Calendar will be called on Tuesday?

Mr. HALLECK. The Private Calendar will be called on Tuesday. Then, on Wednesday we will continue with the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill and hope to conclude it as quickly as we can.

Then following that will be the Labor and Federal Security appropriation bill, and we hope to conclude it Thursday or Friday.

I might say to the gentlemen I have been informed that a great many Members are expecting to go out next week to witness an atomic blast in Nevada, but at the moment I am not inclined to believe there is any such controversy about the Labor and Federal Security appropriation bill as to prejudice them or embarrass them in connection with their trip out there.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. If any rollcalls are necessary on the Labor and Federal Security bill, could they be put over in that event until Monday, because, after all, about 100 Members will want to make that trip.

Mr. HALLECK. I understand that, but we will have an appropriation bill to follow immediately after that. I think all I can say at this point is that if a situation develops that might seem to indicate desirability to have the matter

go over until Monday, we can determine whether that should be done. I do not want to anticipate such a circumstance, but at this time I do not want to make a positive statement in that respect.

#### REVISION OF THE PAMPHLET ENTITLED "OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT"

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up the resolution (S. Con. Res. 24) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized and directed to revise, by bringing up to date, the pamphlet entitled "Our American Government" as set out in House Document 465, 79th Congress.

Sec. 2. Such revised pamphlet shall be printed as a Senate document, and there be printed 100,000 additional copies of which 24,750 copies shall be for the use of the Senate; 66,150 copies for the use of the House of Representatives; 3,100 for the Senate document room; and 6,000 for the House document room.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "one" and insert "five."

Page 1, line 8, strike out "24" and insert "30"; and in lines 8 and 9 strike out "750."

Page 1, line 10, strike out "66,150" and insert "460,900."

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I may state for the benefit of the Members that this is a reprint of the document known as "Our American Government" in question and answer form brought up to date. It provides for 500,000 copies for the use of the Members of the House and the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Iowa yield?

Mr. LECOMPTE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. I just wanted to state that I am in complete accord with the objectives expressed in the resolution and shall be very glad to work on the revision of that document and get it ready as quickly as possible.

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MEMORIAL TO THE MARINE CORPS DEAD

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up the resolution (H. J. Res. 157) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the first section of the act authorizing the erection of a memorial to the Marine Corps dead, approved July 1, 1947 (61 Stat. 212), as amended, is amended by inserting after the words "District of Columbia" the words "or immediate vicinity."

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, this resolution simply amends the previous resolution which authorized the erection of a Marine Corps memorial, and amends it to the extent of permitting the commission to erect a memorial outside of the District of Columbia but in the immediate vicinity. The need for this amendment is the fact that the commission feels that it might be appropriate to erect that memorial across the river in Virginia. I might say that this memorial is the Iwo Jima Marine Corps memorial that has attracted a great deal of attention.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### FEDERAL RESERVE BRANCH BANK BUILDINGS

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 230, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved,* That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4605) to amend section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, this rule makes in order consideration of the bill, H. R. 4605.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

NEW FEDERAL RESERVE BUILDINGS NOT NEEDED FOR FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I know this bill is looked upon lightly; in fact, our distinguished majority leader referred to it in a very facetious way a while ago and said that it did not mean much and suggested that my opposition would mean less. But I want to invite your attention to certain things that I doubt the Members of Congress know about or have given serious consideration







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued May 20, 1953

For actions of May 19, 1953

83rd-1st, No. 91

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated agricultural appropriation bill. General debate was concluded, and bill is to be read for amendment today. Senate passed economic controls bill. Senate passed measure for Foreign Economic Policy Commission. Senate committees reported bills excluding major officials from leave law and creating Joint Budget Committee.

## HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 5227 (pp. 5317-49). General debate was concluded, and the bill is to be read for amendment today.
2. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 2512, to amend the Small Tract Act of 1938 (authorizing lease or sale of 5 acres or less of public lands for certain purposes) so as to extend its application and facilitate its administration (p. 5297).  
Passed as reported H. R. 1815, to extend the scope of the Recreation Act, which authorizes Interior to sell or lease public lands to States and subdivisions for recreational uses (pp. 5298-9).
3. FOREIGN AID. Passed without amendment H. R. 2312, to repeal Public Law 820, 80th Congress, providing a revolving fund for the purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold (p. 5297).
4. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Rogers, Mass., spoke in favor of protection of domestic industry through adequate tariffs (pp. 5353-4).
5. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT. Rep. Tuck, Va., was elected to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5294).
6. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Pfost claimed most Republicans are against "low-cost public power" (pp. 5305-6).
7. EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Brown, Ga., spoke against cuts in vocational-education items in the Labor-HEW appropriation bill (pp. 5351-3).
8. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. In reporting this bill, H. R. 5246 (see



Digest (C), the Appropriations Committee included the following statements in its report;

Mexican Farm Labor Program. "The committee has serious misgivings about this program, which guarantees to foreign agricultural workers coming into this country many things such as medical care for sickness or injury incurred on the job, minimum wages, adequate living quarters, etc., which are not guaranteed to our own citizens. It provides a labor recruitment program for farmers in one part of our country, while farmers on our East Coast pay for their own recruitment of laborers from outside the Continental United States. However, in view of the recent approval of an extension of the basic legislation by a large majority of the House of Representatives, the committee is recommending a continuation of appropriations. The bill includes \$1,150,000 for the first six months' operation of the program, plus \$100,000 for program liquidation if the agreement with Mexico, which expires December 31, 1953, is not extended. This is a reduction of \$490,000 from the request."

Education. "Promotion and further development of vocational education.-- The bill includes \$16,048,870, a reduction of \$2,624,391 from the request and from the appropriation for 1953... The committee is in agreement with the Bureau of the Budget and the Secretary in their belief that this program has matured to the point where its 'promotion and further development' should gradually be turned over to the States."

"Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.-- The bill includes no amounts for this item. This is a reduction of \$2,501,500 from the estimate and \$2,480,000 from the 1953 appropriation."

Up-Grading. "The committee is very much concerned with the general tendency in both the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare continually to up-grade jobs and to apply reductions in personnel primarily in the lower grades... If this trend continues, the committee will give serious consideration to placing a limitation in the bill next year to force correction."

Automobiles. "The committee has disallowed all requests for authority to purchase automobiles, either as additions to the fleet or as replacements."

Publications. "The committee strongly urges the new Secretary (of HEW) to maintain a closer control over the publications of the Department than has been maintained in the past."

#### SENATE

9. ECONOMIC CONTROLS. Passed with amendments S. 1081, providing for temporary economic controls, after substituting therefor a modified committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended. Adopted, 45-41, a Byrd amendment restricting the President's authority to impose standby wage-price controls unless Congress has declared war or has found that a grave national emergency exists; and a Young amendment establishing a formula for ceiling prices on farm products at not less than the parity. Rejected, 26-61, a Bricker amendment to eliminate the provisions for standby price-wage controls. (pp. 5260-85.)
10. INFORMATION. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 971, to authorize films and related material for educational use to be transmitted through the mails at the rate provided for books (S. Rept. 293) (p. 5259).
11. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H.R. 4654, to provide for the exemption from the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 of certain officers in the executive branch (S. Rept. 294) (p. 5259).



always stood ready to lend a helping hand when it was needed.

Let it be pointed out that there has never been an occasion for the people of Haiti to doubt our intentions. Not by words, but by deeds we have demonstrated the honor of our motives in helping Haiti to preserve its atmosphere of freedom and peace.

As one neighbor to another, then, we are happy to pause here today to acknowledge Haiti's contribution to mankind's struggle against tyranny; to reaffirm the traditional spirit of friendship between our countries; and finally, to extend since congratulations to Haiti for having reached a significant milestone in what we are confident will be a long and honorable history of achievement among nations.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, 150 years ago Gen. Jean Jacques Desallines commander in chief of the Haitian armies striving for their independence against Napoleon Bonaparte, summoned his leading generals to a meeting at Arcahaie, a town near the capital, Port-au-Prince. The idea for this gathering had come to General Dessalines from Alexandre Pétion who, in subsequent years, was to gain fame as the founder and first President of the Republic of Haiti. It was felt that a dramatic gesture was needed to unite the people of the island in their struggle for freedom.

This drama was provided by General Desallines. On May 18, 1803, 150 years ago today, the Haitian patriot, taking the French tricolor in his hand, removed the white band in the center and drew together the blue and red colors: A symbol of the spiritual union of the blacks and the mulattoes. Instantly, the scattered hosts of Haitian independence realized that they had found a natural leader. From that day forward, the people knew that they would have in Jean Jacques Desallines an intelligent, brave commander in chief. The Haitian objective became clear to all: An independent, free Republic. Within 6 months, the Napoleonic armies were in full retreat. On November 29, 1803, while the people of Haiti took possession of Cap Haitien, the last regiments of Bonaparte embarked at Môle St.-Nicolas to return to their homeland, France. The national flag of Haiti had played its role in the emancipation of the island.

At a time when the Congress of the United States of America is extending to the people and the Government of Haiti warm congratulations upon a happy anniversary, it may be appropriate to add a few words about the outstanding heroes of Haitian independence. One of the champions of freedom, whose names have resounded in history, was the son of a slave, Toussaint L'Ouverture. Thanks to a wealth of natural talent, Toussaint learned the uses of many medicinal herbs. This knowledge was utilized for the benefit of his fellow men. It also gave him a place of leadership

among his fellow slaves. Toussaint, it can be noted, was a devout believer in God. His deep religious convictions freed him of racial animosity. His one dream was to secure fair treatment for his people on the island. Although this gifted man never received any formal military training, he developed remarkable facilities for discovering almost everything planned by Napoleon's generals. Consequently, in the words of a contemporaneous historian, Toussaint L'Ouverture emerged as "a top-flight military leader with an unusual humanitarian record."

In one of his orders to generals in the field, Toussaint wrote as follows:

I have given instructions to my commanders to treat all prisoners with humanity.

In order to crush Toussaint and to re-establish slavery in Saint-Domingue, the French First Consul, Bonaparte, sent to the Caribbean the largest fleet and most powerful expeditionary force that had ever crossed the Atlantic. Although Toussaint L'Ouverture suffered reverses and died in prison, a victim of treachery, the noblehearted Haitian leader handed on the torch of liberty to his compatriots, Alexandre Pétion, Henry Christophe, and Jean Jacques Desallines. Toussaint was the forerunner of liberty in the Caribbean. It was the destiny of his brothers-in-arms to complete the work of victory.

One of the most notable results of Haitian independence, a movement which derived inspiration from the national flag of the republic, was the definitive repulse of Napoleon in the New World and the termination of the French dream of an empire in the Mississippi Valley. When the French armies evacuated Saint-Domingue, Bonaparte, reading the handwriting on the wall, began negotiations which led to the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory for the United States of America. This important achievement by President Thomas Jefferson was due, in part, to the triumph of the people of Haiti. The intelligent courage of General Desallines and the vision of President Jefferson paved the way for the Louisiana Purchase. Consequently, we in the Western Hemisphere are commemorating the creation of the national standard of the Republic of Haiti in the same year that we recall, with sentiments of loyal gratitude, the epochal decision of one of our great Presidents. The simultaneous celebration is no accident; it represents the union of hearts and of minds that is characteristic of America.

I congratulate the Government and the people of Haiti on this celebration, and in particular on the great progress their country has made during this period. The people of Haiti of this generation have received a great heritage from their forebears.

Maintaining their faith in and love of God they will not only preserve but improve upon the Government they inherited and that they now possess.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to do so may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on this resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes; and, pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 5 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5227, with Mr. McCULLOCH in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 40 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture once again brings to the floor of the House for your approval the annual supply bill for the Department of Agriculture. As chairman of that subcommittee, I would be remiss if I were not to express my sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation given to me during the hearings and markup of this bill by the other members of this subcommittee. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] has an intimate knowledge of forestry problems, of conservation and of research in every field. The gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD], two new members of our subcommittee on the Republican side, have aided immeasurably by their clear and succinct questioning of the witnesses and their developing of the various questions called to the attention of the committee. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], minority member of the committee and former chairman, brings to the subcommittee his store of knowledge in relation to agriculture, gained from his 10 years upon this committee. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] have cooperated in every way possible and all of us have maintained in our subcommittee a bipartisan approach to all of the financial problems facing agriculture. I feel that I am extremely fortunate in having gentlemen of the caliber of these six men sitting with me and advising with me as to what



we should bring out on the floor of the House for consideration by the Congress. I also feel fortunate in having as our executive clerk Mr. Ross Pope, who is fast gaining a reputation for ability second to none on our Appropriations Committee staff.

The deliberations of our committee as to the financial needs of the Department of Agriculture, together with its related activities, have been centered around the basic need for preserving a prosperous agriculture. Anyone who has made a study of the economic progress of our Nation will admit that we cannot have a prosperous United States of America unless we are willing to grant the same degree of prosperity to each separate segment which makes up our economy. We in agriculture are not requesting that the farmer be given special privilege in any way. We do ask and we do demand that he be given a fair and equal opportunity with labor, with industry, and with all other groups to share in the bountiful resources of these great United States of America.

During my 15 years in Congress, I have fought for one principle objective—parity prices for all farm commodities. The farmer does not want an unreasonable price for what he produces but inasmuch as his expenses have skyrocketed just as much as they have in all other industries, he must receive prices for what he produces which will maintain his position in our national picture—which is to say, he must receive parity prices for every farm commodity.

The No. 1 duty of Members of Congress now is to see to it that the money and machinery necessary to cushion the shock of any possible drop in farm prices shall be available if the need shall arise. A small surplus is sufficient excuse for the speculators to break the market. Farm prices are barometers of national welfare. Let us, therefore, make certain that no economic storm be foretold by the farm-price barometer. Let us insure that farm prices shall not fall below a reasonable level. We must have the necessary gross national income if we are to continue to meet the huge drains on our Treasury, which will be with us for years to come.

I repeat, Mr. Chairman, a fair price for farm products is the first essential of a prosperous nation. A drop of only 10 cents in the value of a bushel of corn means a loss of \$300 to the average farmer in my seventh district. Twenty cents reduction per bushel for barley will cost him another \$200, while a fall of a dime per pound of butterfat will create an extra deficit of \$150. Our farmers must have the income if we are to be able to pay current prices for labor and everything we buy. Give the farmers of the Nation at least 30 billions in income and we need not fear any economic crisis in our country. The farm dollar exchanges hands 7 times creating an income for the Nation of 7 times whatever the farmer receives gross for his products.

Our ceiling programs, bolstered by the Commodity Credit Corporation are the most important part of our farm program. We must preserve this program.

If a severe drop in prices hits agriculture, it may cost the farmers of the Nation eight thousand millions of dollars in 1 year and will result in creating unemployment in every community of our Nation.

We must have and must keep machinery available in each and every township and county ready to start the wheels rolling for placing loans under grain, if they are needed.

It is because of my personal experience as a farmer that I am convinced of the great need for keeping the framework of this committee structure intact and available for possible future needs and I have spent many hours trying to convince other Members of Congress of the value of our triple-A committees. Without them, or a similar group, we cannot have a successful farm program, nor would we have any machinery to throw into action if a tailspin in farm prices developed. God help our Nation if any such catastrophe should happen again. A severe fall in farm-commodity values is so absolutely unnecessary that it is almost criminal to permit its recurrence. All we need do is keep farm income at a reasonable level and the gross income for the rest of the Nation will, as a matter of course, keep its own relative position.

May I respectfully suggest that too many Members on the floor of the House have imbedded in their minds that the farmers, that agriculture as such in America, are the recipients of huge subsidies, paid for by the other taxpayers of this Nation. Nothing can be further from the truth. Please let us orient our line of thinking here before we proceed. May I ask you to turn to part 1 of our hearings, page 42, and study carefully that table as given there.

During World War II there was paid out of the Treasury of the United States \$4.2 billion for the sole purpose of bringing to the consuming public cheaper food. This is the reverse of the expenditures to support the price of farm commodities. Since 1933 through January 1, 1953, the cost to the Treasury of the United States in what might be classified as farm price supports was \$1,064,000,000. In other words, since 1933 up to this date, about one quarter as much money has been expended in behalf of keeping up the price for the farmer in America as there has been expended for holding down the price of food to the consumer. Let us remember also that if OPA rollbacks on pork, beef, veal, lamb, and mutton, let alone butter and milk products, had not been put into effect during World War II, farmers of America would have during that time received at least \$10 billion more for their products than they did. Furthermore, through expenditure of \$1,070,000,000 during the last 20 years for price supports, at least 10 times that amount has been paid as additional income taxes by farmers because of their having that degree of protection and as a result a degree of prosperity approaching that of other portions of our economy.

Business as such was subsidized by the taxpayers to the extent of \$40,787,864,000, following the end of World War II

in what was known as business reconversion payments—including tax amortization. Yet the Chamber of Commerce of the United States this past week has seen fit to protest, in a special edition of its publication *Spending Facts* against what it terms "an unneeded farm subsidy program." They have not to my knowledge protested in the past 6 years against the giving to business of at least 55 times as much of the taxpayers money as contained in this one bill for the operation of the entire Department for 1 year.

I have noticed, Mr. Chairman, protests in the press against what is termed undue liberality to our one basic industry, agriculture. This same press has not protested against the out-and-out subsidy given them in second- and third-class postal rates, amounting to more over the same period than the entire cost of our price-support program.

Much will be said during this debate relative to so-called subsidies due to farmers along the line of soil-conservation payments. Ladies and gentlemen of this Congress, if there is any one possession or physical asset of this Nation that is important, outside of the human element, that physical asset is our soil. Remember that our population is increasing at the rate of 2,700,000 persons a year. This requires in turn an increase in our food production of an estimated 7½ million acres of good farm land. You will note Dr. Shaw's statement page 266, part 2 of the hearings, to the effect that if our population continues to increase at the present rate of growth, we will have 190 million people here in the United States to feed by 1965, only 12 years from now. To feed these additional people will require 115 million acres of additional production. Through research we may be able to secure the equivalent of 45 million acres, by increasing production on the nearly 400 million acres now in cropland. But where will we obtain the other 70 million acres?

Yes, some small amount from reclamation. Where can we turn except to more and more increase in production. That means better and better soils. Is it not of the paramount importance that we continue the incentives of soil conservation? Cannot we afford to spend on our soils, in payments in part for good soil-conservation practices, an amount equal to two-fifths of the cost of keeping one combat division in operation. Do not you think we must keep our food production going upward to prevent a lowering of our diet level, which in turn would mean an America on the way down as a decaying Nation? I am sure that you do.

Upon the quality and beneficence of our soils rests the future of America. Plainly speaking, it makes me sick and tired to hear some of our colleagues unthinkingly, I am sure, object to the spending upon the soils of America for the good of future generations to come of a sum annually equal to that which, during the last 2 years, who have appropriated with very little debate for an aircraft carrier. Surely even though we are today at war this great Nation of ours



can find \$169 million, the net available of the \$195 million in the bill for distribution to farmers, to use as incentive payments and part reimbursement of conservation costs to farmers of this Nation so that our soils can be passed on to the coming generations better than we as farmers today have them. To me that is only good, common sense. When peace comes, which all of us hope will not be too far distant, we will not have the necessity of spending the billions we do upon armaments and such, we should then seriously evaluate this soil conservation program and add to this investment of \$169 million at least another \$100 million annually for the preservation of our soils. Let us remember that while the average farmer may recognize the need for carrying out soil conservation practices, he is naturally influenced by the fact that his interest in the land may be for a relatively short period of time. This applies especially to the tenant farmers of America. Let us remember, on the other hand, that the interest of the Nation as a whole in the land is for an indefinite period of time in the future. The strength of our Nation and its welfare depends upon the continued productivity of the soil and its water resources. When we forget these fundamental truths, ladies and gentlemen, our great United States of America will cease to be the great nation that it has been in the past.

Gentlemen, the list of various activities of the Department are before you in this report that we have brought to you. I will not enumerate them. You can see for yourself what we have done for research in every field. You can see what we have done for our experiment stations, our Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the Bureau of Animal Industries, the Bureau of Dairy Industry, the Bureau of Agricultural Industrial Chemistry, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

You can examine into our actions relative to the Forest Service and Flood Prevention, and our new program as initiated here in relation to watershed protection. It is my sincere hope that this program as described on page 9 of the report will be the beginning of a great program of watershed protection throughout America. You will note that here we are providing for 50 small pilot plant watershed areas scattered throughout the United States in areas selected because of the problems which they represent. We have provided an appropriation of \$5 million for fiscal 1954 and are limiting the total expenditures upon these 50 projects from now to the period of the conclusion of their construction to \$29 million. In no case is the cost of any one project to exceed \$3 million.

We are attempting to find out the answer to the age-old question, Mr. Chairman, as to how and where can we best stop floods and hold back our soils and keep these soils from drifting down into the sea or filling up the vast reservoirs behind dams. The Congress of the United States has made available

through the Army Engineers nearly \$4 billion of actual appropriations for the purpose of constructing huge dams and control works along the main stems of our rivers. By this pilot plant operation at a total cost of \$29 million, if we can prove the needless construction for even one or two of these dams, this money will have been returned to the taxpayers 10 times over.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, may I emphasize this fact. The amount recommended in direct appropriations for this coming fiscal year for the regular activities of the Department is \$24,301,505 less than the funds available for 1953. Furthermore, because of the expected acreage controls for the 1954 crop year on wheat and cotton, we have been compelled to include here \$27,500,000 for that purpose. Were it not for this new activity our direct appropriations in this bill would have been \$53,801,505 less than in 1953.

We have decreased the size of the announced soil conservation payment program for 1954 by \$55 million. Soil Conservation Service, however, is kept at the present scale of operations.

We have insisted on keeping the loan programs, Rural Electrification, Rural Telephone, and the Farmers Home at a sufficiently high level to continue the operation of those splendid programs to the best possible advantage of agriculture in America.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the attention given to this short summation on my part and I am sure whatever action is finally taken by the Congress will be to the best interest of the farmers of this great United States of America.

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GWINN. I would like to inquire of the gentleman when he would contemplate doing away with such loans as the Farmers' Home Administration issues. If we are ever going to discontinue socializing our economy, why would not that be a good place to start now?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I might say that there is a little fundamental difference between the gentleman and myself. I do not consider that program in any way as socialistic. I have seen that program take care of the farmers in my district who could not otherwise get credit. It makes loans to those who cannot get credit elsewhere. In addition, it makes loans to young veterans and it starts them along the road to a successful farming career. When these people get on their feet, they become good, worthwhile clients of the local banks and cease to obtain loans from the Farmers' Home Administration.

Please keep in mind that, regardless of what may have been said by people who do not understand this program, it deals with people who have no other source of credit. If we were not to help out these people we would have a huge relief program upon our rolls instead. Here on the other hand we are giving these people an opportunity to help themselves. I am proud of the fact that 93 percent of the loans which have ma-

tured have been repaid by this group of people. I think it is a very worthwhile program and, as far as I am personally concerned, next to the price supports it is the most essential program in this bill.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I think it is wise at this time to point out that not only do we take people off the welfare lists through the wise administration and application of Farmers' Home Administration loans, but if we were to stop this program they would go back on the welfare lists in many cases.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. There is no question about it, and we would have no way in which we could help our returning veterans. I think it is good, sound business.

Mr. HORAN. We not only try to work through this subcommittee as closely as possible with the administrator of these funds but we do insist that when they have proven their ability to handle these loans and have become successful they be taken off the Farmers' Home Administration rolls and seek credit elsewhere.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. In order to secure one of these loans the applicant must show that he does not have credit available from other sources. You are dealing with that class of people. Certainly the situation we found when we started this agency was not something to be proud of. I do not think this is socialism. I like to think I am against that. But if that be what this is, though I am sure it is not, it is good for the individuals and good for the country.

Mr. GWINN. I have heard that argument so long that we are virtually socializing our whole economy because it is the American variety of socialism and therefore it is good socialism.

My original question to the gentleman from Minnesota was, when is this type of crutch or the taking from one group and redistributing to others according to their needs going to be discontinued?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. First, let me disagree with that part of the gentleman's question as to redistribution. I will specifically answer the question as to when this crutch, as the gentleman calls it, will be done away with as far as the Congress of the United States is concerned. My answer would be never.

Mr. GWINN. Never? How much do we loan per year now under this administration?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. We put \$162,500,000 for new loan money into this category, and it will not be many years before we have the same amount of money coming back as repayments on loans. This includes the \$35 million program of loans for aid in buying farms. Most of that money goes to the veterans.

Mr. GWINN. Is not this administration the one that has the power to adjust or modify or even cancel these loans?



Is is not a fact that in the election year something like 80,000 of these loans were modified or canceled?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. If the gentleman had examined into that he would have found that that had to do with the hundreds of thousands of loans that were made during the drought years back through the Midwest in 1934 to 1936. Those loans were made to various farmers. I remember in my community that hay worth \$6 a ton was brought in there and farmers were charged \$24 to \$30 a ton. Those loans have been considered direct charges against the farmer, whereas in the villages and the cities it was known as direct relief.

As time has gone by, it has been found necessary, where certain people who had moved off the farm, most of them getting up into their 60's—and after all, this is 20 years from that period—to give to the Farmers' Home Administrator the right to come in and compromise or cancel those loans. There was no possibility of collecting a good many of them.

In a good many instances, those laws were made during the drought period when all the farmers through that entire great area from Texas up to Minnesota practically went broke. Those loans should have been considered as direct relief, as was done in the villages and cities. But in this particular case they were made a direct charge against the farmers of America.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. WHITTEN. I would like to point out that these were the old seed and feed loans of relief days, and the Farmers' Home Administration happened to be the agency which was saddled with the responsibility of handling it. It is not a part of the Farmers' Home Administration program.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is correct.

Mr. WHITTEN. As has been so well pointed out in this instance, they did have notes signed by the farmers, but the same thing done at the same time in the cities and municipalities was called direct relief. No payments were asked and none made. On the other hand, from the farmers they did take these notes. The other side of the picture is—after representatives of the Farmers' Home Administration collected all the money they felt they could without spending more money collecting it than they were receiving, after they had squeezed it down to the level where there was no reasonable return for the amount of money spent in trying to collect further, that is the point they reached when they finally decided to clear the books.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I know my former chairman would agree that in many, many cases more money was spent in attempting to collect the loans than the amount of money involved.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman from Minnesota think that the Farmers' Home Administration program is any more socialistic in principle than the creation of a \$100 million fund by the House of Representatives a few days ago to indemnify bankers on loans made to exporters whose property is shipped overseas and has been confiscated or expropriated by some foreign dictator or some foreign government? Is that any more socialism than this sort of deal?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Of course, I would agree fully with the gentleman.

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for one further question?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Gladly.

Mr. GWINN. Being a farmer myself, I have a high regard for the morals of farmers because I know something of them. It has been something of a sentimental notion of mine that perhaps because of that we could appeal to the farmers to get off the gravy train first as an example to the rest of the country, like the bankers in the city and those receiving public houses and loans and rent control. When are we going to start getting off the gravy train, if we do not start with the farmers?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I do not consider these great farm programs which have done so much for the good of the farm people of America as anything approaching socialism. My definition of such socialism is where you have any degree of compulsion. If the farmer is told that he must do certain things in order to do certain things, then you have something approaching socialism, which is in my mind the first cousin of communism, and from there it is only a step to a dictatorship; but there is no out-and-out compulsion in any of these programs having to do with agriculture, Mr. GWINN, and if there were, I would be the first one to get up here and fight against it. From that viewpoint, I cannot agree that there is anything that that you might term socialism connected with what we have in this bill. I thank you.

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, immediately after returning to Washington, and before inauguration of the new Eisenhower administration, I requested from the Department of Agriculture, figures showing what agriculture prices in January 1952 were in relation to the last figures available, which was January 15, 1953.

The reason I requested these figures is that it had become obvious that the purchasing power of agriculture had steadily declined for a period of the past 2 years. In fact, the records show that from January 15, 1950, to January 15, 1953, agriculture prices had dropped, while the price of nearly all commodities had advanced until the purchasing power of the farmers have been reduced a total of 22 percent. I have found all

Members of Congress vitally concerned about this economic problem. The Congress must find a solution to this problem.

Here is the price picture for the major American crops, comparing the January 15, 1953, price to the farmer with the January 15, 1952, price:

Crop	1953	1952
Wheat.....bushel..	\$2.10	\$2.20
Corn.....do.....	1.48	1.68
Cotton.....hundredweight..	29.79	38.45
Potatoes.....bushel..	2.06	2.07
Apples.....do.....	3.21	2.32
Beef.....hundredweight..	19.70	27.20
Hogs.....do.....	17.80	17.40
Veal calf.....do.....	23.40	31.50
Lambs.....do.....	20.30	28.20
Chickens.....pound..	.265	.274
Wool.....do.....	.51	.613
Milk.....hundredweight..	4.80	5.14
Butterfat.....pound..	.683	.798
Eggs.....dozen.....	.458	.405

The decline results from a number of fluctuations in the market. The farmer's real income has dropped steadily since World War II because retail prices have inched up and middleman costs have gone up. In the past year, a 30-percent drop in export of farm goods has increased the surplus, and cut into the rural income. This decline in exports was caused by increased production in other countries.

Individual commodities also have run into trouble. Beef is in a long cycle of increased production. Consequently, beef prices have fallen from 129 percent of parity to 92 percent in the year 1952.

The subnormal rainfall in the last 2 years has contributed greatly to the beef problem being serious in the southwestern States of our country. Shortage of feed and a declining market has forced many sales that otherwise would not have been made.

Mr. Chairman, in order to help maintain farm income on a parity with other segments of our economy, it is absolutely necessary that this administration and the Members of Congress give this problem their most careful and considered thought. Without a prosperous agriculture, we cannot have a prosperous country, and for that reason I intend to support the recommendations made by the Agriculture Committee and the Appropriations Committee dealing with that subject.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL], a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, the work of the subcommittee on the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture now before you has been long and arduous. I have had the privilege of working with a fine group of colleagues, whose integrity and sincerity I honor and whose opinions I respect. I do not always agree with them, but I know that the opinions they hold and express, while some of them may be different from my own, are sincerely and conscientiously arrived at. The friendship and courtesy they have extended to me leaves nothing to be desired.



The members of the subcommittee have made a sincere attempt to make a distribution of funds in this bill that will do the utmost toward helping solve some of the important problems of agriculture. We have greatly benefited from the counsel of four members of the subcommittee with years of experience, broad knowledge, and a deep interest in agriculture—our chairman, H. CARL ANDERSEN, WALTER HORAN, CLARENCE CANNON, and JAMIE WHITTEN. Two new members of the subcommittee—OAKLEY HUNTER, of California, and MELVIN LAIRD, of Wisconsin—have contributed much. The patient and untiring work of Ross Pope was invaluable to the subcommittee. It has been a pleasure to serve with these gentlemen. To have had the opportunity to work on problems so close to me as farming and farm families has given me great personal satisfaction.

It is with mixed feelings that I speak to the House today. It should not be necessary at this time to review in detail that part of our agricultural history which still lives vividly in the memory of every farmer who went through it. I am speaking of that period in the twenties when falling farm prices, forced sales, farm foreclosures, dark depression, dust storms, and bank failures brought a mighty nation to its knees.

It should not be necessary to review the tremendous comeback of agriculture and the onward push of farmers to the greatest productive effort the world has known. It should not be necessary to review the many basic agricultural laws which helped to make this great recovery possible—credit and conservation, research, and education, improved health and better diets for children, electric power and telephones, crop insurance and price supports. All of these have been provided for in the bill before you today. All of them have resulted in programs of established and proven benefit.

Mr. Chairman, this bill concerns the food on our table and the clothes on our backs. National security and human need have been our guide in drafting this bill. These are the only sound criteria that can be used for things so basic.

Now, Mr. Chairman, a curious change seems to have come over the Department of Agriculture in recent months. This was apparent throughout the hearings on this bill. It has been apparent in the speeches and pronouncements that have come from this great institution. It recalls to us the discarded and discredited policies of unhappier days which we thought were gathering dust in the files of failures. It is the philosophy that guided us into the last great depression.

It is the philosophy that there is something more important than national security and human need.

To paraphrase a well-known remark, we are told to lift our eyes beyond the dollar sign. That, Mr. Chairman, is exactly what your committee tried to do. Yet it is apparent that some in the Department of Agriculture have their eyes so closely fixed on the dollar that they have forgotten or ignored the national

need. And this is precisely what the committee has attempted to correct in this bill.

Some responsible body, Mr. Chairman, must keep watch over the economic health and well being of the country and its people. If it is not the appointed officials, then it must be the elected officials.

I have said that it should not be necessary to review the history of agricultural decline, depression, and recovery. Perhaps I am wrong. There seem to be a number of responsible people who have learned nothing from having gone through this experience. Or, perhaps they are like the 17-year locust which spends most of its life buried and hidden away, then emerges to live for only a brief moment in the sunlight of reality.

On April 28, one of the appointed officials of the Department of Agriculture made a speech in Chicago. He started off this speech by saying, and I quote:

Last November the citizens of the United States by an overwhelming vote decided to redirect the course of the Nation.

Now I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman is as honest and sincere in this belief as he is wrong in his analysis. So far as the farmers of this country are concerned, the letters I have received from my friends and neighbors since November lead me to believe that the farmers intended that the progress would be forward, not backward. And the farmers seem to have a notion that the President shared their belief.

Mr. Chairman, this bill was reported out last Thursday. The following day, the same appointed official in the Department of Agriculture expressed the hope in a remark to a reporter that the Congress would disapprove this bill and be guided instead by the amounts submitted by the Department of Agriculture.

Now it is perfectly proper for an official of the Department to express this hope. I mention it only because it is indicative of an attitude that seems to persist over there.

It is the attitude that the duty of Congress is to support the Department of Agriculture. I hasten to say that Department officials have given repeated assurances that their only intention is to carry out the will of Congress. Yet, the opposite attitude continues to manifest itself in various ways. Appointed Department officials seem to have fixed notions as to the general type of programs that are best for the farmers. These officials seem to be very impatient with some of us who express disagreement with some of their ideas.

This was apparent in the hearings. As the hearings proceeded, it became quite clear that many of the responsible officials were in fundamental disagreement with many of the programs which the Congress has provided, and with many of the methods which Congress has authorized. The question naturally arises, Mr. Chairman, how can an administrative official do a good job in carrying out a program he does not believe in—no matter how sincere his intent or how earnest his effort?

Perhaps some of our fears are not justified, Mr. Chairman; I would hope so.

I would not like to see the time come when the question at issue is whether the Congress supports the Department of Agriculture, or the Department of Agriculture supports the Congress. I would not like to see the time come when the Congress is putty in the hands of the Department of Agriculture, to be moulded to fit the whim and fancy of passing appointed officials.

I am ever grateful, Mr. Chairman, that our Founding Fathers had the foresight to provide for elected representatives through whom the people of this country can express their wishes. The voice of the people is being expressed, and it has been heeded by your committee.

There is another matter that came up during the hearings, Mr. Chairman, that I would like to dwell on briefly. It is this business of getting down to specific cases as to where we are going in agriculture; getting down to the point of whether we are going to change direction or not.

Many times during the hearings the subcommittee members have asked department officials specifically what they had in mind. What do you intend to do about conservation? What do you intend to do about price support? What do you intend to do about generation and transmission loans for REA? And so on down the line.

And in practically every instance we received the same reply. We have a committee working on that, Mr. Congressman, would be the answer. Or, we are going to get a committee to work on that. Or, we have that under study. Or, we have not had time to get into that; we need time for more study of that problem.

Now I am fully aware that it takes some time to work out new approaches to farm problems, and this is especially true if your intent is to change direction. But, bless my soul, Mr. Chairman, the Department of Agriculture is becoming one of the most profound study clubs in the land. I would like to recommend that while the Department is studying out the new kinds of farm programs, it also read up on the established and proven programs we have now, which the Congress, in its wisdom, has already provided.

While all this study is going on farm prices are going down, the export market is declining, and some surpluses are beginning to accumulate. Nero fiddled while Rome burned. Now we are asked to attend study seminars when we ought to be putting out the fire.

The President said at St. Cloud, Minn., on October 4, 1953:

Every kind of program adopted for the future would be farmer run, locally run.

This would seem to be a wise policy to follow. It is good to consult farmers on farm problems. But what has happened? We have agricultural advisory committees—one for nearly every important commodity and agricultural problem. The trouble is that on these



committees the processors and the professors outnumber the farmers 2 to 1. I am afraid that the hand that is now guiding our great Department of Agriculture is not the hand of the farmer, but the hand of those who have traditionally farmed the farmer.

It is clear to me that if positive action is to be taken in behalf of agriculture, that action must come from the Congress itself. And I wish to state, Mr. Chairman, that you could come to no better place than this Chamber to find men of good will, high courage, and sound judgment in the affairs of agriculture—and they sit on both sides of the aisle. There are men of both parties on this floor today who have been through this before. They are men who are close to the people, who have intimate knowledge of the problems of agriculture, and who are alert to reality. These men have forgotten more about farm problems, farm legislation, and farm programs than many can learn in a lifetime. It is to these men that agriculture must look today for constructive leadership.

Since being in Congress, I hope and feel that I have made friends among many of the Republican Members. I know that in many respects their beliefs are similar to mine. Mr. Chairman, my heart goes out to these Republican Members. I can well understand the concern and frustration they must feel at the curious behavior of some of the people they worked so hard to put in office. It gives me no pleasure as a Democrat to observe the unhappy predicament of my Republican friends. All I can say to these friends of mine is: Keep your chin up—we Democrats will see you through.

I think we should keep in mind, Mr. Chairman, that in this bill we are dealing with the only civilian department of Government that has had a succession of budget reductions over the last 12 years. This bill has been brought in for a Department that is facing some very serious problems which are the concern of city people as well as of farm people.

The great flow of production from our farms can be hindered or helped by the action this Congress takes.

Farming today is not an isolated business involving farmers alone. It is one involving close ties with business, industry, and jobs for workers. Nearly 2 out of every 5 people working in this country are either working on farms or in businesses and industries related to agriculture. Three great streams of employment flow from the soil. Ten million people in this country are working on farms. Six million more people are producing things and servicing the farmer. Nine million more people are processing and distributing farm products. These 25 million jobs are dependent in one way or another upon the health and wealth of our soil and the people on it.

This great industry is not to be approached in a small way. Too much is at stake in human values, in jobs for workers, and in the continued prosperity of our Nation.

Do you know of any place in the world where workers can buy as much food for

each hour of labor as in the United States? Because of the progress farmers have made, an hour of factory work today will buy you more meat, more milk, more eggs, and more more bread than the same hour of work would have purchased 13 years ago, or even 23 years ago.

We have no assurance that this present favorable situation will continue. It is an unpleasant fact to be faced that danger signals are lighting up across the country.

Farm prices are going down, while farm costs are staying high. Net farm income for this year is estimated at a billion or more dollars below that of 1952. The buying power of this income, which helps to keep the machines humming and the men and women working in the towns and cities, is the lowest since 1941.

Farmers are spending \$4 for production today for every dollar they had to spend during World War II. A farmer starting today needs at least \$3 for every dollar he had to have 15 years ago. The volume of industrial goods used in farm production today is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  times that of the average before the last great war. Farmers are using  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times the tonnage of fertilizers. Farmers are using 4 times the tonnage of liming materials. Farmers are now spending  $\$3\frac{1}{2}$  billion a year for all kinds of farm machinery and equipment to keep production high. All of this means jobs in the towns and cities and money in the pay envelopes, and food and education for the children, and maybe a little something to put away for a time of sickness or retirement from active work.

Agriculture reminds me of the fable about the goose that laid the golden eggs. It spreads prosperity throughout the land every year. It is not a critically sick goose yet, but it is ailing. The proper treatment is not to cut off its head or starve it to death—or even to worry it into a state of collapse.

One of the very important items in this bill, Mr. Chairman, is the one dealing with conservation. I should like to point out that as the Benson budget came over to us, more than three-fourths of the total cut in regular annual appropriations had been taken out of conservation activities. There are some on this floor who feel that the funds proposed for the agricultural conservation program and the Soil Conservation Service are too much. I do not question their sincerity, Mr. Chairman, but I deplore their judgment.

I do not wish to belabor the point, but I want to express the firm belief that \$195 million for vital conservation work is small enough. In fact, last year the taxpayers of this country paid \$192 million in subsidies to receive third-class circular mail.

Every authority appearing before our subcommittee testified to the decline in productivity of much of our richest farming land. This has been going on for 30 years. It is still going on. It will continue to go on until adequate corrective measures are taken.

We are dealing with a program that involves our future food production.

Other members have very ably pointed out the increased food requirements we will be facing in a comparatively short time. The cost of shortage is far greater than the cost of providing abundance. An increase of only 1 cent a pound in the cost of all the domestically produced food we eat in a year would cost the taxpayers \$2½ billion—more than 10 times the cost of this program.

We are nowhere near meeting our yearly conservation needs. At the rate we are now going it will take 30 years to do a once-over conservation job on the farms of this country. With all of the progress that has been made, we are still taking out of the soil each year twice the volume of plant nutrients we are putting back. At the rate we are going now it will be 10 to 12 years before the gains from conservation are equal to the annual losses from soil deterioration.

One of the soil authorities testifying before our subcommittee made a remark worth remembering.

"When we get a little hungry," he said, "we will pay more attention to this job."

I would hate to feel, and I do not feel, Mr. Chairman, that the decision of this Congress will be to wait until we get a little hungry. I do not believe that the farmers of this country put us in office to provide a stretchout program for conservation such as proposed by the Department of Agriculture.

In the conservation sign-up campaign for this year, farmers indicated, as brought out in the hearings, that they would like to carry out practices totaling more than three times the amount that can be provided in this bill. In actual conservation assistance on the land, this program will provide only \$112 million in 1954. As the able gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has said, "This is not a payment to a man to stick into his pocket. It is a contribution as a part of what he actually put back into the land." The \$112 million in actual work represents only one-third of the total cost. The farmers will more than double this amount in cash costs and labor.

If we were attempting to provide for a total conservation job, based on annual needs as determined by the States, it would take an appropriation seven and one-half times the amount provided in this bill. No one is advocating such an expenditure.

During the period in which farm production climbed highest we had the incentive of a rising price level and high net income for agriculture. What assurances do farmers have today that the price structure will remain favorable? Any slackening in our effort now—any stretchout of this much needed work—means falling further behind.

Conservation is not something that can be set aside to be taken up at a more convenient time. Erosion and soil loss go on day in and day out, year after year. The rate of gain in conservation should, in the national interest, at least keep pace with the rate of soil decline.

When it comes to a matter as important as food, it is the need which should



be our guide. This is a case, Mr. Chairman, where the national interest demands that we lift our eyes beyond the dollar sign. This is a case where we can afford to subordinate the dollar to human need.

In another part of this bill, your committee has restored \$2½ million in production and subsistence loans for the Farmers' Home Administration. The record of the Farmers' Home Administration is outstanding. But with the funds available, it has been unable to help more than 35 percent of the applicants for loans. It should be remembered that families who apply for loans from this agency cannot obtain credit from any other source. This program has the support of bankers and businessmen.

On the average, participants turn to other credit agencies after they have had Farmers' Home Administration loans for about 3½ years even though mortgages are drawn for 7 years.

Since it has been indicated that it will not be necessary to use as much money for subsequent loans to present borrowers, it would be possible to help about 800 more families in the next fiscal year. The repayment record of borrowers of this agency shows that less than 4 percent of the total amount loaned will be written off as a loss to the taxpayer. Production and subsistence loans are the first steps toward strengthening family-type farms.

Mr. Chairman, your committee recommends \$135 million for REA loans and a modest expansion of \$15 million in rural telephone loans in this bill. The \$50 million for telephone loans is the amount requested by the Department of Agriculture. There are approximately \$100 million in telephone loan applications now pending in REA. This is an important program. According to the 1950 census, less than 2 out of 5 American farms had telephone service of any kind. From the evidence brought out at the hearings, your committee feels that this bill will provide for an orderly development of this work.

Your committee did not feel that it would be wise to approve a stretch-out program for rural power. The loan funds for REA represent an investment in national growth and national security. This money will be returned to the Treasury with interest. Loan repayments are well ahead of schedule.

Approximately 11 percent of American farms are still without electric service. More than 1,000 REA borrowers serve nearly 4 million farm people and operate over 1,200,000 miles of line. Over half of these lines are more than 5 years old. The point has been reached where it is essential that adequate maintenance programs are carried out to assure continued and reliable service to farmers, and to protect the Government's investment. There are about \$2 billion in loans outstanding. Heavy repayments will be coming due in the next few years.

Power requirements are increasing. Power shortages still exist in some areas. Farmers last year used more than 17 billion kilowatt-hours of electric energy. This is more power than is used by four of our large industrial centers in a year.

The power requirements of REA borrowers alone last year were 13½ billion kilowatt-hours. And it is estimated that REA borrowers alone will need about 20 billion kilowatt-hours by 1955—an increase of nearly 50 percent in 3 years.

Every dollar invested in bringing electricity to a farm multiplies itself 3 or 4 times in additional business to the local communities and towns. This program has created at least \$8 billion worth of initial new business, strictly as a by-product of bringing farmers central station service.

Most of the power now purchased by rural families is used in the home, for this is the first place it is needed. Great additional benefits can be realized in the future from an expansion in the use of electricity for increased farm production.

Mr. Chairman, it has been the policy of REA to make sufficient loan funds available to electric cooperatives that they can meet the needs for expansion of systems so long as they show satisfactory evidence of being able to repay.

It has also been the policy to make loans for generation and transmission of electric power. This is an important point. It is one of the main reasons that the average cost of power to REA borrowers has come down one-fifth since 1941.

I am sure that the Congress desires to take no action which would weaken the ability of REA cooperatives to meet the expanding requirements for rural power, or to obtain favorable rates for farm families.

Mr. Chairman, your committee has restored the drastic cut recommended in the Benson budget for the school-lunch program. This program is helping to provide better diets for our school children. It encourages the use of dairy products, meats, and other good wholesome foods.

This program is operating in 55,700 schools. There are only about 3,000 schools in the country which have lunch programs of their own. Ten million school children are receiving the benefit of this program—nearly a third of the total enrollment in elementary and high schools. Enrollment in schools is now increasing at the rate of about 1½ million children a year, compared with a rate of 800,000 in 1951.

The funds appropriated for this program all go for the purchase of food. Between 80 and 90 percent of the food used by the schools is purchased locally. When the purchases of more than 55,000 schools are added together, they represent a large market. This year schools will spend about \$270 million for local purchases of food.

To reduce the funds for this program, as proposed in the Benson budget, might well increase the price of the lunch to many school children and limit participation in this important program. The States are now putting \$3 into this program for every \$1 the Federal Government contributes.

Mr. Chairman, your subcommittee on agricultural appropriations has worked long hours to bring you a bill that meets the needs of the Nation. We have been

ever mindful of the state of the Nation's finances. We have tried to make every penny do a job of utmost importance. We recognize the need for bare-bone economy, as well as the need for wise economy which makes every dollar work for us. We have tried to provide the means by which programs for the growth and development of agriculture can be carried forward. Let me remind you that a balanced budget over a period of years will depend largely upon a thriving agriculture from which flows the raw materials of production and the sources of employment.

In a world of enduring peace, the goods of a productive agriculture are weapons in the continuing fight on poverty, hunger, and disease. In peace and war, agriculture has served the Nation well. It remains the backbone of our might and seeks only to serve us with the food and materials we need to build strength against enemies, and to raise even higher a standard of living already unbelievable to millions in great areas of the world.

The productive capacity of American agriculture did not just happen. It was built by men of faith and foresight. It was built by the ceaseless labor of farm families striving always to improve the resources and methods of production. Government to them is not an autocratic landlord doling out undeserved relief; it is a working partner paid out of their taxes and serving them in honest return. The farmer is a citizen first and shares fully in the common fate of the Nation; he is not separate from Government but a part of it.

George Washington knew this when he said:

I know of no pursuit in which more real and important service can be rendered to any country than the improvement of its agriculture.

This has been the sole and overriding desire of your subcommittee—to serve our country by helping to improve our agriculture. We present this bill to you with pride in our work and with the humble hope that you too will appreciate its importance to the future of these United States.

I now yield to my colleague the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. I asked the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota to yield for the purpose of complimenting him, not only as an individual but also the members of the subcommittee, for the restoration of the proposed cut in the school-lunch program. I think it was an excellent job, and I hope the committee and the Congress will approve the subcommittee's action.

Mr. MARSHALL. I appreciate the gentleman's compliments, and I assure him that if I had known he was asking me to yield for that purpose I would most willingly have yielded.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Is there anything in this bill in reference to the appropriation for funds for land-utilization projects which were begun a number of years ago by the Government and



which are being maintained as land-utilization projects?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I believe the answer to that would be \$1,248,000.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to this fact: There are a great many of these projects which are more than self-sustaining. For instance, in my district we have two of these projects which pay a very liberal return to the Government of the United States. I do not think there is anything in the report—at least, there is nothing that I see—which shows the Government is getting the money back or that money is being placed in the Treasury and shown as a credit offset on the amount of money that is paid.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The chairman of this subcommittee will inform the gentleman that in a good many places throughout this bill there are offsetting receipts. For example, in the Forest Service there are considerable receipts from timber sales. Were we to take credit for all such receipts as offsets, the size of the bill would be considerably less.

Furthermore, in reference to the school-lunch program, that \$83,350,000 should properly not be charged against agriculture. That appropriation is for the benefit of the schoolchildren of America. The members of this subcommittee have thought more about the welfare of the schoolchildren of America than trying to make a record as far as this particular bill is concerned.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I think, however, it could well be taken into consideration in estimating the cost of the farm program when some of the money is being returned as in the case of the land-utilization projects. One more question, if I may inquire further of the gentleman: Is there any study being made now which the gentleman knows of by the Department of Agriculture in reference to the dust storms we are having now throughout the Middle West? I recently experienced the discomfort of flying through one of those duststorms. The dust was being blown out of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and other States in that area. The entire air was just laden with this dust moving from these areas. I know it is doing a great deal of harm to those areas. Is any study or any effort being made to offset that?

Mr. MARSHALL. The gentleman, I am sure, is aware that over the years the soil-conservation work being done attacks that problem. I appreciate the fact that the gentleman is raising the question.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I think it is extremely important.

Mr. MARSHALL. Many times people feel when we talk about soil conservation, we are only dealing with the water problem. The conservation of our land from the standpoint of wind erosion is as important, if not more so than other types of erosion.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The time has come when this country has to do something about wind erosion.

Mr. MARSHALL. I do know that many of the practices carried out, that protect the soil from wind erosion, are also those same practices that assist in times of flood dangers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks] raises a very valid point. On page 464 of the hearings you will find a chart which I had inserted in the RECORD. In fact, I compiled it myself from information supplied by several departments. It shows the amount of work and the amount of money that is being spent on range revegetation, where a lot of your dust comes from. This bill also carries \$5 million with which we propose to set up pilot plants to study watershed flood prevention, which will work in that direction. If you have studied soil conservation work, you will know that where you have a good district, the wind can pass over those farms with a minimum of erosion from the wind. I would say that permeating this bill we have a great many programs, which this bill supplies, which work in the direction of stopping that which you complain about.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I thank the gentleman. Let me say to the gentleman our problem in Louisiana is not one of wind erosion. We often have too much water in my State; but I flew over areas at least a thousand miles away from those wind-eroded areas, and I found the sky 5 miles up laden with dust. I know it is blown up there from the whole countryside in some areas. It is a serious question. I am making a serious study of this most important problem.

Mr. HORAN. I wish the gentleman would study this chart which I mention, because in addition to the Department of Agriculture we have the biggest of these landholdings in the Department of the Interior. We also have landholdings owned by the armed services. As far as the clouds and skies and study of the jet streams are concerned, which we discovered in 1944, experiments are now going on in the State of Washington, conducted by the weather bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

(Mr. MARSHALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to join with my two friends from Minnesota in the things they have said about the rest of this subcommittee and our clerk, Ross Pope.

I want to talk today generally, in this general debate, about the place of American agriculture, and perhaps to relate it to world peace and what we may be able to do in that direction. I think I shall have some interesting statistics for you and will try to prove to you why it is so essential that we maintain a healthy agriculture here in this good earth of ours, which is the last best hope of men for peace, I think.

Every weekend or so my colleagues have been going out to Las Vegas, Nev., where continuing billion-dollar atomic experiments are on display. There is drama in it. It defies all conscience, and we are left bewildered, stunned, impressed.

Today, our subcommittee brings before you a simple bill. In direct appropriations it is less than last year's budget. It deals with bread—common, real—no more dramatic than the old shoes you threw away last week—much less dramatic than atom bombs. And yet, humble though it may be, food is also a definite factor in a lasting peace. And because we are a nation seeking a lasting peace, I am thankful for the opportunity, along with my colleagues on this subcommittee, to talk with you about the work of a great Department of this Government of ours. I speak of the Department of Agriculture.

We are not Greeks bearing gifts for the world. We are simple Americans going about our free way of life—productive, well meaning, and neighborly. We bring to you today a supply bill to enable our Department of Agriculture to continue on through fiscal 1954. These are necessary funds. How necessary and how cheap is the investment we here propose to make.

We live in a world of some 2,400,000,000 persons. Our best available statistics indicate that since the end of World War II our ability to produce food in this world has increased only some 9 percent—our population is increasing at the rate of 12 percent, leaving a deficit of caloric intake around the globe. This world skates on thin ice in the matter of food. Today the National Research Council reports that the average calories daily consumed by various peoples in certain areas around the globe border dangerously on the slow-starvation side.

Figures of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Service, which include staples such as wheat, rice, and the principal crops, as well as supplemental food items such as vegetables and fruits, are:

	Calories	Remarks
Southeast Asia.....	1,800-2,200.....	Serious.
North Asia.....	1,900-2,300.....	Do.
Near East.....	2,200-2,400.....	Do.
North Africa.....	2,000-2,300.....	Do.
South Africa.....	2,420.....	Borderline of need.
South America.....	2,250-3,090.....	Ample.
Northern Europe <sup>1</sup> .....	2,400-3,200.....	Do.
North America.....	3,130.....	Do.
U. S. S. R.....	2,800.....	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Deficiencies exist in Danube Valley.

Living, as we do, in a world of bombs and bread, I feel that it is particularly timely and important as we today consider our appropriations for the Depart-



ment of Agriculture, to once more refresh our memories with relation to the work this Department is doing—and also to envisage the work this bill will enable it to accomplish during fiscal 1954.

To me, I feel that it is well for us to realize the entire import of what our Nation and our neighbor to the North—Canada—mean in terms of hunger wherever you may find it.

Hunger knows no law, sacred or civil. In *Starvation, Truths, Half-Truths, and Untruths*, written by Frank Pearson and Don Paarlberg in 1946—Mr. Paarlberg is now an Assistant to Secretary Benson—they say:

Throughout history, hunger has known no law. The pressure of population on the food supply caused the more powerful groups of men to raid or seize the fertile valleys, plains or countries from their better fed, though weaker, neighbors. History records that many different races, raided the fertile valleys of the Euphrates, the Nile, the Danube, the Rhine, the Volga, and the Yangtze. The natives of the Scotch highlands raided the lowlands to the south. The Pilgrims, driven by hunger, raided the food supplies of the Indians. Sometimes these raiders were small groups of men and sometimes they were armies of millions. They sought more meat, more grain, or more living space.

In the known history of man, famines, whether caused by weather, war, or greeds to which man is heir, have caused widespread suffering, migrations, political upheavals and death. Our earliest record of a famine is some 2,000 years before the time of Abraham. And still with all our vaunted progress, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that half of the world's 2.4 billion inhabitants are today on seriously insufficient diets. Perhaps the worst areas of famine are those which depend upon the seasonal rains, the monsoons, and so forth, where failure of the weather can bring widespread suffering to thickly populated areas which depend upon such weather for the production of their food.

No exact chronology of all the world's famines in the last 4,000 years is at hand, but of the great famines of history undoubtedly somewhere between 600 and 700 can be authenticated from the beginning of our records until the present day. It is estimated that 50 percent of Chinese mortality is directly or indirectly caused by chronic malnutrition, and the University of Nanking lists 1,829 famines in the last 2,000 years for China alone. We know that famines are frequently mentioned in the Old Testament. We know that famines occurred in Rome during the height of her so-called prosperity. We know that Europe all through the years has had her famines with the consequent effects.

As late as the early Middle Ages, cannibalism was not uncommon even in Western Europe. In Scotland, after 4 years of famine in A. D. 936, we are told that people began to devour one another. During the Irish famine of 963 and 964, parents sold their children for food. We are told that severe and extended famines of the years preceding 1095 were a contributive cause of the First Crusade and that Pope Urban II, in a speech at Clermont, referred to the land of France

as "too narrow for its dense population; nor does it abound in wealth; and it furnishes scarcely food enough for its cultivators. Hence it is that you murder and devour one another, that you wage war." The Crusades made a potent economic appeal to the peasantry of Europe, especially of France.

The first 400 years of the second millennium since Christ saw many famines throughout Europe and throughout the world. They followed the trail of the Tartars of Genghis Kahn and the armies of other conquerors and would-be conquerors in the world.

Of all the great famines in India and in Asia, the famine in Bengal, India, in 1770 ranks among the most destructive. A third of the population, 10 million people, perished, and entire communities were wiped out. When new crops came forth, they often had no owners. Again in India, even after the industrial revolution, a great famine occurred in 1876-78 and 5 million persons perished from famine in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore. At the same time, there was a severe famine in North China where 9½ million people are said to have perished. That's only some 75 years ago.

With the coming of the industrial revolution, of course, and the rapid growth of railroads, steamships, and other means of transportation in the 19th century, outright famine in time of peace has been more generally avoided in the highly developed industrial areas of the world.

The great famine in Ireland in 1846-47 caused a death toll of over a million persons and resulted in tremendous migrations to the United States. All told, Ireland's population was reduced as a result of this famine by 2½ million. This gives us a new concept of the effect of famine when migration is possible. It also brings clearly to us our responsibility as producers and the need to facilitate more speedily the transportation of food from areas of production to areas of want.

However, the industrial revolution has presented some interesting paradoxes. It has been reported that in the Indian famine of 1876-78, which has been mentioned earlier, while 5 million people were dying of hunger, the exports of cereals through the port of Calcutta never stopped.

The cures of famine, of course, are obvious. We must reclaim more land, we must drain our swamps in order to increase the land available for cultivation, and, further we must take advantage of new and improved means of agriculture production. We must have new crops, new hybrids, improved breeds of animals, etc. In many parts of the world, improvement in land holding regulations and in methods of taxation will result in increased production. We must take care of the soil, conserve it, fertilize it and improve its consistency.

According to the FAO, in its second world food supply survey published last November, the following is true:

Many of the present significant patterns of food production, trade, and consumption, if they did not altogether originate from the Second World War,

have at any rate taken clearer shape as a result. The low level of food production in the underdeveloped areas of the world, and the wide disparities between food consumption in these areas and in the more advanced countries have long been recognized as outstandingly serious aspects of the world's food and agricultural situation. The effect of the Second World War was to aggravate these problems acutely. Territories were laid waste not only in Europe, but also in the Far East. Destruction of livestock, farm machinery, and farm buildings, storage and processing facilities was on an immense scale; soil reserves and sometimes agricultural manpower were seriously reduced. Most of the prolific fishing grounds were closed and the best craft were converted to war purposes. Important sources of supply and markets were cut off from each other. The immense burden of supplying the Allied Powers with food and other requisites for the war effort fell upon the few areas in which supplies were accessible, especially those in which output could be expanded rapidly. In this way, the main features of the postwar dependence of large areas of the world on the surpluses of North America and Oceania emerged. The history of the world food situation during the postwar years is essentially that of an arduous struggle to increase agricultural and other output all over the world, and to restore some balance in the patterns of production and international trade. The struggle is still continuing, its successful issue obstructed by political disturbances, by repeated foreign exchange crises and by recurrent shortages of raw materials and other means of production.

The world continues to be in a precarious balance as far as the adequacy of its food supply is concerned.

The following conclusion from the May 1952 issue of *Fortune* magazine may, however, be as sound a one as can be found at the present juncture of world history:

The world faces, as it always has, an endless struggle to feed itself, today and tomorrow. It would be disastrous for man to assume that a solution is inevitable, that he can sit back and wait for science to supply it. But there is no reason for energetic and ingenious men to despair.

As my colleague from Minnesota has pointed out, we do not propose in this bill to weaken, in any way, our American agriculture.

The measure also indicates some new accents that, to me, are truly sources of hope.

First, we propose a new direction for a wiser use of funds for flood prevention. This, to those areas of the United States which suffer from excessive spring runoffs of water or from flash floods, is truly an important program. Moreover, it holds some promise of watershed and water conservation that can, in the future, be of immense importance.

In periods of drought, the retention of these waters held on the watersheds in the spring can be a source of real salvation. The floods which we have experienced in Kansas, Texas, California, and elsewhere in the Nation make an active



consideration of this principle of conservation no longer avoidable.

The second accent which this bill carries is that of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Service. One of the first acts of Secretary Benson was to make this into one of the major divisions of the Department of Agriculture and change its name from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations to that of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Service. A trade promotion program is being set up and at long last we in the United States are going out to reassert our historical place in world agriculture markets. The importance of this is at once apparent, for we are a productive nation. We must remain productive, and rather than worry about the existence of surplus, we should rejoice that we do have surpluses and go energetically about the business of getting these surpluses into the stomachs of hungry people everywhere.

I trust that the Congress and the committee will appreciate our responsibilities in this matter of food, and thus make it possible to promote the movement of our surplus agriculture stocks into every land.

Perhaps one of the most illustrative programs that today exists is that of the international wheat agreement which was recently reentered into on a 3-year basis. It illustrates the picture which we have in the world today. Some 45 nations of the free world are party to it. Four of those nations are classed as exporters of wheat. Forty-one are listed as importers and, yet, of the 4 exporters, only 2 are important—Canada and the United States. Australia is listed as an exporter but the present favorable world price of wool has led her producers to go into wool production rather than grain growing. France is listed as an exporter but her contribution is so small as to be almost insignificant.

In this program we loom large. We contribute some 275 million bushels of wheat each year. The new agreement carries a higher ceiling price than the one first entered into in 1948. When we talk of people, let us not forget that bread is far more important than bombs.

It was my pleasure about a year ago to attend the international wheat agreements and when I saw people from Asia, rice-eating nations, actively represented in the international wheat agreements and wanting our wheat, I knew then that there was a place for the United States in any arena where we work for a lasting peace. This is one of the programs that is today of such immense importance.

We must remain productive, for even in our own country, as has been so graphically pointed out, our population is likewise increasing.

It is now estimated that there will be 195 million people in the United States by 1975. Last year's estimate was 190 million people by 1975. That is just 22 years away.

The 195 million figure is equal to our present population, plus the present populations of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey.

To feed these 195 million folks, the 28.4 billion pounds of meat necessary to supply today's menu will require:

Pork: Today's production, plus the present production from Nebraska and Iowa;

Beef: Today's production, plus the present production from Oklahoma, Texas, and Minnesota;

Lamb and mutton: Today's production, plus the present production from Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana.

In terms of milk and eggs, the figures are astounding:

Milk: Today's production, plus the present production of Wisconsin, Michigan, Vermont, and Illinois;

Eggs: Today's production, plus the present production from California, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Vermont.

Some way we must find and wheel into our production line, 115 million acres. That is more than the combined productive fertile fields of today's States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.

Some way we are going to feed those people. We do not agree with the Malthusian premise that famine, war, and pestilence bring about an inevitable leveling of population in terms of available food production.

Today we have some 462 million productive acres. From these acres we feed our present population amply and have 40 million acres for export. We need 115 million more, for it is estimated that we will need 577 million acres to feed our own population in 1975.

From irrigation and drainage, we can see an additional 45 million acres. Conservation and other types of reclamation, including more and wiser use of chemicals and fertilizers must supply the rest.

Our Nation needs to save what we have and to bring into full production everything that can be reclaimed. Our Nation needs it and since the world's population is increasing at the rate of 12 percent, while world food production is increasing at only 9 percent, the world needs it also.

Hunger knows no law and history records that hunger means invasions, war, and death.

It could happen here if we lose vision.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I wish to compliment the gentleman on his very constructive talk. I think it was a real contribution on the subject under discussion today. The gentleman has evidently given this much study.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. I would like to add my compliments on the splendid statement of the gentleman. I think he has given much thought to these important problems. He mentioned in the course of his fine speech the famines throughout history and our growing population. In view of these facts, may I ask the gen-

tleman for his comments upon the appropriation for the Soil Conservation Service?

In view of the fact that there is need for the production of more and more food, and we do not have the land, is not the best means of assuring such greater production, the conservation of our soil?

Mr. HORAN. I want the gentleman to know that we gave a great deal of thought to that. The additional \$5 million which we have put in the bill under flood prevention work will also be administered by the Soil Conservation Service. I can envisage, as the gentleman can, that this division of the Department of Agriculture still has a big job ahead of it. That is conservation on water sheds, but that is also an important form of conservation, as was brought out by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks]. I think as far as soil conservation appropriations are concerned, they are not forming new districts as fast as they anticipated, and that is the reason for the amount in the bill.

Mr. EVINS. It is the gentleman's view then that the reductions that have been made will be offset by increases in conservation in the watershed field?

Mr. HORAN. I think so, and we hope so. At least our subcommittee are in agreement on that.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield so that I may make further reply to the gentleman's inquiry?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from Washington is entirely correct when he says that the new districts have not come in as anticipated. In fact, for fiscal 1953 we made sufficient money available for 2,643 districts, as of March 1, 2,502 had been organized. Forty more are expected by June 30. Consequently, the 100 or more anticipated for this coming fiscal year will be more than taken care of in what we made available last year. Hence, you will see no increase for the first time in many years on this particular program, but all districts will be well taken care of.

Mr. EVINS. I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska. I congratulate the gentleman on the very fine and graphic presentation he has made of the problems of agriculture, as he has stated them today. I am only sorry that more Members of the House are not present to hear the gentleman because I think what he has said is very much worthwhile, and something we need to know more about, and something that we need to try to look into in the future in an effort to solve these problems. I think the gentleman has done a very fine job.

Mr. HORAN. I thank the gentleman. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in bringing you this appropriation bill as so frequently hap-



pens, it does not represent in its entirety my own personal views, nor, I am sure, does it represent the views of any individual member of the committee in its entirety. But I do feel that we have brought a bill here which represents a composite of the views of the entire membership of the committee. It is a bill which I expect to support because I think it is a good bill. I served, as you know, for 4 years as chairman of this subcommittee, and during that time I had the wholehearted cooperation of the two fine Republican members of that committee, the present chairman, Hon. H. CARL ANDERSEN, and Hon. WALTER HORAN. They are informed, able Members of Congress. We brought out a joint bill during those 4 years. We have now had added to the committee the gentleman from California, Hon. ALLAN OAKLEY HUNTER, and the gentleman from Wisconsin, Hon. MELVIN R. LAIRD. On the Democratic side, we have had added to our subcommittee Hon. FRED MARSHALL from Minnesota. All are outstanding Members of Congress. I want to say to you I do not know how you could have selected men with more interest in agriculture, and who have made a greater contribution to the hearings and the handling of this matter within the subcommittee. I wish to join in the statements about our executive clerk, Ross Pope. There is no finer.

There are a number of items in this bill, which I think perhaps I should mention here. First, and I think I should answer it—we are reading in the press or at least I have and I have had a number of telephone calls where they point out that a news story carried the report that this bill was \$100 million above the budget recommended by Secretary Benson. First, that is not true. Secondly, in their news story they counted loan authorizations as part of the operating expenses of the Department. Whoever heard of counting the loans made by a bank as part of the operating expenses?

If you have heard of that, whoever heard of reporting loan authorizations as a part of the annual operating costs? And if you were going to count those loan authorizations as an annual cost in this bill, why not give the Department credit then for the money collected from selling timber, which amounts to something more than \$40 million? Why not give the Department credit for the millions of dollars which it collects annually on loans heretofore made, and from fees? Such funds go into the general receipts of the Treasury. If you are going to list loan authorizations as an annual charge, why not delete from this bill the amount of money that we spent in Mexico on the foot-and-mouth disease? Why do you not delete from the charge against appropriations for this Department the \$83,300,000 which is furnished for the school-lunch program? I do not mean to do away with the school-lunch program, but why charge it to this appropriation?

I mention these things because those of us who have a sincere regard for agriculture have tried to do a good job in holding down expenses in this Department to these bare essentials.

#### THE FACTS

The facts are these: The appropriation for the Department of Agriculture in this bill is \$24,301,505 less than the appropriation last year. The appropriations for the Department of Agriculture are 30.7 percent less than in 1940. Personnel in the Department of Agriculture, under the terms of this bill, are 38.1 percent less than in 1940. I would like to point out that so far as the rest of the Government is concerned, for the present fiscal year appropriations for all activities of the Government, exclusive of national defense and atomic energy, are 139 percent above 1940; and the number of Federal employees engaged in the operations of the Government, exclusive of national-defense items, are 126 percent above 1940.

#### BELIEF IN BALANCING THE BUDGET

I believe in balancing the budget, but feel it should be balanced where it has become unbalanced; and that is largely with regard to the activities of the Government where the great increases have been made.

#### RECORD FOR ECONOMY

Mr. Chairman, since I have made a real fight for adequate attention to American agriculture and expect to support this bill to the limit of my ability, I think I have a right to say that I will compare my record for economy in Government with anyone in Congress. Unlike some who have gotten lots of credit by talking about how large the Federal Government is and how many employees it has, but who stop there, I know I have done something about it and feel justified in pointing out some of my affirmative actions for economy which have been incorporated into law since I have been a Member of this Congress.

#### ELK HILLS

In the first full term served in the Congress raised the question of legality of the lease of oil reserves by the Navy, got an appropriation held up, preventing the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars. The Secretary of Navy insisted I was wrong. However, my actions were approved by the Department of Justice. Later Secretary Knox came in to say he had pulled a "boner."

#### NAVY USE OF VACANT ARMY BASES

When the Navy attempted to secure over \$300 million for new facilities, managed to get Army witnesses before our Navy subcommittee and found that during the 4 years of the war there has been no meeting of the joint committee on use of facilities. The Army had said it had no facilities to make available to the Navy because the Navy asked for abandoned facilities, and the Army called them vacated. We used more than 169 vacated Army facilities by the Navy, saving more than \$300 million. For this I received the commendation of Secretary Forrestal.

#### FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING

When it developed that the Federal Public Housing Authority had twice as many of its people in salary brackets above \$5,000 a year as other agencies of Government, wrote the language limit-

ing the agency to not more than 20 percent of their force in that category.

#### INLAND WATERWAYS

When it developed that the employees of the Inland Waterways Corporation were absolutely strangling the Corporation by their "featherbedding" and other practices, gave them the benefit of civil service and when they attempted to follow their former activities they found that under civil service they could not strike against the Government. Such provision saved that activity and much money besides, and is still carried in the act.

#### AMERICAN SPRUCE CORPORATION

Was the acting head of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Government Corporations which discovered the American Spruce Corporation had existed since World War I at an annual cost of thousands of dollars to the Government, but had done nothing and actually no one even had a record of it. We abolished it.

#### INVESTIGATIONS AND CORRECTIONS

In 1950 was author of provision of law requiring regular departments of Government to meet wartime needs with regular personnel and funds.

#### RESOLUTION 10

Mr. Chairman, I was the author of Resolution 10, of the Appropriations Committee, passed last year, as follows:

*Resolved*, That it shall be the policy of the Appropriations Committee that the programs and budget estimates of each department or agency shall be inspected and checked by investigators of the Appropriations Committee each year; and

The appropriate subcommittee may direct the particular phases to which special attention shall be given.

The present administration is proceeding under that resolution now.

#### LIMITATIONS ON PERSONNEL

Mr. Chairman, it was my amendment, Public Law 253, section 1310, and Public Law 375, section 1302, which limited the total number of permanent Federal employees to that of September 1, 1950; provides for orderly promotions; requires a report annually to the Congress as to the annual grade and salary in each bureau and agency. We did not have such provision in World War II and ended up with an extra expenditure of \$2 billion a year as a result. By reason of this law, which the Congress adopted, experts estimate that the Government is saved an amount exceeding one-half billion dollars a year.

When we had the Joint Committee on the Budget—made up of members of Appropriations and Tax Committees of the House and Senate—I offered the resolution to set aside a percentage of our annual income for application on the principal of the national debt. When the Democrats were in the majority on that special committee, I got the vote of all the Republicans. When the Republicans were in the majority, I got the votes of the Democratic minority. Both recognized the soundness of the approach. However, I failed to get the resolution adopted.



## OTHER ACTS FOR ECONOMY

A few years ago led the fight in the Appropriations Committee to reduce foreign economic aid programs by 15 percent. This was adopted.

Wrote a provision requiring that before nitrogenous fertilizer could be shipped overseas, the Department of Agriculture had to make a survey and certify there were sufficient quantities left for the American users.

Last year, when it developed that through the foreign-aid programs, in many instances, we were providing the money through grants to foreign coun-

tries and they selling our own commodities below cost to us in exchange for our own money, wrote the provision of law which prohibits continuation of such program. This saves us much money and in addition will have the effect of firming up prices for American commodities, as against using our own money through foreign aid to drag down prices for American producers.

All this in addition to individual votes for reductions in appropriations.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

You may say, "How about agriculture?" Let us see the record:

*Comparison of appropriations and employment of Department of Agriculture with other civilian departments and agencies (regular annual appropriations)*

Department	Fiscal year 1940		Fiscal year 1953		Percentage increase or decrease	
	Appropriations	Employment	Appropriations	Employment	Appropriations	Employment
Agriculture.....	\$1,054.9	91,370	\$733.8	57,935	-\$30.4	-38.7
Commerce.....	54.2	26,690	797.2	65,172	+1,370.8	+144.1
Interior.....	191.2	46,547	545.5	60,677	+185.3	+30.3
Justice.....	152.6	14,720	184.4	32,194	+250.6	+118.7
Labor.....	34.6	3,484	222.5	7,815	+543.0	+124.3
Post Office.....	794.0	303,654	2,798.8	523,779	+251.8	+72.4
State.....	21.0	6,302	261.7	31,302	+1,146.1	+396.7
Treasury.....	215.9	59,256	655.5	89,460	+203.6	+50.9
Independent offices.....	3,301.9	77,160	5,100.9	273,760	+54.4	+254.8
Other offices and agencies <sup>1</sup> .....	1,469.1	120,269	4,126.8	357,919	+180.9	+197.6
Total (excluding Agriculture).....	6,134.5	658,091	14,688.3	1,422,078	+139.4	+116.1
Total civilian activities.....	\$7,189.4		\$15,422.1			
Agriculture to total percentage.....	14.7		4.7			

<sup>1</sup> Appropriations and employment for judiciary included in 1940. Carried under "Other offices and agencies" in 1953 column.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes Atomic Energy Commission and stockpiling.

<sup>3</sup> Includes remainder of Federal establishment, excluding Defense Department, military assistance under Mutual Security, interest on public debt, permanent and indefinite appropriations, working funds, and other special funds.

Mr. Chairman, for the 4 years I served as chairman of the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations and served on such committee, we brought about a complete reorganization in the Department on its means of using property, saving in excess of a million and a half dollars a year; caused the Department to use cold-storage facilities belonging to the military instead of building their own; asked that an investigation be made of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and all subsequent investigations by the Senate, by the Comptroller General, and others were based upon the reports which we gave them. Our recommendations were followed to correct bad practices. In this connection we pointed out to the Committee on the Judiciary in their investigation of the Department of Justice that a big part of the problem in Government was that various departments had an arrangement with the Department of Justice to do their own law enforcement. This, I am glad to say, was corrected.

Mr. Chairman, you can vote for the bill before you and be for economy too, for it is real economy to save our own country, its timber, its lands, harness its streams, protect its ability to provide food and clothing for us and generations to come.

## WHY HAVE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS?

In this bill before us today we deal with a great number of things. I know you hear people say, "Why should the Federal Government do this, that, or the other?" There is only one reason we should, because it is to our national and individual interest to do it. We are all

depending upon the ability of this Nation to feed and clothe us. Every one of us believes in individual freedom. I do not know of any group that is more individual in its thinking than the American farmer, but we learned earlier that there are many things we can do together better than we can do by each one going his individual way, such as schools and roads.

Why do we have an army? Does anybody like to be inducted and regimented? It is for the national interest for us to bind together, to meet the needs of national defense.

## SOIL CONSERVATION IS FARMER'S PRIMARY OBLIGATION

I know it is primarily the problem of the American farmer to look after his land. It is his property. It is to his interest to do it; but for 150 years we let the farmer alone look after the land. We said, "You solely, out of your own share of the national-income dollar, shall be responsible for the maintenance of the soil." For 150 years we let him sell on practically an unprotected market at the market place. In that period we built up protective tariffs. In that period we built up minimum wage laws, but the farmer continued dependent upon what he could get on the open market at the market place. It was understood in that period of time that the average farmer was not expected to furnish his house like other people, or even have the normal or ordinary facilities enjoyed by the rest of the population. It was understood he was to work much longer hours, save his suit for Sunday wear,

not because he was not as good an American as the rest but because, under the laws as they were written, his share of the national-income dollar was too small to meet other needs.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. I am wondering whether it is not a fact that the American farmer had a protective tariff on his farm and on his wheat during all that time, but he was producing such a surplus that the tariff was not worth anything to him, and he sold on the open market the same as if he had no protection. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is my understanding; that the only tariffs that you had did not protect; and insofar as the farmers' security is concerned it did not exist. I think, as I have said, it is the primary duty of the farmer to meet his needs, but in that period of time it was understood that the farm boy or girl was expected to work his way through college, and I do not know that that hurt them, but that was not generally true with regard to other segments of your population. In saying that I am not making any appeal to you that the Government should look after the farmer other than on an equal and fair basis, but there has been competition in this Congress over how the laws have been written, and for that period of time there was that difference, and one of the reasons for that difference was that we had unlimited, almost unlimited, acres of fertile soil, and billions of feet of timber, and they could afford to do it because as you wore out one farm you moved on to the next hillside. That situation no longer exists. We do not have the land. In that period farmers, some farmers wasted 40 percent of all our fertile soil; he was in an emergency, or thought he was, continuously, where he thought he never could afford to put back into the soil a fair share of what he took out of the soil. Of course some farmers did, but, the ones who wore out this land did not.

## 1975—WHAT THEN?

According to the testimony before our committee by Doctor Shaw, borne out by others and from the best informational sources I know of, by 1975 it is estimated that the population of this country will be in excess of 190 million people. By that time we will need the production of 115 million more acres of land than we now have unless by science and research we are able to increase the yield per acre. Who is interested in that? We all are interested in it. We must band together here in the Government and provide for the future and take protective steps in the national interest. What is so wrong with the Government's contributing a little bit to protect ourselves and future generations in our ability to eat? What is so wrong with it? Oh, you say it is the farmer's primary job. It is, but he has not done it.

## MR. BENSON'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The present administration made certain recommendations which we did not follow. I have come to think lots of the present Secretary. He is a most es-



timable gentleman. I think he has been finding out a good bit about life in a short period, as much as most anybody; but I want to say this, in some respects, he needed to. One of the first official press releases of the Department after he took over was this:

The United States Department of Agriculture, largest of all the Nation's civilian agencies, swollen into a huge bureaucracy of 20 agencies and bureaus in the last 20 years, is getting a major overhauling.

Again that is not true. This Department, I repeat, is operating with 33 percent less people than in 1940. All other civilian activities average an increase of 126 percent.

Secretary Benson did not issue that statement. He testified to our committee that after he learned of the statement that he was unhappy about it and retracted it. But that statement does represent the atmosphere that permeated the Department during the time Mr. Benson's budget was being prepared. The head of every agency and every department was called in; and while nobody testified to it in so many words, it is quite apparent that they understood, this statement having been in the paper and not having been corrected at the time when they appeared before the Secretary's committee, that they had to cut down even though what they cut out was highly important. Now, there is one of the reasons we have not followed the Secretary in many of his recommendations.

Recently we had Secretary Benson before the committee about the reorganization plan a long time after his recommendations on the budget were made. Last week, I believe, he was before a Senate committee. He told us he had not had time to know what he wants to do in the Department. From the press, he told the Senate committee he had not had time to make up his mind. Now, if he has not had time now to know how to reorganize or run his Department what could he have known 2 or 3 weeks after he took over the Department what these appropriations should be?

There are many other things that justify this committee in writing the kind of bill that this committee jointly has written for the last 4 years and prior to that time through joint efforts of our side with the help of our Republican colleagues.

#### COMMITTEES' OBLIGATION

Our primary obligation is to the people and to the Nation and we have tried to discharge that obligation. We feel we have for we have had the Department investigated every year for 4 years and we have tried to correct everything we have seen that was not correct. We therefore believe we are in a little bit better position to recommend funds for this Department to this Congress than any individual who might come in following a round of campaign oratory in an atmosphere which produced such an incorrect statement as that which was released to the press, which I think, was the first official press release of the new administration. At least it was issued before the chairs had gotten warm.

What have we done to this bill about major items? I know from my own correspondence what most of your interest will be.

#### RESEARCH

Four years ago we had three divisions of research in the Department of Agriculture—the Secretary's fund, the regular research fund and research under the Research and Marketing Act. It was hard for us to distinguish one project from another. We also learned that if the Congress cut down the appropriation for almost any agency they would go over to the Research and Marketing Division, get an allocation of funds and to a large extent keep the same folks working at the same stand. We tried to correct that by putting all of this research fund in the same pot, so to speak, and having an advisory committee in industry throughout the country meet with the research people twice a year to go over with them the projects that they thought needed attention and the work that was to be done.

In the period of the last 4 years we think we have gotten to the point where it is working and we can move ahead. Practically every item of research in the Department now is subjected to the scrutiny and the competition of folks in the trade who want somebody to give attention to this, that, or the other problem. Having reached that point and having reached the period when we are putting millions of dollars into various commodities, at a time when we are losing the cotton markets and other markets for agricultural products through competition and other reasons, it is highly important from a monetary standpoint that we increase our efforts to meet those problems. We have made substantial increases in the research fund in this bill.

#### CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The next item that so many people have talked to me about is the soil and conservation program. I think the gentlemen on my left have pretty much covered the action of the committee with regard to the Soil Conservation Service. There is one item on which I certainly differ with the Benson approach. That is the one providing that all of the nurseries be closed that were under the operation of the Soil Conservation Service.

Some years ago we spent millions of dollars selling the American people on the need for reforestation. But, then, we discovered we had no trees for them to set out. Our committee corrected that. When we created the Soil Conservation Service we had no grass seed, we had no young trees, we had no material things for them to use. That is the way your nurseries came into being. It is said that in many instances the States can take them over. I do not know. But this committee would not go along with the Secretary's recommendation to abolish them and we have recommended about half the amount they have this year "to carry such nurseries until some satisfactory solution can be worked out."

We refused to follow Mr. Benson's recommendations to end abruptly quar-

antine and other work on sweetpotato weevil, phony peach disease, and Japanese beetle. Here we provided about half the amount they had this year on the same basis as with the Soil Conservation Service nurseries.

#### WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION

In that connection, in this bill we have taken another action which I think is one of the most forward steps that a Congress could take. For this action I must claim a fair share of the credit for myself and my party. I refer to this watershed flood prevention program. I went out to the Democratic Convention in Chicago last year and urged the Democratic Party to include as a part of its farm plank an assurance of special and additional attention to watershed flood prevention. I succeeded and that was incorporated in the Democratic farm plank. Not because it was there, but because they, too, recognized the need, I am glad to say that our friends on the subcommittee on the Republican side with our support have added in this bill what I believe is a start in the right direction. We have provided \$5 million for about 50 small watershed pilot plants, 1 in most of the watersheds of this Nation. These will be constructed on a cooperative basis with local interests to see if we cannot help meet this flood problem to a large extent by stopping the water before it reaches the size of floods.

#### SOIL EROSION AND FLOOD DAMAGE

As I told this Congress many times, one of the most unpleasant tasks I ever had to perform was to sit on a committee and deal with the Kansas-Nebraska flood and see the untold damage that was done; with \$2 billion worth of property damage and from \$60 to \$80 million of expense to the Federal Government. Is it not cheaper in advance to try to do something about it? According to the measurements made at the city of Memphis, Tenn., every day in the year on the average there flows down the Mississippi River the topsoil of fifty 40-acre farms. At least that soil used to spread over the Mississippi and the Louisiana deltas where it did some good, but now those fifty 40-acre farms flow on out to sea each day. Is it common sense to let that condition continue so that we will eventually get into the position of Indian, Greece, Palestine, or China, or many other countries which we are aiding today? You may say it cannot happen here. I repeat we have already wasted 40 percent of our natural land resources. Shall we sit idly by saying, "Let us practice rugged individualism." If the farmers, or 40 percent of them, cannot or will not take care of the land, why should we worry? Shall we continue to allow our country to continue to go down the road to a need for a Marshall plan? Those worn out countries are the beneficiaries today of your dollars and mine. If we wear out our country, who would help us? Who could help us? If any there are it would be the country which has taken care of its natural resources. You may argue with me as to how best to meet this problem, but I do not think there



can be any argument about the need to meet it. We are trying to do it in this bill under the agencies as they are now constituted. Somebody says we should abolish all the Federal programs. I say we had better not. You might improve on its operations, but with the Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service, the PMA, and the individual efforts of everybody concerned in this field, you have not been doing too good a job. They say we owe more than \$265 billion; we are in an emergency; let us cut down on the attention to our farm plant. Do you know why most of this land was worn out? Because the farmer himself always thought he was in an emergency. He never could see how he could afford to put back a fair share of what he took out. In our committee hearings, I thought it ironical that a Mississippi lawyer like me had to argue with the heads of farm organizations who said "We are in an emergency," therefore we feel that we should give less attention to preserving our country." It is bad enough to overdraw at the Treasury, it is bad to have an unbalanced budget and certainly I do not wish that condition to continue, and we have to correct it, but is it not much worse to overdraw on your natural resources, your real wealth, of your own country? You could wipe out every dollar, as bad as that would be, but you could set up another financial system. However, destroy your soil and there is nothing on which to build.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman has brought out with great clarity this new proposed program for pilot plant demonstrations on various watersheds throughout the country. Now the gentleman knows, as I do, that had it not been for the fact that we have seen fit to override the revised budget to the extent of this \$5 million, the direct appropriation in this bill would have been \$1,057,914,000 below that requested by Mr. Benson, the present Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. WHITTEN. I have not checked the figures, and I know the gentleman is usually correct, and I trust he figured this correctly. I have not had the opportunity to check that.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I appreciate that.

Mr. WHITTEN. One point where the committee has substantially differed with Secretary Benson is in the flood prevention work, to some extent on research and on the loan authorization for the Farmers Home Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, as well as abolishing quarantine work ending Soil Conservation Service nurseries and letting out the home agents of the Farmers' Home Administration.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is correct.

#### LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS—FHA, REA

Mr. WHITTEN. Loan authorizations are not necessarily appropriations and certainly do not represent annual operating costs. I may say the Department

is going to run the FHA and REA. Those programs are going to be under the Secretary and his Department. Why should he ask us to put a ceiling down below what the need might be? Below what we believe it will be? The REA Act itself says you cannot borrow money to build lines except where the people do not get central station current. It says you cannot make such a loan unless the applicant proves it is a sound loan and can and will be repaid. Why should he object to a raised ceiling?

If the need should be proven, even to him, should he not want a ceiling high enough to meet the need? But the Secretary, 40 days in office, says the need is not there. If it is not, doubtless he will not make the loans. What harm is the higher authorization to him? He has charge of passing on the applications. As to the Farmers Home Administration, I think there is going to be a real need for the authorization in this bill, because the testimony showed that within a few months after last year's appropriations were made all the funds were committed. I think there is a real need, but there, too, the law says that with regard to tenant purchases the applicant has to meet the requirements of the law, the loan must be sound and it has to provide for repayment.

#### PRODUCTION AND SUBSISTENCE LOANS

With regard to the subsistence loans, the applicant has to show he cannot get credit any other place. Whether it is right or wrong, we do have relief in this country. We have so many ways that one way or another these people are going to be taken care of. I think it is a much sounder, a much more sensible, and a much cheaper way to lend a man money which he will repay and let him reestablish himself. The record is wonderful. You would hardly believe you could operate a program such as this on as sound a basis as you do, when you limit yourself in the first instance to applicants who cannot get the money anywhere else.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. The gentleman does not admit that the Farmers' Home Administration is essentially a relief program?

Mr. WHITTEN. No. I say in the absence of these programs people would be on relief one way or another. I say it is a case of our joining together in this system of private enterprise to make self-supporting a group which was not before. We have to recognize that, if we do not do something along this line and give them an opportunity to repay these loans with interest and establish themselves we are missing the boat, and are probably leading ourselves into some of the difficulties foreign countries have.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. How can the gentleman brand it as a sound program when in the lending of \$160,000,000 a year it costs \$27,000,000 just to administer the program?

Mr. WHITTEN. If you were putting it on the basis of what it should cost to operate a program the situation would

be different. Take the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The relative administrative cost is very, very small. In the Farm Credit Administration the cost of handling a given volume is very, very small. In the Farmers' Home Administration it is not a case of just handling the loan, it is a case of supervising the man and helping him to rehabilitate or reestablish himself. It is the kind of program where you do not just count the number of loans and balance the books. A major part of the program is supervision, and that is as it should be. In that connection, I should like to say we have directed that they keep the women home supervisors in those areas where they are needed because, in my judgment, they do as fine a job and are as much responsible for the success of this program as any other group. The committee felt that way, and has directed that this agency keep those fine people in that job.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to my colleague from Mississippi.

Mr. ABERNETHY. In regard to the remarks that have been made here this afternoon about the Farmers' Home Administration, that is, as to whether or not it is a sensible or a sound or a proper program, I think the appropriate place for that to be taken up would be on some measure other than an appropriation bill, because the Appropriations Committee is simply carrying out an order which has previously been given it by the Congress. In truth and in fact, it is incumbent upon the Appropriations Committee to bring in an adequate amount of money to implement and put that program into effect. Certainly the Appropriations Committee should not be criticized for doing what the Congress has heretofore directed it to do.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank my colleague. He certainly is correct. While appropriations are not compulsory, the committee should do as my colleague suggests. There is a whole lot of legislation to which some are opposed. If certain individuals do not like it, the place to correct it is in the legislative committee. It so happens that I believe in this program, as I know my colleague from Mississippi does, but the place to raise the question is in the legislative committee which would have to do with changing the law if it were desired to do so.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentlemen from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. The gentleman is one of the true champions of American agriculture. He has always done a splendid job on this floor with respect to appropriations for the farmer.

I am not entirely satisfied with the explanation that has been given with respect to the \$5 million cut for the Soil Conservation Service.

I understand from the gentleman's remarks that he certainly is in favor of the water shed conservation program, but does he think that such effort will suffice or be sufficient to justify the sub-



stantial cut of \$5 million or more for soil conservation work?

Mr. WHITTEN. I will tell the gentleman frankly that there are a good many items here which do not reflect my individual opinion, but I think the figures here are so much better than they might have been in the overall, I feel I should sustain the committee. When I say that I am sure every individual member of this committee could make the same statement for himself, except that we would differ as to where the items were. But the reduction here in the Soil Conservation Service is not from the present year. The reductions, which you mentioned, had to do with the Truman budget. My colleagues were correct in their statements when they say they did not organize anything like the number of new districts for which we made provision last year. The answer of those in the soil conservation district associations is that since the people knew the money was not available, and new districts could be serviced only by making the service of other districts a little more thin where it is already too thin—that is the reason your districts were not organized. Nevertheless they were not, and the only reduction as against the present year was about a 50 percent reduction in this nursery tree item. The committee did not go along with a proposed increase, which was in the Truman budget, neither did it reduce it from the present year except for a reduction of 50 percent in the nursery item.

Mr. EVINS. Knowing the gentleman's views, and he being the champion of agriculture, as I know he is, I feel that the gentleman believes as I do that it certainly is false economy to continue to cut down on soil-conservation work when it is so very vital.

#### AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Mr. WHITTEN. That is my feeling. In this bill they have announced \$195 million for the ACP, for the coming year, a contribution program. I would like to answer here misleading statements which always bob up in this debate. Heretofore practices under the soil-conservation program were built up from the community level to the top. The community farmers met and selected the community committee. They selected or elected the county committee. The community recommended to the county and the county to the State and the State to the National Government as to what practices were thought to be best and most needed in a particular area. The Department down here went over all that and selected those practices and put them in a catalog. Sixty-eight percent of those practices in that catalog are permanent-type practices. Then that catalog was sent back and selections were made by the State, county, and community. Then, I want to point out first that the Federal Government contributed approximately 50 percent of the monetary cost and the farmer put up on the average an equal amount of money and an equal amount of labor to start that. This is something that all Members might think about. Any community that used up this money on sorry or trifling practices, se-

lected such practices themselves and ignored 68 percent of this catalog in so doing. Any individual who got a check for his contribution on the part of the Federal Government either asked for it himself or had somebody do it for him. Anybody who got such a contribution not only asked for it, but claimed that he had done something for it. And if he had just left it alone, perhaps it would have been made available to somebody who could have made better use of it. That is the answer.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. MARSHALL. In addition to what the gentleman has said, in my State and I presume it has been done in other States in the United States, these practices that are carried out for soil-conservation purposes are checked with the experiment stations to meet the requirements in the individual States.

Mr. WHITTEN. And all States could well follow your example.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. ABERNETHY. To put it another way, the fact is that that farmer who received that check for certain practices either had to show by some direct proof that he had actually performed the practices or else he received the money through some fraudulent representation that he had performed it.

Mr. WHITTEN. He did. Many times, perhaps some agent or some manager or someone else may have done it in his name. I know cases where perhaps that happened, and I do agree that some folks have selected such trifling practices. But I want the finger to be put where it should be put, and that is right in the county or in the community which was a party to it, or else the individual would not have collected.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Is it not possible that putting this in the management of local committees, just makes it easy for them to devise practices to take Government money?

Mr. WHITTEN. It depends on the type of people. Some people fall for that kind of thing quicker than others. I have seen some otherwise good people fall for it. But it is a waste of Government money. It is not right, and they should be ashamed of themselves for doing it.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. How far are you apart with Secretary Benson on this ACP payment?

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Benson recommended \$140 million. Here is the way this is handled: We announce the limit that the Federal Government will contribute for the following year. This is a ceiling. None of it will be paid unless somebody earns it. The present administration says it is going to tighten down on the practices. They are going to send out a list of what they can do and what

they cannot do to get contributions, but if no farmer performs, we do not pay any of it. It is a ceiling. Now, if there be a need, why should he want us to have a low ceiling? You know farming is hard. We should make a special effort to get them to do more, now with so many men in the service and it being so difficult to get help. We announced a \$250 million program last year, and the farmers earned only \$211 million. This is nothing but a ceiling that we are establishing. If Mr. Benson is going to do, as he testified he was going to, limit this practice to permanent-type practices, he is running the Department, and if they are going to do that and if the farmer cannot get any Federal contribution except for permanent-type practices, if the farmer is going to swear that he did do it, and do something extra for it, and if we have wasted all this land needed to do something, why have such a low limit? Why hold it down there, unless, as some folks think, they are trying to kill the program gradually? I am not talking about the Secretary, but I know some of his advisers who have been against this program for years.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. You also mentioned or insinuated your approval of the permanent-type practices as against the purely temporary practice.

Mr. WHITTEN. I certainly do.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. If it is logical for us to confine this to permanent-type practices, not simply contribute dollars to the farmer's annual expenses, then the cut that he suggests is quite logical, because, according to the figures that I have, something like \$50 million was spent purely for chemicals on annual-type practices, not permanent-type practices.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has again expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Last year we urged the committee in the county to try to get lands in this program that needed it most. It was unfortunate that it happened to come in a political year, because many folks gave political implications to it. Certainly there was no such intent on my part or on the part of the committee, but by having called on the landowner who had land that needed this kind of work most, the increase in those who said they would go into the program was about 80 percent. In many sections of the country, after they had announced the maximum that the Federal Government would contribute, they had to come back and say, "We cannot go but half that far, because so many folks have signed up that we cannot go that far." In every announcement they made they said, "Within the funds available." So when they got to the point where the funds were not sufficient, they had a right to go back and scale it down.

I have urged time and again in the committee that we give more attention to permanent-type practices, by every means short of telling them from Washington what they had to do.

I had some fun in these hearings by pointing out to the Assistant Secretary



the position he had gotten himself into. They ran on the basis that they were going to stop dictation from Washington. The first thing he had to do here was to tell the communities what practices they had to follow. There is, of course, inconsistency, but I am glad I am not in that one.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. When the Committee on Agriculture looked into this problem, they authorized that annual expenditures be made up to \$500 million. The Appropriations Committee of the House has never anywhere near approached that. I would like at this time to call attention to the innumerable witnesses who appeared before our committee—and their testimony is scattered all through the hearings. It will show the need for carrying on soil-conservation work, and I think it would be well for Members of the House in the spare time that few of us have to review in the hearings what these programs have brought out actually. Actually we have a pretty dismal picture in connection with the wasting of the national resources of this country. I think it is well for all of us to read and think about the inscription that appears on the wall of this Chamber above the Speaker's dais:

Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman for his statement. That charge could well be repeated every day in the year.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. I want to thank the gentleman from Mississippi for one of the finest explanations it has been my privilege to listen to on any bill; I think he has done a great piece of work giving us the reasoning behind this bill and the reasoning behind the compromises the committee has necessarily worked out, and I realize that we have to have compromises to get legislation. But before the gentleman yields the floor, I wonder if he would discuss with us a little the loan authorizations for the rural electrification programs? Of course, I read the bill and find that you provide \$135 million for electrical services and \$50 million for telephone services, and then I note that you provide \$30 million, but I am frank to say that I do not fully understand it, and I wonder if the gentleman would explain to us just how that \$30 million can be spent, under what circumstances, whether it can be spent without restriction as to the present limitation that is in the basic law or whether it is simply an extension of the appropriation, and whether it is something that can be spent, or whether it is something that is going to be frozen and that we are not going to have more rural electrification?

#### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Mr. WHITTEN. Insofar as the committee's intentions—and I started that practice 4 years ago the first year I was chairman of this subcommittee—the law says that these loans can be made only under certain conditions: One is, as I stated earlier and as the gentleman himself knows, having worked with the program in his own committee and elsewhere—they must show that they do not get central station current, that it is economically feasible, and that the loan will be repaid.

We feel that if those conditions are met, since the loans will be paid back with interest and on which we have not as much as two-tenths of one percent of loans 30 days in arrears, we feel that if those conditions arise the loans should be made because they would be sound loans and a good investment in the United States of America.

We wanted to be sure that if applications reached that level they would be met. If that \$130 million is used up, it is the intention of this committee that if in any State their pro rata share of the \$130 million is used up, that so much of the \$30 million as may be necessary to meet the bona fide sound applications shall be made available.

In addition to that \$30 million there is a carry-over of \$35 million which is not tied down by the same formula as is this. There again I cannot see why the Department should raise a whole lot of sand about what the ceiling is. They are going to pass on whether there will be any loans at all or not, and they are doing some things that make you think they are going to be rather hard on some of these matters—I do not know—I hope not; but I want them to know that the ceiling is high enough where they cannot lay it in the lap of Congress if they do not meet the needs of the American people for this sound program.

Mr. POAGE. That means there is \$190 million that will be available for loans for the rural electrification program next year.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is right.

Mr. POAGE. If there are applications that meet all of the qualifications.

#### RURAL TELEPHONE

Mr. WHITTEN. That is right. Let me say this about the telephone program before I forget it: The committee agreed on \$65 million for the telephone program for the remainder of this year and all next year; but \$15 million is now pending in a supplemental appropriation bill in conference between the House and the Senate. It was agreed by the subcommittee that unless that is forthcoming the committee will offer an amendment increasing this to \$65 million where it is now \$50 million.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I agree fully with the gentleman that we intend to make the full \$65 million available if possible. If the supplemental fails to carry we will then urge the other body

to put in the \$65 million; then we will uphold that in conference. It is our intention to see to it that \$65 million total is made available for that particular program.

Mr. POAGE. If we may get it perfectly clear, let me ask this: If this bill passes, we can expect \$190 million of money to be available for use for electrical purposes, \$65 million of which to be handled, as the chairman of the subcommittee has explained, for rural telephone services. There is no supplemental fund and no carryover, as I understand it, for rural telephones. I understand about the carryover for rural electrification, but there is none for rural telephones, as I understand it? Is that right?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is right.

Mr. POAGE. So that the \$65 million will be the absolute limit for rural telephones. Right now there are applications for \$99 million pending for rural telephones and about \$216 million for electrical extensions?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is my understanding. Let me explain for those who hear these figures bandied around and get the authorization mixed up with the appropriation. This is the authorization. This is how far they could go if all the requirements of law were met by the applicants and they approved the applications, but not a dollar is spent nor appropriated nor taken out of the Treasury and no interest paid until after the loan is approved, and not then until the money is spent on the construction of the line. Let us not get that mixed up as being a part of the annual cost of the Department of Agriculture, as some folks seem to wish to do.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. This program has already cost the Government quite a lot of money, a great deal of money has been appropriated throughout the years. Can the gentleman from Mississippi tell me how much we have put into this proposition?

Mr. WHITTEN. The total amount of money that has been put into the rural-electrification programs through the years and the total amount of loans that have been made I do not have at hand.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I am interested in that because I come from a kind of a rural part of the country—New England. It is mostly rural. Ninety-eight percent of the farmers in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts have electricity, and we have never asked the Government for a nickel in any one of those three States. The families get along pretty good up there. Apparently this money has been spent in other States than those of New England.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, it is spent in other States than New England, and part of the interest that the folks pay back, I hope, is helping New England and the rest of us to support the Government,



because they do repay it with interest. But in New England you have some problems we do not have. You also have some things that make it so easy for you to meet many of your needs that we do not find exists in other sections. For instance, the matter of distance. With all due deference to New England, you like to pride yourselves on keeping the feel of the ground, and agriculture is expressed endearingly, but the size of New England is such that you do not have the same type of problem in extending electrical lines that we have in the State of Texas, which I recall is about the size of New England. We have tried to meet this in those areas where the law says they must show that otherwise they cannot get central station current.

They have to show ability to repay it and they must repay it with interest. The records over there show that less than two-tenths of 1 percent have been as much as 30 days behind in their repayment. Now, only about 15 percent of the American people are feeding all the rest of us, with all the boys in the service. The REA has saved the day, and it is a sound, money-making program, and I think the gentleman, knowing his record here, is 100 percent for it. I do not want to expand unless there is a real need.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Of course, I am also interested in all this money we get back on projects that are self-supporting, and everything, but it seems to me that every year when appropriation bills come up there is at least as much appropriated this year as there was the year before. I cannot understand how we are saving money by spending, as the gentleman from Texas pointed out, or being in a position to spend, \$190 million this year.

Mr. WHITTEN. Many of your private power companies never thought that the farmers would buy electricity for use on even a small scale in some sections, but it is interesting to note that the number of farmers on REA lines is almost twice as many as was contemplated, and the consumption of electricity by the farmers now that they have electrical appliances and labor-saving devices and live like the rest of the folks do, their demand for electricity is about twice what anybody thought it would be. As a result, many of these lines are in need of rephasing, that is, they must be increased in size to take care of the larger load.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. The gentleman from Mississippi was asked about the total amount of funds made available to the Rural Electrification Administration. I think the total is two and three-quarters billion. As to the program that we have authorized here, I just want to make it clear for the record that it is \$135 million in electrification loans plus a contingent fund of \$30 million in electrification loans plus \$25 million free fund, which is a carryover which was not estimated in the Truman budget which was sent up to the committee originally.

That \$25 million can be used. It does not have to be used in accordance with the regular formula which provides that no more than 10 percent of the total loan authorization can go to any one State. In addition to that, there is the \$65 million program of the Rural Telephone Administration, which is in addition to the total \$190 million possible program in electrification.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman. I want to repeat again that this is a ceiling; this is an authorization, and I am sure that my friends on the left would not think for a minute that the administration would abuse its discretion in too free handily approving these applications. This is the maximum. Of course, whether they approve any or not is up to them.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. I think it might well be pointed out that not only has REA been a profit-making program but that many of the payments of loans have been made far in advance of the scheduled time for repayment.

Mr. WHITTEN. Certainly. They talk about this, that, and the other, but throughout history we have learned many things we can do better by joining them together, and this is one of them. Up until we joined through the instrument of the Government, we know that the American farmer was in a bad way.

In this bill we direct the department to measure acreage planted to cotton and wheat in an effort to keep at a minimum the problem of controls. We provide additional funds for studying the method of crop estimating. We maintain this year's figure on the school lunch program, provide for the Forestry Department, for extension to the limit of the authorization. We have tried to meet the many problems facing us.

Mr. Chairman, I think I have consumed as much time as I should. I hope to meet other questions that arise as we go into the reading of the bill.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER].

(Mr. HUNTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I welcome this opportunity to speak briefly on the subject of the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1954.

This session marks my first year of service on the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations. It has been a most interesting and informative experience. It has also been a pleasure to work with the other members of the subcommittee. I have great respect for their ability, industry, and devotion to the interests and well-being of American agriculture. I have learned much from my distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]. Although we have differed in our ideas with respect to some of the items in the bill under consideration, we nevertheless find ourselves in general agreement with

respect to the bill as a whole. Concerning the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], I can say most advisedly that the Seventh District of Minnesota has in him a shrewd and forceful Representative, and the American farmer a considerate and loyal friend. While staunchly defending and looking out for the welfare of his own constituents, his general outlook and attitude have been in no sense provincial. He is acutely aware of the problems and importance of American agriculture in its entirety.

The Department of Agriculture is a tremendous and fascinating agency. The hearings of the subcommittee were a revelation to me. I had never realized how vast were the Department's responsibilities or how complex its problems. It is fortunate, indeed, that we have in charge of its activities a man of the capabilities of Ezra Taft Benson. Mr. Benson brings to the Department a rare combination of intelligence, integrity, training and experience which will serve it well. He has surrounded himself with able assistants—Mr. True Morse, Mr. John Davis, Mr. Earl Coke, Mr. Romeo Short, Mr. Howard Gordon, Mr. Daiken Broadhead, just to name a few. All of these men are serving in Washington at a financial sacrifice. They have given up secure positions in a spirit of dedication to Federal public service. They all know American agriculture. They all have in common a desire to serve their country in that field.

The bill in its broad outlines has been well covered by the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]. Like him, and like the other members of the committee, I think it is a good bill. It will serve our country well—not just those who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, but all of America.

As pointed out, the amount recommended for regular activities is less than the funds available for the current fiscal year. Actually, a substantial increase over this year's appropriations would be justified. However, in the interest of the overriding necessity of seeking by every means possible to bring the overall Federal budget into balance, a cut in expenditures is mandatory.

As far as my own opinion is concerned, there are within the total amount recommended some items which should be increased and others decreased. However, any appropriation bill will contain compromises. Complete accord on every item even among members of the seven-man subcommittee is a practical impossibility, let alone such accord among all Members of Congress.

Nevertheless, I am constrained to point out a few instances where my thinking differs from that as reflected in the bill as reported out.

#### AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

An advance authorization for the 1954 crop year of \$195 million is recommended for the agricultural-conservation program, which has as its purposes restoring and improving soil fertility, reducing erosion caused by wind and water, and conserving water on land. This



compares with an authorization of \$250 million for the 1953 crop year and \$140 million recommended by the Department of Agriculture in its revised budget. I personally favor the Department's request of \$140 million. That amount is also recommended by the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation. The reduction would be affected by confining program assistance to the more lasting or permanent type conservation practices; for example:

First. Enduring—permanent type—mechanical and vegetative practices whose benefits will continue through a period of several years when they are (a) properly applied where needed to attain the conservation objective and (b) adequately maintained.

Second. Practices needed for conservation purposes but which would not likely be initiated in an area by farmers without financial assistance.

Third. Practices which, although essential to the public welfare, will not return sufficient short-term economic benefits to the farmer to provide the necessary encouragement for him to install them.

There is a reasonable association between the more lasting conservation practices and those for which farmers generally need assistance most. The more permanent type practices often require rather heavy outlays, and the benefits from them are realized over many years rather than in a short time. The more often repeated practices by their very nature are likely to be ones which pay off through increased production within a fairly short time.

Although the committee has recommended an advance authorization for the 1954 crop year in excess of the Department's request, it is important to note that the committee report accompanying the bill contains the statement that increased attention should be given to those practices which have more than annual benefits to the soil. In that statement, I wholeheartedly concur.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Seventy-five million eight hundred sixty-nine thousand one hundred forty-five dollars has been recommended for the constituent agencies of the Agricultural Research Administration. This is \$262,423 more than the 1953 appropriations but \$1,288,663 less than that recommended by the Department in its revised estimates. Many persons and organizations, including the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange, have recommended an increase over the current year's appropriations of \$17 million. There is no question but what such an additional amount could be well and profitably spent. Research is definitely the kind of activity which the Government can do far better than the farmer can do for himself. And, the benefits which result are shared by all—not just the farmer. Eradication of animal diseases, mechanization of farm production, increased utilization of milk nonfat solids, improvement of quality of products and savings in handling and transportation of foods mean a better life for all of us.

Of the small additional amount recommended, it is important to note that, first, \$69,445 is earmarked for use by the Bureau of Dairy Industry to increase research designed to help the dairy industry meet surplus butter problems; second, \$115,000 for research on cotton; and third, \$10,000 for studies on food preservation. Evidence presented to the committee demonstrates clearly that lack of research on cotton has contributed to the loss of large markets to synthetic fibers. In view of existing cotton surpluses and impending acreage controls, all possible action should be taken to enable this commodity to maintain its competitive position in the markets. The increase of \$10,000 for research on food preservation will enable the Bureau to speed up its work on dehydrating fruits and vegetables. The ultimate savings to the consumer in handling, transportation and refrigeration of foods makes this a very promising line of research. Remarkable progress has been made in the development of an orange-juice powder, which, with water added and chilled, makes an exceedingly appetizing drink.

It is unfortunate that these increases are so meager. As I previously stated, an additional \$17 million could well be utilized. Let us hope that the Agricultural Research Administration makes the most of what it has. In this regard, it would be well to observe the recommendation of the committee in its report that the research programs of the Department be reexamined to make certain that they are directed primarily to problems of farmers on the land. Furthermore, it is felt by many informed observers that considerable duplication throughout the constituent agencies could be eliminated and the savings thereby realized used in solving some of the pressing problems which are suffering from lack of funds.

#### FOREST SERVICE—RECREATIONAL AREAS

Another matter which I would like to call to the attention of the House is that of sanitation and care of recreational areas in the national forests.

The committee has recommended an increase of \$250,000 to improve serious sanitary conditions in the recreational areas and campgrounds of the national forests. The current fiscal year appropriation is \$690,000. A total of \$940,000, therefore, is recommended for 1954. An additional amount of \$570,000 out of funds for protection and management of the national forests is available this year for improvement maintenance. No increase in this item has been recommended for 1954. These proposed appropriations are entirely inadequate.

During the calendar year 1951, public use of the national forests, exclusive of highway travel, amounted to 30 million visits, totaling 44 million man-days' use. This is an increase of 9 percent over the 27 million visits reported for 1950.

Overcrowding at many large public-use areas and the fact that practically no new areas have been developed since World War II, plus the deteriorated condition of many areas, are making the care, policing, and maintenance of the

existing facilities more difficult and costly. Sanitation is a serious problem throughout the national forests—and is aggravated by overcrowding. Inspections made by the United States Public Health Service and State and local sanitary officers show that many national-forest, public-use areas, especially the larger areas, are not satisfactory and should have better toilets, water systems, and garbage disposal.

Continuing efforts are being made to obtain greater participation by local communities in the management of local public-use areas, and in increasing the number of concessioner-operated installations, in order to reduce the burden of maintenance on the Federal Government. Although these efforts continue, progress is limited in relation to the total job involved. It appears quite certain that this approach will not answer the real problem of urgently needed improved sanitation and care of public campgrounds.

Existing facilities are completely inadequate. They are geared to take care of about half of the 33 million annual visits now being made. I asked the Forest Service what it would take to do the job right. This is the answer I received, and it sounds reasonable to me.

One million and seventy-one thousand dollars is needed annually for sanitation, cleanup, garbage disposal, fire prevention and supervision at existing recreation areas. One million one hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars is needed annually for maintenance of improvements and facilities at existing recreation areas. These figures total \$2,268,000, which are to be compared with the 1954 proposed figures of \$940,000 and \$570,000, totaling \$1,510,000.

Additional capital investments needed for recreation area improvements and facilities are not even considered in the 1954 budget. Seven million one hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars are needed to provide satisfactory facilities for sanitation, fire prevention, and public safety and to put all essential existing public-use areas and facilities in safe and sanitary condition. Seventeen million one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars are needed to expand the capacity of existing areas and to construct new areas necessary to accommodate present use in a safe and satisfactory manner. This program is proposed for 5 years; however, it could be extended to 8 or 10 years, thus decreasing the funds needed for capital investment each year.

It is estimated that when the program is completed, the total annual cost of the whole recreation job will be \$3,200,000. The exact amount, of course, will depend upon the volume of public use and the purchasing power of the dollar at the time.

The forest recreation problem is one which merits the attention of Congress. It is not being satisfactorily met at the present time. The situation is serious.

#### FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

One of the most important changes to take place in the Department of Agriculture since Secretary Benson has taken office has been the creation of



the Foreign Agricultural Service, which is charged with performing the duties formerly undertaken by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. It is most earnestly hoped that this will be a real change and not a mere juggling of squares on an organization chart.

It has long been felt that the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations could be revitalized and reorganized so as to better serve its original and primary purpose, that of providing information regarding supplies and prices of agricultural products in foreign markets and smoothing the economic and diplomatic paths over which export products move. It is particularly important that this be done at this time in view of the increasing difficulties experienced in maintaining foreign markets for American farm products.

The importance of agricultural exports to our American economy cannot be underestimated. In the 1951-52 marketing year, over \$4 billion worth of our agricultural commodities were exported. These exports were 5½ times in value and double in volume those of the 5 prewar years, 1935-39.

American exports have been substantially facilitated by economic aid. With shifts in the nature of economic aid, it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain foreign markets for American farm products. United States cotton, tobacco, grains, fruits, lard, soybeans, dairy and other products have to compete for scarce dollars with the requirements of our foreign customers for industrial and military items. In addition to the problem of competing for available dollar exchange, there is the problem of restored and increased agricultural production abroad. Thus, American agriculture must compete for sales, as well as dollars.

During the 1952-53 marketing year, the latest estimate on the value of agricultural exports is \$2.9 billion, only a small percentage of which is being paid for by our military and MSA programs. That marks a sharp decline over 1951-52. It accounts in large measure for the mounting agricultural supplies in the United States.

It is no wonder, therefore, that under the reorganization, emphasis will be re-oriented toward developing offshore markets for our agricultural production, including the sending abroad of highly competent agricultural commodity specialists who are thoroughly acquainted with the production and trade problems involving these commodities in the United States and who are capable of analyzing the complex foreign market situations for the guidance of the United States Department of Agriculture and the producers and exporters of these commodities.

To accomplish this purpose, a new branch is being set up, called Foreign Trade Development, and within this branch, a division called Foreign Marketing Services, which will include the foreign commodity marketing specialists. In this connection, it is amazing to note that at the present time the Department has only 3 full-time and 5 part-time such specialists. This is particularly ironic at a time when, faced

as we are with agricultural surpluses at home and a falling off of exports, our Government has on the payroll literally hundreds of agricultural experts who are roaming about the globe showing others how to increase their own agricultural production. Granted that there be merit in this foreign assistance program, still there is such a thing as balance.

It is also understood that under the reorganization, the new Foreign Agricultural Service will participate more actively than its predecessor in negotiations in connection with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—GATT—to assure more adequate representation and stronger defense of the basic interests of American agriculture under this agreement and the various trade arrangements with the participating countries.

There is ample evidence that agriculture has not been adequately represented in international trade-agreement conferences. In 20 years of so-called reciprocal trade, tariffs on American agricultural products have been cut by more than half. Compare that with the record of the automobile industry. The ad valorem on foreign autos has never changed. It was 10 percent in 1930; it is still 10 percent.

The committee recommends \$673,000 for this activity for 1954, which represents an increase of \$59,876 over 1953. Other funds totaling approximately \$6 million will be available, as heretofore, from other agencies. The committee feels that this office can become an extremely important part of the Department and a highly effective part of our international program if this proposed change in emphasis is carried out effectively.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUNTER. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of California. The public use of the national forests is one program in which the people get to exercise their right and interest in our great national forests. This is part of our great recreational program and I want to compliment the gentleman on what he said with regard to it. I wonder if the gentleman would care to tell us some of the things that have taken place in his own area where certain lakes and recreational facilities have had to be closed down because there were not sufficient sanitary facilities which constituted a health menace.

Mr. HUNTER. That is absolutely correct. I thank the gentleman from California for his remarks. I did not wish to make this in any sense provincial, because the national forests extend throughout the length and breadth of our country. The incident the gentleman mentions in California is applicable to the Bass Lake area which is in the Sierra National Forest. The public camp ground operated there by the Forest Service was developed to accommodate 1,500 people at one time, yet the use on weekends and holidays reaches as high as 10,000 per day.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUNTER. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I would like to call the attention of the House to the fact that it was only through the effective urging of the gentleman from California that the subcommittee decided to take the action concerning the problem about which the gentleman from California has just been speaking. The gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER], of course, is more conversant with the situation in these recreational areas than are the other members of the subcommittee as he is close to our large national forests. He has aided us considerably in arriving at the decision we have made.

Mr. HUNTER. I thank my distinguished chairman. I would like to say that there is no disagreement amongst members of the subcommittee on the problem involved; it is a question of trying to keep the overall budget within reasonable limits. We do hope that in time we can expand and improve this program to meet current need.

But getting back to the Bass Lake area in California, it was only recently that the public-health officer of Madera County closed the area down for sanitary reasons.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HUNTER. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of California. I agree with the gentleman that this should not be a provincial matter, because it is one that affects the people of the entire United States. These national forests are scattered all over the United States and provide recreational areas for all of the people who care to use them. But it is only as we speak about these individual places we are familiar with that we can actually point up the problem before the Congress.

Mr. HUNTER. I certainly agree with the gentleman. These areas are not used by the people in the immediate vicinity. The national forests and park areas are visited and used by people from all over the entire United States; so this is a national problem.

(Mr. WILLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks following those of Mr. LAIRD.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 19 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, first I would like to state that this is the first experience I have had on the agricultural subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. I have enjoyed that experience very much. I have enjoyed working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and I think we have come up with a report which will receive the support of a majority of the Members on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. Chairman, the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Appropriations Committee began its hearings on the Department of Agriculture appropriations bill on Wednesday, February 25, 1953. Our committee was in session each day up to and including Tuesday, May 5, 1953. During these hearings we took over 3,000 pages of testimony, which is included in parts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the hearing records which are before you as you con-



sider this agriculture appropriations bill today. Each witness was given every courtesy by our subcommittee chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]. This bill was very carefully reviewed by the subcommittee and by the entire House Appropriations Committee.

The bill includes direct annual appropriations for regular activities of the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 1954, totaling \$712,308,328; loan authorizations for the Rural Electrification Administration and the Farmers' Home Administration of \$402,500,000; administrative expense authorizations for the corporations of the Department in the amount of \$21,005,000; and an appropriation of \$439,500 for the special activities of the Department. The amount recommended in this bill for the 1954 fiscal year for the activities of the Department of Agriculture is \$24,301,505 less than the funds available for 1953 and \$37,101,014 less than the budget estimates submitted to this Congress by former President Truman for fiscal 1954. These savings are made notwithstanding the fact that the addition of an entirely new item of \$29,250,000 for acreage controls on wheat and cotton was not carried in the 1953 budget, nor was this item carried in the original budget estimates for fiscal year 1954. At the time the budget for 1954 was originally drawn, no provision was made for acreage controls on wheat and cotton but it is now necessary under the law for the Department of Agriculture to have these funds so that it is possible for them to make necessary provisions for acreage controls on wheat and cotton in the next crop year.

Our committee was not unanimous on every item in this appropriations bill. As a matter of fact, there are several items which were included at a higher figure in this budget bill than I thought was absolutely necessary. I do feel, however, that is an outstanding committee report and one which will certainly provide for all services which the Federal Government should provide. I support this committee report.

There is no question in my mind that agriculture, occupying the important place that it does in our Nation's economy, is concerned about the fact that our Federal budget has not been balanced, with the exception of 1 year, over the past 20 years. The farmers making up this great agricultural economy of ours have a widespread feeling in my section of the country that our Federal budget must be balanced.

Back some 15 years ago, the Department of Agriculture spent more money than our Defense Department. For 2 years prior to World War II and since Pearl Harbor, the Department of Defense, of course, has greatly exceeded the spending of the Department of Agriculture because the functions of this Department became more important to our immediate national security. In the past fiscal year we have obligated in foreign aid funds six times as much in dollars and cents than the Federal Government has obligated through the Department of Agriculture. The appropri-

ations to the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 1954 are considerably below those appropriations made to the Department of Agriculture on a functional basis for fiscal year 1940. The number of employees of the Department of Agriculture is well below the 1940 employment figure for the Department of Agriculture. This is true for no other major department in our Government, but this fact in itself cannot be used as a justification of the present budget.

In drawing up a budget for the Department of Agriculture, it was necessary for the Secretary of Agriculture and for the Appropriations Committee to take into account the following considerations:

First. Mandatory requirements of the law must be fully and faithfully executed and activities essential to a sound agricultural economy should be maintained.

Second. Research programs should be strengthened and redirected to make maximum contribution to current problems, with full recognition of State, local, and private participation in research and scientific development work.

Third. Savings should be made by finding more economic and efficient methods of operation.

Fourth. Every effort should be made to withdraw or curtail Federal expenditures for activities where State and local governments and private enterprise can and should assume more responsibility.

The task of reducing expenditures in the Department of Agriculture is not an easy one. It is a task, however, which is not impossible and one which must be faced up to in all departments of the Federal Government if this country is to remain strong as a nation. The present administration has inherited a \$267 billion national debt. In addition to this, the Eisenhower administration inherited \$90 billion in unspent authorizations which had been approved by previous sessions of Congress, but were not reflected in the national debt figure.

The financial position of our country as the new administration takes over is indeed not good. A policy of deficit financing has been built up here in Washington to the point where it has become an accepted philosophy to pass on to our children and grandchildren the debts which we accumulate today in the form of a huge Federal mortgage levied against their future. Many individuals seem to think that we should keep on spending and spending today so that we can have a good living. The idea seems to be that we should let future generations pay the bills for our good living today. My primary concern in carrying out my duties and responsibilities as a representative of the Seventh Wisconsin Congressional District is to do my part to restore a sound economy to our country. We must balance our Federal budget. We must work to reduce our Federal indebtedness. We must reinstate the principle of good common sense in meeting the problems which confront us as a nation. We must stop running to Washington with our hands outstretched every time a local problem confronts us. There is no pot of gold in Washington, D. C. There

are only debts and mortgages which have been piled up by the State and local governments running to Washington with their problems, by military and foreign-aid spending, and by corruption, dishonesty, inefficiency, and waste during the past 20 years.

In my work on the Appropriations Committee, I have kept foremost in my mind the pledges which I made as a candidate for Congress last summer and fall in each of the 10 counties in my congressional district. I pledged to the people of my district that I would do all in my power to do away with the principle of deficit financing in our Federal Government. This can and must be done during the next 2 years. It can be done by everyone's realizing that one of our greatest dangers during this period is not the threat of war, but the even greater danger of spending ourselves into bankruptcy, which would lead us to complete chaos. We could deliver ourselves to international communism without having a shot fired upon us. We can balance our budget by: First, cutting those sections of our budget which have become out of balance since 1940. Second, present and past spending authorizations of all departments must be continually reviewed and curtailed by the executive department.

The budget of the Department of Agriculture in 1940, as approved by Congress, authorized a total expenditure of \$1,653,000,000. The budget of the Department of Agriculture in 1953 provided for a total spending authorization of \$1,519,000,000. The Department of Agriculture is the only major department of Government which does not reflect a considerable increase over funds authorized in 1940, but, in fact, shows a decrease. This is true despite the fact that in 1953 the Department of Agriculture was charged with losses of \$182 million, due to the International Wheat Agreement, and \$83.4 million as a result of direct appropriations to the national school-lunch program—this figure exclusive of agricultural surpluses transferred to the school-lunch program by use of section 32 funds in the amount of \$50 million in 1953.

The deliberations of our committee as to the financial needs of the Department of Agriculture, together with its related activities, have been centered around the basic need for preserving a prosperous agriculture. This is not limited solely to those engaged in agriculture, but is one of the basic economic problems facing our entire Nation. In this bill we have given consideration to the pressing problems of agriculture, including the need for research in the dairy industry, the need for increased attention to conserving soil of the Nation, the need for basic agricultural research, and the need for a continued high production of agricultural commodities to meet the food requirements of a constantly increasing population.

#### CONSERVATION OF SOIL

In my work on the committee, I continually was aware of the fine work of the Soil Conservation Service, and the technical and professional help which



the Soil Conservation Service has provided the farmers throughout our Nation. The work of the Soil Conservation Service has helped to conserve and protect our soil, which is the greatest physical asset we as a Nation possess.

All members of our committee agreed that increased attention should be given to soil-conservation practices of a more permanent nature which add to the value of our soil over a long period of time. Too much emphasis has been placed, particularly in some of our Southern and Western States, on agricultural conservation practices which have only a temporary influence upon a long-range conservation program. The committee recognized that a national program should be encouraged which would place more emphasis on permanent-type practices. The committee recognized, however, that the application of such a national policy at the local level would not be entirely uniform, since the permanent value of certain practices will vary in different areas of the country.

All commitments made for the agricultural-conservation program for crop year 1953 will be fully met by the Department of Agriculture, and the committee has arrived at a compromise figure which will authorize a maximum of \$195 million for the agricultural-conservation program for the 1954 crop year. This is \$55 million below the recommendation of the former Secretary of Agriculture, but \$55 million above the recommendations of Secretary Benson. Under the new program there is some question as to how much of the maximum authorization of \$195 million will be actually used. County committees throughout the country are giving consideration to the program for crop year 1954 and will be making their recommendations to the Department. It is impossible to estimate exactly what the total program will cost for 1954.

The budget authorizations for the Soil Conservation Service for 1954 take into account the fact that the new soil-conservation districts have not been organized as rapidly as originally estimated. The appropriation for the Soil Conservation Service is in contemplation of the development of a plan for the transfer of Soil Conservation Service nurseries, now maintained for the distribution of seeds and tree-planting stock, to soil-conservation districts or other State or local associations or groups who may be ready and willing to take them over.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Perhaps the most important work of the Department of Agriculture is in the field of research. Research has played an important role in the development of agriculture. The contribution of research in solving many of the immediate and long-range problems facing agriculture cannot be minimized. Our committee has attempted to avoid any substantial reductions in this essential work. While the research items have been reduced somewhat below the original budget, our committee's recommendations represent an increase over the 1953 budget for research activities of approximately \$2½ million. The Secre-

tary of Agriculture will reexamine the work of the Department of Agriculture in the field of research in relation to the work now being done by the States and by private industry. Secretary Benson has assured us that he will see that these funds are expended in the most effective way possible. In this bill there is a total of \$58,177,000 provided for agricultural research activities. Increased emphasis is placed on the Department's research activities in cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations, and with other research agencies, both public and private. Increased emphasis is also placed on the research work now being carried out on dairy products and the important problems facing the dairy industry.

Research work in the Bureau of Dairy Industry has been stepped up by an increase of \$69,445 over the 1953 budget. This will enable the Bureau to step up its research program in non-fat milk solids, cheese, and new milk products. The Bureau brought out in testimony before our committee that this work would be carried on in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin's new Babcock Laboratory.

The committee has attempted to make provisions for all urgent research projects presented to it and expects the Department to use the authority granted to it by Congress to transfer funds from other activities to meet any additional acute problems which may arise during fiscal year 1954 in this most important work.

#### COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Those funds necessary to carry out the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation in fiscal year 1954 have been provided in this bill. The price-support program, which continues in effect throughout fiscal year 1954, will be administered by the Department in accordance with the intent of Congress. This law provides for the support of basic agricultural products at 90 percent parity, and of dairy products at from 75 to 90 percent of parity. The Secretary of Agriculture announced soon after taking office that dairy products would be supported at 90 percent of parity from April 1, 1953, to April 1, 1954.

#### LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

Adequate funds are provided in this bill for the Rural Electrification Administration and for the Farmers Home Administration. The total maximum loan funds provided in this bill for these two agencies amounts to \$402,500,000. One hundred and ninety million dollars is available for electrification loans and \$50 million is made available for telephone loans by the Rural Electrification Administration. The Farmers' Home Administration in fiscal year 1954 will have available for farm ownership and housing loans, a total of \$35,500,000; for product and subsistence loans, \$120 million; and for water facility loans, \$7 million.

#### SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

The bill provides for a total direct appropriation of \$83,365,000 for the school-lunch program. This is the same

amount as was available in fiscal year 1953. In addition to this direct appropriation, there will be made available approximately \$65 million in surplus commodities to the school-lunch program. The Commodity Credit Corporation will be reimbursed for these commodities from section 32 funds. It is interesting to note that, as far as the school-lunch program is concerned, the Federal Government's contribution has greatly increased during the past 2 years to the cost of this program. In fiscal year 1952, the total Federal contribution to this program was \$100 million; in fiscal year 1953 the Federal contribution to this program was in excess of \$133,400,000; in 1954, the estimated total contribution on the part of the Federal Government to the program will be approximately \$147,000,000.

It is my personal feeling that if the Federal Government is ever to reduce our Federal tax burden and return to the States tax sources for their exclusive use, the individual States will soon be required to bear more of the cost of this program. In 1952, the total contribution by State and local government to this program was \$54.4 million; in 1953, the total contribution by State and local government will be approximately \$60 million; and, in fiscal year 1954, the estimate of the contribution by State and local government to the cost of this program is approximately \$65 million. Almost one-third of our school children are covered by this program. State and local government will be required to make more of a contribution to this popular program in the future if we are to carry out the recommendations made by the Council of State Governments and governors of the various States.

#### FOREST SERVICE

In this budget there is included an increase in the amount of funds made available for fiscal year 1954 to the Forest Service. Five million dollars were provided in the third supplemental appropriation bill for the Forest Service to construct access roads. Additional funds are made available for access roads in this appropriation bill because of the seriousness of the infestation of Engelmann spruce-bark beetle now spreading very rapidly in spruce timber in national forests in Idaho and Montana; and of Douglas-fir beetle, which is causing widespread damage to Douglas-fir in Oregon and Washington.

The Forest Service engages in three main lines of work: First, management, protection, and development of national forests; second, cooperation with States and private forest landowners in connection with fire protection, forest tree planting, forest management, and extension; and third, forest and range research. Several years ago the Congress inserted language authorizing the institution of cooperative arrangements with States and local organizations relative to research stations and experimental forests. The committee feels that the Forest Service should continue to expand this means of meeting the research needs



in those areas not now covered by existing appropriations.

#### PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

The Production and Marketing Administration has been provided with adequate funds to carry out the agricultural adjustment programs, Sugar Act, School Lunch Act, removal of surplus commodities, and marketing services, which have been previously authorized by Congress. Funds have been provided as recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out that authority delegated to the Production and Marketing Administration to administer price support and related programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The responsibility for the major policy in carrying out the agricultural conservation program has been recently transferred to the Assistant Secretary in charge of research, extension, and land use activities of the Department.

#### FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations will be revitalized and reorganized so as to serve the original and primary purpose of this agency. That original purpose was to provide information regarding supplies and prices of agricultural products in foreign markets and smoothing the economic and diplomatic paths over which export products go. It is particularly important that this be done at this time in view of the difficulties experienced in maintaining foreign markets for American farm products. In the past few years, this service has been very ineffective and it is hoped that the reorganization by the present Secretary of Agriculture will restore the effectiveness of this agency.

It is my sincere hope that the House will act favorably upon the report of our committee on the Agricultural Appropriations bill for 1954. This report is supported by each member of our subcommittee, realizing full well the importance of agriculture and its related activities to our whole economy.

In seven separate instances, we have given notice in our report that specific control activities of the Department of Agriculture must revert to the States and become the responsibility of the States. We have given notice so that the States can assume the responsibility in the future for several of these control programs.

As a member of the Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittee, I assure you, my colleagues here in the House, that I have worked diligently to eliminate unnecessary expenditures of Federal funds by the Department of Agriculture.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, has impressed me in his appearances before our committee. He seems to me to be one of the most able, conscientious, and outstanding members of President Eisenhower's new cabinet. He has a thorough understanding and interest in the problems of agriculture because of his long background and experience as a farmer. His patriotic and religious devotion to his country is something that I admire and respect. I have great confidence in his administrative ability and the leadership he will

give this important department of our government. I say this not because I represent a dairy district and we at last have a Secretary of Agriculture who recognizes the importance of the dairy industry, but because of the impression that he left with all members of our committee of his awareness and knowledge of our entire agricultural economy. His task is indeed a difficult one. The problems he has inherited are not of his own making. He has solicited the help of all of us regardless of political label, and it is our duty to help him in every way possible.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman has made a splendid address, and in connection with it I should like to call attention to a fact that has not been expressed here today, and that is that the bill before us has a net decrease in personnel below 1953 of 1,469 positions.

Mr. LAIRD. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota for including that important information.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I also would like to say that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] will, in my opinion, become a worthy successor to his predecessor, the late Reid Murray, who was held in high esteem by the Members of this House.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield.

Mr. HUNTER. I wish to commend the gentleman from Wisconsin on his very forthright and very informative statement. Like myself, he is a new member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture. I have enjoyed my association with him tremendously and I feel the gentleman has made a very concrete and very valuable contribution to the work of our subcommittee.

Mr. LAIRD. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, the vigorous progress in agriculture in this country during the last half century is a monument to agricultural research. It has been a continuous battle to keep ahead of ravages of insects and diseases and the depletion of soil fertility. Unfortunately, research frequently does not receive the support to put an army on the field until the battalions of diseases and pests have virtually won the battle.

The history of the sugarcane crop in Louisiana provides a good example of such a situation. During the early twenties, Louisiana was producing good crops of cane, providing about 300,000 tons of sugar a year. Even then a few people recognized that serious diseases were threatening. These enemies in the form of sugarcane mosaic, red rot, and root rots struck rather suddenly and viciously. By 1926 sugar production in Louisiana had dwindled to a mere 48,000 tons. An entire industry faced liquidation. Vigorous cooperative research efforts by

the United States Department of Agriculture, the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and the American Sugar Cane League resulted in the importation of several disease-tolerant varieties that saved the day and the initiation of research toward breeding disease-resistant varieties. Louisiana is now producing about 400,000 tons of sugar annually from varieties of cane developed at the United States Sugar Plant Field Station in Canal Point, Fla.

New and ominous warnings are on the horizon, however. Two previously unreported diseases of sugarcane were found in Louisiana last year. Should we wait and see whether or not these diseases ravish a productive agricultural crop, or should we protect Louisiana farmers by supporting the necessary research to combat these diseases?

It is granted that there have been tremendous increases in appropriations for agriculture during the past two decades. Let us consider how production research on sugarcane has been affected: In 1933, the Bureau of Plant Industry had funds to support 18 scientists working on this crop; by 1941, the number was down to 14; and by 1952 funds were available to carry only 7 scientists. The pending bill would not only result in a further reduction in force but would make other drastic cuts in our research program.

#### NEED FOR WORK

During the past 25 years the per capita consumption of sugar in the United States has averaged about 100 pounds, and the estimated consumption for 1953 is 8,200,000 tons.

During the 4-year period from 1948 to 1951, the average annual production of sugar in the continental United States and its possessions has been approximately 4,380,000 tons or about 55 percent of the total consumption within the United States. During the same period the annual production of beet and cane sugar within the continental United States was 2,070,000 tons or only one-fourth of the current annual rate of consumption in the United States.

Every time this country has become involved in a war, sugar is the first item of food to become rationed. The serious stresses of national emergency provide indisputable evidence of the importance of maintaining a vigorous and economically sound domestic sugar industry.

Since our native sugar crops are produced in direct competition with foreign countries where wages and living standards are comparatively low, it is mandatory that the American farmer be able to produce sugar with maximum efficiency, particularly in view of the relatively high capital investment and high wage rates that he has to face. It is, therefore, highly essential to continue efforts to breed superior varieties of sugarcane having hybrid vigor, resistance to disease, high sucrose content, outstanding keeping qualities in storage and adaptable to mechanical field operations.

The Sugar Advisory Committee on Production, Marketing, and Research at each meeting for the past 4 years has emphasized and reemphasized the need for an expanding research breeding pro-



gram on sugarcane and sugar beets. The Committee stated unqualifiedly that it gave that recommendation the highest priority in the entire field of sugar research.

#### MAINLAND CANE PRODUCTION

The State of Louisiana produces about 270,000 acres of sugarcane annually and Florida about 36,000. The sugar produced in those 2 States has an average annual value of about \$58 million. In addition to sugar, these 2 States produce about 45 million gallons of molasses annually, with a present value of about 10½ cents to 11 cents per gallon; also about 750,000 tons of bagasse which is used in the manufacture of wallboard, poultry litter, and will be used for the manufacture of paper and dissolving pulp within another year upon completion of a plant which is now being constructed for that purpose in Louisiana.

In order for Louisiana and Florida cane growers to successfully compete with offshore areas having low standards of living, it is essential that production be maintained at the highest possible level of efficiency.

Varieties of cane that produce well in Louisiana and Florida must be somewhat different from those grown in other sugarcane areas in the world. They must mature early, having resistance to cold, and be adaptable to mechanical harvesting in addition to resistance to numerous diseases, such as mosaic, chlorotic streak, red rot, root rot, and so forth. Thus, major emphasis should be given to the breeding program and to isolating and characterizing the strains and varieties of sugarcane that are especially valuable as superior parents.

#### BREEDING IS COMPLICATED AND EXPENSIVE

Sugarcane breeding is expensive work. For instance, it has been shown that only 1 out of about 250,000 sugarcane seedlings becomes a promising variety. At the present rate of variety yield, deterioration and the ominous threat of diseases, there is an urgent demand by sugarcane growers for the development of several potentially superior varieties of sugarcane per year.

By using present personnel and facilities to the utmost during 1952, the combined efforts of Louisiana, Florida, and the United States Department of Agriculture permitted the production and testing of only 75,000 new seedlings which is less than one-third of the number that should be tested in order to meet the varietal needs of the industry.

The primary obstacle to sugarcane breeding is that only a very few existing varieties will bloom in the United States. Consequently, research is urgently needed to ascertain the physiological basis for flower production in sugarcane and to initiate research to find out how to artificially stimulate bloom.

#### URGENT DEMAND FOR NEW VARIETIES

Existing varieties of sugarcane are continually degenerating and the demand is urgent for new varieties. A variety that is outstanding today will probably be worthless 10 years from now. Research is needed to ascertain why varieties degenerate and whether or not it can be prevented. If a way could be

found to prevent degeneration of varieties it would relieve to a certain extent the demand for such a large sugarcane-breeding program.

Varieties of sugarcane being developed must be rigorously tested for sugarcane diseases now present in the United States and also for those that may possibly be introduced and become disastrous to the domestic industry. During recent months two previously unreported diseases of sugarcane have been discovered in Louisiana. One is a virus causing a stunted growth and is regarded as the most serious disease of cane in Australia. The other is a mildew disease that is serious in the canefields of Peru.

#### IMPORTANT ITEMS

One of the most important items in the budget is a \$50,000 fund for building additional greenhouse facilities at field stations in Florida and Louisiana. These additional greenhouse facilities will eliminate one of the main bottlenecks in the present breeding program which is greatly hampered by the inadequacies of such facilities.

Another most important item is the establishment of a secondary quarantine station in Florida where imported canes can be kept under strict observation until all possibility of infection has been eliminated. Although canes imported for breeding purposes are subjected to strict quarantine regulations before they are sent to the Government experiment station at Canal Point, Fla., for use in the breeding program, there have been instances where the first quarantine was not adequate to prevent introduction of disease. The growth-stunting virus from Australian cane undoubtedly would have been discovered and eliminated in a secondary quarantine station like the one proposed.

#### ADEQUATE FUNDS ESSENTIAL

What I have said about the importance of agricultural research to our sugarcane industry applies with equal force in connection with all other agricultural crops. For instance, the present bill carries an item of \$119,000 for sweetpotato weevil control and research, as compared to \$238,000 carried in last year's appropriation bill. This is a cut of exactly 50 percent. I appeared before the subcommittee and vigorously protested this wholly unjustified reduction.

The work done by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine Laboratory at Southwestern Louisiana Institute in Lafayette, in charge of Mr. C. H. Gaddis, has been of immense value to the sweetpotato growers in my district. At present experiments are being conducted to determine possibilities of field control of the weevil, and considerable testing and evaluation must be done before a definite program can be placed in operation for effective and economic field control. I do not consider it to be sound economy to render practically useless much of the groundwork that has been laid by curtailing the program at this time and not carrying to a successful conclusion a project in which so much has already been accomplished, but in which the possibilities for still greater service are so evident.

Mr. Chairman, we cannot afford to be penny wise and pound foolish. I believe that the present economy move is being carried on too far too fast when we are asked to cut the budget so severely for agricultural research. I commend the Committee on Appropriations for its efforts to economize and to try to bring the budget in balance, but I suggest that to cripple our agricultural program at its very foundation in the field of research is the wrong approach.

In this instance the committee has recommended an amount wholly inadequate to sustain life in the goose which has laid so many precious golden eggs for the farmers and the taxpayers of the United States. The amount recommended by the committee is not only far below the figure suggested by the so-called Truman budget, but is also out of line with the recommendations of President Eisenhower. I submit that these severe cuts should be restored on the floor of the House. Specifically, at least \$150,000 should be allocated for sugar plant research and at least \$233,000, the amount we appropriated last year, should be set aside for sweetpotato weevil control and research.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his courtesy.

There are a few things in this bill that I wish to call attention to, and I shall not be very long.

In order that we may have some idea of what the so-called ACP picture is, which is called by some a soil conservation program, I would like at this point to read a letter which went out to all of the major representatives of the Limestone Trust on April 20, 1953. It was signed by Robert M. Koch, executive secretary of the trust.

#### NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE

INSTITUTE, INC.,

Washington, D. C., April 20, 1953.

#### MEMBERSHIP LETTER No. 14

The ACP situation has reached a critical point. Both pro and anti groups are making all-out supreme efforts to either save it or drastically curtail it.

The Benson administration has finally reduced its policy on ACP to writing. ACP Memorandum 5 has been issued to State offices with instructions to send it to county offices by April 30. We will have it in your hands before then.

Briefly it puts an end to our National ACP limestone program. From now on you would be on your own to sell your product. Limestone could be used in a few cases but in my opinion the total purchased would not exceed 2 million tons and probably would only be half this amount. You would have to market the other 26 or 27 million tons without any financial assistance.

Some of you may want to buy earth moving equipment as the Benson administration proposes to put a great deal more money into that type of practice.

The Farm Bureau is spending a great deal of money to bring key farmers to Washington to testify, interview their Congressmen and have friendly banquets with their State Congressional delegations. This is very potent and extremely difficult to combat.

Members recently received a letter dated April 3 and April 16 addressed "To Persons Interested in the ACP." These were sent to you for your information but were primarily



for the 3,000 county PMA offices, State offices, etc. We have been asked for hundreds of additional copies. Some of you, no doubt, think parts of the letters were too strong. Gentlemen, in my opinion you must fight fire with fire. We are in a last-ditch fight and only Congress can save this program now. To offset the tremendously well-planned tactics of the farm bureau we need extensive grass roots support.

It is coming. Only time will determine the results. We are definitely gaining, although TABER is wielding a big club on his full committee—he has a 10-man majority with a large part of it his own handpicked men. His battle cry upon entering the hearing room the other day was “not 1 cent more than Secretary Benson wants.” So the bill may get cut to \$140 million in his full Appropriations Committee, even though the Subcommittee on Agriculture passes a larger amount. If it gets cut to \$140 million there will be a floor fight to restore it to \$200 million. In my opinion we will win this by a very close vote if supporters of the program continue their efforts right up to the moment of the vote, which now is scheduled the week of May 11.

In addition to fighting for a substantial appropriation, I am trying to get directives written into the report of the committee to block the Benson policy of having no lime program. Be sure and keep this letter confidential.

Enclosed is a reprint of Senator MORSE's address at our banquet last January. Every limestone producer ought to be familiar with the basic tenets of Senator MORSE's philosophy on soil conservation. Additional copies are available at \$2 per hundred.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT M. KOCH,  
Executive Secretary.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WHITTEN. I want to ask the gentleman in regard to the letter he was reading if he did not think that the reference to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] was what you might call the climax of the letter?

Mr. TABER. No; I think that perhaps the climax might be—

Mr. WHITTEN. Well, I insist with my good friend, that is one of the high points; I want to insist that that is one of the high points.

Mr. TABER. No; the high point was when he wanted to protect the Limestone Trust and be sure that the Limestone people would not have any work to do amongst the farmers to sell it. That was really the climax of it, and that was his chief objective.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WHITTEN. I understand that the gentleman from Minnesota in control of the time on the other side has used all of his time. We have not used all of our time and I would be glad to have the time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] taken out of our time. We are very fond of the gentleman from New York even though we had a tough job to get some provisions in this bill reported out over his opposition. But we would be glad to share our time with him.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. We have allotted 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, it is highly significant that in his letter Mr. Koch says to his people that if the Government cannot be forced to assume limestone sales costs then “you would have to market the other twenty-six or twenty-seven million tons without any financial assistance.”

It indicates that the authorization contracts with farmers for payments in fiscal year 1955, which appears in the sum of \$195 million on page 31, line 14, of the agriculture appropriation bill, is for about 27 million tons of limestone at a cost to the Government of at least \$40 million. The Limestone Trust is the chief beneficiary of this appropriation alleged to be for the benefit of the farmers. That alone should be enough to indicate how thinking Members of the House who had a sense of responsibility to the people should vote.

Let us analyze the picture a little further. Of the farmers who now get Federal checks out of this setup, 392,774 receive checks of \$20 or less. The number in this category has dropped from 789,000 since 1948. There are 538,552 receiving checks of from between \$20.01 to \$40; this figure has dropped from 748,000 since 1948. The number receiving from \$40 to \$60 is 412,085, and this has dropped since 1949 from 478,000, indicating a rapidly lessening interest in the program on the part of the small farmers. In fact, 1,343,411 of the 2,563,956 recipient farmers, or 52 percent of the total number, received less than \$60, indicating that it means practically nothing to the farmers who receive the checks. The big beneficiary is not the farmer but the Limestone Trust.

It is very doubtful that the farmer who receives less than \$60 would ever go into the central county office and fill out all of the papers and go through all of the redtape that is required to qualify him for this program. But the members of the PMA and the local farm county committee have been receiving per diem and travel allowance from Federal funds for going out and soliciting farmers to sign these applications. If these members of the county committees and the local committees were not allowed to go out and so solicit farmers, the applications would never be made and the administrative expenses which are charged up against this appropriation for operating this program would be cut by at least \$10 million. There is a certain amount of “velvet” in this for the members of the committees but the major beneficiary is still the Limestone Trust. This is established beyond dispute by their own statements quoted above from their “lobbyist” letter to their membership; \$140 million with only \$16 million out for expenses would leave \$124 million for the farmers if they did not have to take care of the Limestone Trust.

Agriculture is a major industry and it should have every possible consideration and I am willing to give it every possible consideration but the budget of the United States is so far behind that we need to catch up. I am sure that the farmers of this Nation are aware of the financial stress of the Government and

are willing to cooperate and try to solve the problem.

It is thus apparent that there is really very little actual benefit to the farmers involved. I believe these farmers who receive these small checks are ashamed to take the money and this is not a genuine soil-conservation program but a limestone selling scheme program. The Farm Bureau, the National Grange, and many other local farm units have indicated that they favor a reduction in this item. I believe that 90 percent of the farmers in America would feel that way. Not more than one-third of the farmers in America get a check above \$60 and only a very few get a check as high as \$150—you can count them very easily in any community.

Why should we continue this enormous complicated operation on such an elaborate basis at a time when the financial credit of our Government is at stake? I am in hopes that when we get to reading this bill for amendment that the membership of the House will follow what I believe to be the desire of the farmers and not allow themselves to be influenced by pressure on the part of the limestone trust, or by those who are more interested in selfish considerations than they are in the welfare of the farmers and their country.

Every other department of the Government has taken a budget reduction in a cooperative spirit. Secretary Benson tried to effect a reduction on what he believed to be a fair and workable basis. Why shouldn't we permit this reduction to go into effect and restore the revised budget estimate of \$140 million at this point?

I know that the farmers will probably continue to use limestone if they need it on their land even if there is a reduction in the amount of Federal assistance—most of them always have used it where it was desired.

Frankly, I am in favor of the soil-conservation program where the Department lays out a program to protect the soil. But why we should go on with this program is something that it is very difficult for me to see, especially when you take into consideration the crisis we are in at the present time. It is altogether different from the price-support program, it is altogether different from anything that is involved in the acreage-control proposition.

We must consider also that notwithstanding that there was an authorization of \$250 million in contracts left, the use of it and the followup of it has dropped so steadily in the last 3 or 4 years that I can see no possible reason with the declining interest in it on the part of the farmer for our going above the \$140 million. It will not stand a real analysis.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, of course, I cannot agree with what the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has just said in his address to the Committee. There is a complete disagreement between my good chairman and myself as to what is needed for the preservation of our soils.



The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is entitled to his opinion and he is never backward about expressing his viewpoint. He is courageous, but in this instance, and in my personal opinion, he is mistaken. There has been no indication that I know of that the so-called Limestone Trust has had any effect whatsoever upon the deliberations of my subcommittee or upon any individual member thereof. I repeat, what I said previously today, that if it is not worthwhile to expend one-third of what it costs annually to keep one combat division in operation for the preservation of our soils in these United States of America, then it is time that we reorient our line of thinking. We, on our subcommittee, are trying to prevent the coming of the time when there may not be sufficient food to feed this great Nation of ours, including the constituents of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. We are looking for a solution of how we can produce food for an additional 35 million people in 12 or 15 years' time. We know that means securing the production from an additional 115 million acres by 1965, 12 years from now. It is my opinion that we should leave to the determination of the various States, individually, as to whether or not they wish to have limestone application as one of their practices. We know that many States do want that right given to them. Personally, we do not use much limestone in Minnesota, but at the same time I see no reason whatsoever to say to the Northeastern States, who depend upon the application of limestone to put their soil in shape so that they can produce legumes, that they cannot use limestone if they so decide.

Mr. Chairman, whether or not we like what we call the ACP program, I think it is time for this Congress of the United States to think this thing out clearly to the end and not be drawn down the wrong highway, on a tangent, simply because of some letter that somebody has written. Let us keep in mind the basic problem, and that is, to keep our soil in such shape so that the people of this Nation, your children and grandchildren and mine will have as good food and as much food 50 years from now as we are blessed with today. No program is perfect. We do hope to improve, from year to year, our soil-conservation programs.

Our report, accompanying this bill, says:

The committee believes that the soil is our greatest physical asset and that everything possible must be done to protect and conserve it.

Our committee further states, page 10 of the report:

The committee has felt for many years that increased attention should be given to those practices which have more than annual benefits to the soil. It is recognized, however, that application of such a national policy at the local level will not be entirely uniform since the permanent value of certain practices will vary in different areas of the country.

May I, in conclusion, call to your attention that the full Appropriations

Committee defeated the motion to reduce the agricultural conservation program for 1954 from \$195 million to \$40 million. I hope and feel sure that the House will sustain this action for the good of the future of our Nation.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to get into the general debate on this bill, but I was interested and prompted to do so by the remarks of my valued friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] when he referred to a Limestone Trust. We have heard the same kind of remarks on previous occasions during past years when the agricultural appropriation bill was up for consideration in the House. As a result of remarks made in the past, and which I anticipated would again be made on this occasion, and they were, I took occasion to find out for myself just what kind of a Limestone Trust there was in this country.

There is a Limestone Association, but there is a National Association of Manufacturers. There are various chambers of commerce, locally and nationally. There are various trade organizations in business and associations in other spheres of human activity in the United States. I do not consider them to be trusts.

My investigation of the limestone industry shows that there are about 1,100 producers of agricultural limestone in the country. That certainly would not indicate a trust. I also found, for example, that during the period 1935 to 1939, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the average price was \$4.09 per ton delivered to the farmer. On the basis of figures available for the 1952 period, the comparative price was \$3.22 per ton, in spite of the increased cost. Freight rates during that period increased 78 percent. Other increases have taken place. When there is a trust usually it is a monopoly, there is close control, and prices usually are raised. Certainly the evidence in the case of the limestone industry does not impress me with the fact that there is any trust existing.

It is very easy to make the charge, but the facts certainly do not support the charge. With 1,100 producers of agricultural limestone, there is a very highly competitive situation existing throughout the country. That certainly is reflected in the lower price the farmer pays for limestone, at least based on the 1952 figures, as compared with what the farmer paid in prior years.

It is true they have an association. There is nothing wrong with that. Whether or not every limestone producer belongs to the association is something I cannot say. But we have associations of businessmen, various kinds of associations, which are perfectly proper and desirable. Simply because thousands of business concerns might belong to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States does not take away their competitive standing, their competitive ability. The fact they are members of associations like that or any other asso-

ciation does not make that association a trust.

With all due regard to the views of my distinguished friend from New York [Mr. TABER], I think that in this case he is seriously wrong, that his charges of a trust are not supported by the facts. If he argues that an association constitutes a trust, then that is a different situation, but I doubt very much if anybody would pay much attention to a charge that an association of businessmen, properly formed, as this one is, constitutes a trust. I doubt that such a charge could carry much weight in the minds of the Members of this House or anyone else.

So my few remarks, for whatever value they may have, are to convey to the Members of the House the information which to me clearly shows there is a limestone industry in the United States. I am glad there is. But by no means is it a limestone trust.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Assuming that it is just an innocent association, does the gentleman condone the letter that was read?

Mr. McCORMACK. There is nothing wrong with the letter I heard read. If I were writing the letter I probably would write it differently. Knowing my friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], I would certainly not make any reference to him as "TABER." But if I did not know him and was writing a letter, I see where I might, and without intending to reflect upon him.

So far as the gentleman from Massachusetts is concerned, there is no one in this House of Representatives or in this country who has a higher respect for the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] than the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]. I may disagree with the gentleman, but in my disagreement I shall never be disagreeable. But in this respect, I think the facts do not justify the charge that there is a limestone trust in the United States.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that I believe in soil conservation, and having worked on this committee and having studied the subject for many years—as I see it, we have not taken care of our country as we should. I welcome the efforts of any and all in the direction that I think that we all should look, and I think that is toward taking better care of our land and toward restoring our land. I trust the people of no community in this country and of no county and/or State would select limestone use as a practice unless there was a need in that area for limestone. Certainly nobody wishes it on any community. Certainly it is a waste of time for the farmer to spend his money and his effort and his labor because the Government pays only about a third of the total cost of application unless he is convinced it is needed on his own farm. The testimony is that the benefits of limestone last from 7 to 8 years depending upon the use that is made of it. What kind of crop is grown



on the land and what part of it they take out. It is surprising how great a part of the United States has a need for some basic element in the soil. I happen to know the individual who wrote that letter. He works for his association. I do not blame him for working for them, but sometimes I question whether his efforts, as in this letter, are as effective as they might be. I believe I could have written a whole lot better letter personally if I had the same interest that he has. I do not have that same interest, but I do have the interest of the American people and the Nation at heart when I say we should give more attention to the soil.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. POLK].

Mr. POLK. Mr. Chairman, when I asked for time to speak this afternoon, I had no idea I would get into the middle of a controversy with reference to the National Limestone Association. May I say that in the district I have the honor to represent, there are a number of limestone producers. Whether they all belong to the National Limestone Association, I do not know. I do know that many of these limestone producers in the Sixth Congressional District of Ohio are farmers who as a side line have opened limestone quarries and are supplying their neighbors with agricultural lime. May I say that to my knowledge, the limestone interests in the State of Ohio have rendered an outstanding service to the farmers. They have carried on a very comprehensive campaign to encourage farmers to put more land in permanent pasture. Of course, to do that requires a considerable amount of lime. They have carried on this educational campaign for a number of years and have been very beneficial. I am sure the National Limestone Association has participated in this program, and like former Chairman WHITTEN, I have met Mr. Robert A. Koch, the executive secretary of the National Limestone Association, and I have always found him to be a very courteous, capable, young man. He has never so far as I know brought any pressure upon me as far as any legislation is concerned.

I want to say that my observation of his activities before the Congress have shown him to be a very fine gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POLK. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I say that the gentleman from Massachusetts does not have a farm in his district. There are no limestone interests in my district. I think there is some limestone in Massachusetts, up in the vicinity of Lee, probably 75 or 125 miles from my district. Like the gentleman from Ohio, I have absolutely no interest other than an objective interest, and certainly I would not accuse a chamber of commerce of being a trust. I may disagree with their resolutions, but I thoroughly respect them as a business association.

Certainly I feel the same way toward the National Limestone Association. An association is one thing; a trust is another.

Mr. POLK. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

There is another benefit that has come to the farmers through the activities of the National Limestone Association. I can remember a few years ago it was impossible for farmers to secure ground limestone that was fine enough to do the job on the farm. They were trying to sell ground limestone that was too coarse. To my personal knowledge I know that through the activities of the National Limestone Association they have carried on a program whereby ground limestone that is produced and placed on the market today is of sufficient fineness to meet the requirements of the agricultural colleges and State universities.

As I said, I did not plan to speak with reference to that particular item. Having served on the legislative Committee on Agriculture in the House of Representatives for more than 14 years, I am vitally concerned with the soil-conservation program. On yesterday I inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement which appears on page A2853, in which I endeavored to show that the funds for the agricultural conservation program should be increased. I am somewhat concerned about the soil-conservation program that was announced by the United States Department of Agriculture on April 10, 1953. This proposed program for 1954 is included in what is entitled "ACP Memo No. 5, Development No. 1," a copy of which I hold in my hand. It was issued by the chief of the agricultural-conservation program and sets forth a guide for tentative developments of State and county programs for 1954.

Memorandum No. 5 is a 23-page bulletin and has been included in part IV of the hearings beginning at the bottom of page 1797 and continuing to the top of page 1808. It is 11 pages of fine print. Memorandum No. 5 spelled out the soil-conservation practices that will be approved for 1954. I do not criticize the practices that are included in memorandum 5. No doubt many are desirable practices for certain areas of the Nation. Only a few of them are applicable to the district and State I represent. I doubt if any Member representing a district east of Kansas and north of the Gulf States will find in memorandum 5 many soil-conservation practices that will meet with the approval of the farmers he represents.

Naturally, I am most vitally interested in the Federal soil-conservation programs in the State of Ohio and especially those approved practices which will aid soil conservation in the sixth district of Ohio.

As the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] so ably pointed out this afternoon in his very comprehensive report to the House on this appropriation bill, the former procedure, one that was followed for many years by the Depart-

ment of Agriculture, was to submit the problem of determining suitable soil-conservation practices to the people, first to the committees out in the various States, and after the committeemen in the States had had an opportunity to study this program the plans were sent to Washington and were approved here; in other words, we started at the ground and worked up. But in memorandum 5 we have a reversal of that proposition, namely, an order from Washington telling farmers what they may do. Under the old program in Ohio in 1951—and that is the latest year for which all figures are available—there were 22 practices carried out by the farmers of my State. And may I say that liming was only 1 of the 22 practices. There were in this list of practices 12 that are included in memorandum 5, but there are 10 that were carried out in Ohio in 1951 which are eliminated from memorandum 5. I would like to read you the practices that are eliminated—and it happens that these practices that are eliminated are the ones that were most popular in Ohio.

The first practice that was eliminated is applying liming materials. Fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and fifty farms used that practice in Ohio in 1951; and may I say I am not going to read all of them, but you will find the figures I used in my testimony when I appeared before the Appropriations Committee on this item. You will find the information at page 556 of part 5 of the hearings.

The second practice that has been eliminated was applying phosphate. There were 51,710 farms on which that practice was carried out in 1951.

The third practice was applying potash and it was used on 43,493 farms.

Turning under green manure crops, 23,998 farms.

Seeding increased acreage of legumes and grass, 3,643 farms.

Contour farming, intertilled crops, 553 farms.

Contour farming, close-sown crops, 553 farms.

Clearing land, 605 farms.

Mulching orchards, and so forth, 1,052 farms.

Fencing for protection of woodlands, and so forth, 198 farms.

All of those items have been taken out of the program being approved for this year. So I repeat that I am deeply concerned about the present attitude of the administration with reference to these soil conservation programs. I think that this is one of the most important programs of the Government. In this program we do not give the farmer anything; we merely tell him that if he will spend \$2 or \$3 of his own money to protect the soil and its fertility, the Government will spend \$1 to help him out.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POLK. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Even though certain practices have been eliminated in the gentleman's district and State, still this program will be of vital interest to the farmers of his State and will be very



helpful even without the practices he spoke of. Is not that true?

Mr. POLK. May I say to the former chairman of the legislative Committee on Agriculture of the House, whom I hold in very high esteem, that from the figures I have been able to assemble it would appear that about 90 percent of the total practices that were carried out in Ohio in 1951 are eliminated—that is, taking the total number of farms under each practice—only about 10 percent of the practices that were carried out in 1951 can be carried out under this program. In other words, approximately 90 percent are being eliminated.

Mr. COOLEY. While that is entirely true, the fact remains the farmers who carried out these other practices in former years might carry out new practices under the program that is now being offered.

Mr. POLK. It is possible that they may, but as I tried to point out a minute ago the program that was carried out in 1951 was a program that the farmers worked out themselves. They picked out these practices which they wished to carry out on their farms. They wanted to do these certain things on their land. As a result of the farm committee program they picked out the items that I mention, the applying of lime, phosphate and potash and turning under green manure. Those are the major ones. They also had some of these other projects, especially waterways construction and diversion and spreader ditches, the construction of permanent open ditches, and so forth, but only a very small number of the farmers were able or willing, may I say, to engage in that type of practice. So I contend the present administration is forcing the farmers to take a program that they do not want.

Mr. COOLEY. May I suggest to the gentleman, I come from the State of North Carolina, a State that uses more commercial fertilizer than any other State in the Union. Naturally, North Carolina farmers know something about the value of using commercial fertilizer, whereas in other sections of the country fertilizer has not been used so extensively. I want to suggest that this relining program and the phosphate program have brought considerable criticism to the overall ACP program for the reason it has been felt that the farmer was imposing upon the Government because he was doing the same thing over and over each year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. POLK. Mr. Chairman, may I say in answer to the gentleman from North Carolina that I have not heard the criticism he mentions from farmers in the State of Ohio. We have had much unanimity of opinion in approval of the program in Ohio. However, there is no doubt but what in some parts of the

country it may not have worked satisfactorily.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POLK. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. Of course, the farmers have used the practice over and over again, but they have not used it over and over again in the same field and the same spot. I think that is the thing which has created a lot of confusion. A lot of malicious gossip has been spread about a fact that these practices have been used over and over again by the farmer, giving the impression that he is putting that fertilizer on the fields over and over again, which he is not doing. He goes to his field, he puts lime on that field this year, he seeds it down to grass and legumes, then he moves over to another portion of that field or to another field the next year. I see nothing absolutely wrong with that practice.

Mr. COOLEY. I just want to make it perfectly clear that I did not suggest that there had been any abuse, but I do suggest there has been a lot of criticism on the floor of the House. Whether that criticism was warranted or not, I do not know. It certainly has not been warranted so far as my own State is concerned.

Mr. POLK. I would like to say that the justification for the advanced authorizations for the 1954 agricultural conservation program by the last administration seem to me to point up this problem very well.

The budget estimates propose an authorization for the 1954 agricultural conservation program amounting to \$250 million, the same amount authorized by the Congress for the 1953 program.

May I say that at the proper time tomorrow I shall seek recognition to offer an amendment on page 31, line 14, to increase the amount of ACP authorization to \$250 million, the amount of money available this year. I would like to point out in that particular as the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] said a little while ago, that is a ceiling; that does not mean that that much money will be spent unless the farmers ask for it, but it does mean that the money is available for them if they can work out a cooperative soil conservation program fitting into the Federal scheme. I certainly hope that the membership of this House will see fit to increase this appropriation to \$250 million, the amount that was available this year.

I would like in that connection to point out that the amounts appropriated for the agricultural conservation program for 5 of the last 6 years have averaged slightly more than \$264 million annually.

In 1947 the appropriation was \$300 million.

In 1948 it was reduced to \$150 million.

In 1949 it was increased to \$262 million.

In 1950, to \$285 million

In 1951 to \$225 million.

Last year we raised it to \$250 million.

I believe in the interest of a sound soil-conservation program throughout the Nation we should have at least the amount that was available this year.

For more than 100 years this Nation used up its land faster than any other nation in history. Nearly 50 million acres of land which once had been cultivated—more than 1 in every 11 acres of land once capable of growing crops—had become unsuitable for cultivation. Only about 100 million acres of land, representing about 10 percent of the land in the farms, was free from erosion. Attention became focused upon conservation as a national problem and definite steps were taken to provide for the preservation and conservation of the Nation's agricultural resources.

Under the agricultural conservation program and the soil- and water-conservation activities of local, State, and other Federal agencies, extensive progress has been made in reducing erosion and rebuilding soil fertility. However, the Nation is not yet close to balancing its conservation with needs. The Nation has become aware that the concept of inexhaustible resources is false and that the amount of land available for production is very definitely limited. Agricultural resources must be protected and fertility must be built up to safeguard the future ability of the Nation's farms to produce enough to meet the growing requirements of an increasing population.

Over the past 10 years the average increase in population has been more than 2 million persons a year. On the basis of maintaining the 1950 level of diet, farm production, by 1975, would have to be increased by at least 25 percent to meet the normal needs. Most of this increase must come from present acres of cropland and pasture by increasing yields per acre. To get the needed increase, present acres must be built up and losses of productive acres must be checked. Improved varieties of seed, more and better fertilizers, and mechanization will all help to increase yields, but most important, the basic agricultural resources must be used according to their capabilities and treated according to their needs.

Financial assistance is especially important for the permanent type practices such as erosion control, drainage and forestry which require a substantial outlay of cash and which do not result in immediate cash returns. Although a farmer may recognize the need for carrying out this type of practice, he is influenced by the fact that his interest in the land is for a comparatively short period of time. The interest of the Nation, on the other hand, is for an indefinite period of time, since its strength and welfare depend upon the continued productivity of the soil and water resources.



Soil conservation practices carried out on Ohio farms under the agricultural conservation program in 1951

PRACTICES WHICH THE BENSON ADMINISTRATION HAS ELIMINATED FROM THE 1954 ACP

Practice	Farms on which carried out	Extent of practice		
		Acres	Units	
			Unit of quantity	Quantity
1. Applying liming material.....	58,950	947,651	Tons.....	1,188,184
2. Applying phosphate (20 percent $P_2O_5$ ).....	51,710	738,020	do.....	80,603
3. Applying potash (50 percent $K_2O$ ).....	43,493	715,227	do.....	19,929
4. Turning under green manure crops.....	23,998	380,690	-----	-----
5. Seeding increased acreage of legumes and grasses.....	3,643	35,010	-----	-----
6. Contour farming intertilled crops.....	553	9,271	-----	-----
7. Contour farming close sown crops.....	553	9,518	-----	-----
8. Clearing land.....	605	4,122	-----	-----
9. Mulching orchards, etc.....	1,052	-----	Tons.....	8,767
10. Fencing for protection of woodland, etc.....	198	-----	Rods.....	16,673
1. Establishing sod waterways.....	1,780	-----	Square feet.....	296,937
2. Constructing diversion and spreader ditches, dikes, and terraces.....	139	-----	Rods.....	8,778
3. Constructing permanent open drainage ditches.....	593	113,177	Cubic yards.....	308,864
4. Installing enclosed drains (tile).....	8,931	172,502	Rods.....	1,718,889
5. Seeding pasture and rangeland.....	3,239	29,460	-----	-----
6. Dams for livestock water.....	404	4404	Cubic yards earth moved.....	489,000
7. Developing springs and seeps.....	42	242	-----	-----
8. Tree planting.....	1,085	5,397	-----	-----
9. Improving stand of forest trees.....	7	99	-----	-----
10. Contour stripcropping.....	1,415	18,548	-----	-----
11. Stripcropping not on contour.....	185	3,734	-----	-----
12. Constructing terraces.....	61	1,137	Linear feet.....	176,000

<sup>1</sup> Drained.  
<sup>2</sup> Structures.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I have no more requests for time at the moment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD]?

Mr. WHITTEN. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, according to the statements made by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. POLK] there seems to be some confusion about the duties and responsibilities of the present PMA county committees. I should like to read a statement by the Secretary of Agriculture in regard to the responsibilities and duties of the county committees in the agricultural-conservation program and the use he presently intends to make of them in his administration of the program. I quote the statement of Secretary Benson, appearing in our hearings at page 901:

You may be assured that I am aware of the splendid contribution PMA county and community committees have made to agriculture and that we intend to make the best possible use of these farmer-elected committees in administering farm programs.

I have recently revised the regulations governing PMA county and community committees. In the revised regulations we made it abundantly clear that these committees will have local responsibility for the agricultural-conservation program.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I desire to speak about that branch of the soil conservation program that builds up the land by keeping the rain drops where they fall, which increases the fertility and productivity of the land.

In my State of Iowa each year many plowing contests or plowing matches are held. Some are county matches, some State matches. A number of times we have had the national plowing contests held in the State, where the national level-land-plowing champion was selected, as well as the national contour-plowing champion.

I should like to take you with me in your minds to a farm in Iowa where one of these plowing contests is held. In the first place, the committee in charge selects the farm and arranges with its owner for the use of it for 1 day. All the owner supplies is the use of the land and permission for the people to roam over it. He also furnishes some of the machinery necessary to do the work.

During that 1 day the entire face of the farm is lifted. As one of our best editors, Mr. Don Berry, of Indianola, Iowa, who has spent almost a lifetime in the study of soil conservation, told me a few years ago, when the face of a 120-acre farm is lifted in one day's time at one of these plowing contests it adds 40 acres in value to the farm, or 33⅓ percent. I am sure that the future will bear out those figures.

Just what happens in one day of these contests? In the first place, the farmers are taught by demonstration how to plow around a hill, contour plowing. Do you realize that many of our best farmers have prided themselves for many years on their ability to plow a straight furrow, that if they start plowing around a hill or a slope they will end up going straight up and down it, and each furrow becomes a conduit to carry the soil down to the creeks, and then to the rivers, and then to the oceans? Therefore, they teach them to plow around

by marking out with limestone markers lines around the hill. But first they show them the advisability of not plowing the top of a hill but leaving it to sod. About a third or half way down the hill they leave another strip of sod; and if it is a long slope, still another one before they get to the foot of a hill.

About every 10 rods in the plowed part they will throw 2 or 3 furrows together to make a breaker for the purpose of holding the water. The farmers see that. They learn the advantage of it. Next year they have the privilege of coming back and seeing the results in increased productivity on those hills that have been put under the contour plan. Next, they fill up the gullies and the ditches and seed them over. Also, they fill them up in such a manner with straw and trees that they will not wash out again. Sometime tubes are put in underneath to drain off the water. Then with bulldozers and shovels they dig out a pond or a place for a pond or a lake, and when that fills up the farmer stocks it with fish. In 2 years after one of those ponds has been stocked with the right kind of fish, they can get 1½- and 2-pound crappies and bass in addition to holding all that water on the land and preventing it being washed into the streams and eventually into the ocean. Also at these plowing matches, the farmer is taught the use of fertilizers of all kinds including limestone and how best to apply it to the soil. In addition, he is taught the value of the rotation of crops as well as many other things.

Mr. Chairman, in the time left to me I want to compare the value of that and what it does for the building up of our soil and preserving it with some of the things that have been proposed and are going on in certain parts of the land that takes valuable soil out of production. I mean the building of dams in those parts of our country where dams are not necessary for reclamation purposes as they are in the Western States where they have deserts and they build a dam to provide water for irrigation purposes, which actually brings to the American people more land to produce more for their benefit. But to build a dam in the Mississippi Valley basin where irrigation is not necessary is only to take out of production and off of the tax rolls hundreds of thousands of acres of the most valuable land in the United States. I am not opposed to the building of dams for the prevention of floods and protection against floods, but I do say the building of dams without first doing everything we can to preserve the soil by keeping the rain drops where they fall is putting the cart before the horse. You know on the Mississippi River between Keokuk and St. Paul, there are more than 14 sets of dams and locks. They have been there for years.

A year ago last month in coming back to Washington from Iowa, I had to cross the Mississippi River. I could not cross at Davenport. I drove down to Muscatine and I got across, but 2 hours later on that day I would not have been able to cross there because of the floods. Do



dams prevent the floods? No; they do not. Once the water gets off the soil into the stream and into the rivers, we have floods just the same. A few years ago I had the privilege of serving on the Committee on Public Works, and at one of its sessions one day, many of the Army engineers came up. I questioned one of them. Finally, he admitted that if every farm that drains into the Mississippi River or into the Missouri River was put under the soil-conservation program, as I have demonstrated here, and as it is demonstrated at the plowing contests, 50 percent of the water which now goes into the rivers would remain on the soil where the raindrops fall. My next question was how often then would we have a devastating flood such as we had in 1947 if every farm were put under this plan? He said not more than once in every 75 years. First, we should do everything to build up and increase and even appropriate more money for the kind of soil conservation that increases the fertility of the soil and preserves it for the future, and also prevents the taking of valuable land out of production and putting it under water instead of taking it out from under water and putting it under production. In those States of our Nation where it is necessary to build the dams to get the water for irrigation purposes, let us build them—build for the future. I greatly appreciated the statement made by the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] when he said two things were necessary, namely, to preserve valuable soil that we have by building it up and also to reclaim the nonproductive soil we now have and make it productive.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee if, in his opinion, this appropriation bill in any way decreases the amount of money appropriated for the building up of our soil such as is practiced at our plowing contests.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. My answer to the gentleman on that specific question would be that if this bill goes through, as proposed, we will have as good a program for the preservation of our soil as it is possible to get through the Congress today.

In addition, I might state to the gentleman that the pilot-plant operation we have proposed in this bill for the upper watersheds is a distinct step forward, and along the line that the gentleman advocates.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Do I understand from the gentleman's statement, for which I thank him, that this upper watershed proposal in this bill, for which there is \$5 million set aside, will tend to keep the water in the tributaries and streams up on the farms, and keep it from going down to the rivers where it washes the soil away?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. We hope that the suggested pilot-plant program will prove the advisability of doing just what you propose.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I thank the gentleman, and I congratulate him, as well as the members of his committee, for bringing out this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I want to congratulate the gentleman from the State of Iowa for the fine speech he has just made, explaining how the plowing contest was carried on, and in helping the farmers learn and see what value there is in contouring and all the practices which the Soil Conservation Service recommends. The gentleman has made a very fine presentation. Of course, we in Iowa are very proud of the fact that the farmers in Iowa have done a wonderful job in the preservation of this soil, but still there is a great deal to be done.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I wish to thank my colleague from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] who has taken a great interest in the preservation of our valuable soil at home, and emphasizes the old saying, "There is no substitute for knowledge." The demonstrations put on at these plowing contests gives knowledge to the farmer that he needs to preserve his own soil.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. I am wondering why there seems to be so much difference between the statement of the Army engineers with regard to what effect upstream soil conservation practices have with regard to flood prevention. I believe you say they told you it might result in a 50-percent increase.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes. That was the testimony of the witness before the Public Works Committee several years ago when I personally interrogated him. It was like pulling teeth to get him to admit it because he was favoring the building of dams for power purposes more than for flood control. But after some discussion he did finally admit to me that if every farm in the Mississippi Valley Basin was put under the soil-conservation contour system, as is provided by Congress—an educational program—that 50 percent of the water that is going into the streams will be held on the land where the raindrops fall. My next question after that was if we did that how often would we have a devastating flood like we had in 1947, and he said not more than once in 75 years. I do not see any conflict in his testimony at all. It was a question of building up the land and then, after that is accomplished, building what dams are necessary. If the soil is not built up and is permitted to wash into the streams, it is gone just as much as if it was washed into the Gulf of Mexico. The thing to do is do the right thing first and the next thing next.

Mr. WHITTEN. I join in the statement made by my colleagues on that side of the aisle. Friends of America and American agriculture know no dividing line when it comes to soil conservation.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is correct.

Mr. WHITTEN. I do want to say that I want it clearly understood that what is in this bill on flood prevention does not attempt to resolve this major difference that exists between the Soil Conservation Service and the Corps of Engineers and between the Agriculture Committee and the Committee on Public Works. I have my own views about that, but this is merely an effort to use the authority of the Department to do a very necessary work on a pilot-scale basis and thereby prove the value of this approach to it. I want it understood because we do not want to lose a very major effort, as I see it, which has great potentialities for the future benefit of the country. Let us hope it is understood because it might be taken that we were trying through this means to resolve a difficulty that we all know does exist.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I thank the gentleman, and my position is exactly the same as his. I am not against the building of dams to prevent floods and devastation to save our people, but I do say that the most important thing is to keep the raindrops where they fall; then we will know better what can be accomplished.

Mr. WHITTEN. I did not mean to get the gentleman into that side of the question, but we do not want to lose this effort here because someone might misunderstand and think that in trying to deal with this question we are trying to settle something else.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. No; we do not want to lose sight of the value of limestone. It is very valuable.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KING].

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I speak about this bill as a farmer, and I would like to state in a few words, in the short time I have, what I think the basic farmer-interest is in this matter.

In my honest opinion the reason that the farmers have been comparatively poor in our economy over all these years is that the farmers, by reason of overproduction, have necessarily had a poor bargaining position in a free economy. In this country agriculture is rapidly approaching the stage where it is outside of a free economy. A great many people are free enterprisers until it comes to farming, and then they think the Government should take a hand and furnish aid from tax money to promote production, when as a matter of fact the farmer is looking forward to that day when profits will be the incentive for production. He will always produce just as much with that incentive as this country can possibly eat.

We have learned from the previous speakers about the great hunger of the world and the impending growth of our own population requiring millions of extra acres, yet there are thousands of farmers back in the country hoping for the quick arrival of the day when demand will equal the supply they produce.

We certainly must recognize today that we have overproduction; in fact, this country is almost choking with food,



and the Government does not know what to do with all it holds, all of which hangs over the free market like a weight waiting to cut off the head of any speculator who might offer a little more money for it.

This program of the Government encouraging overpromotion of agriculture has gone on in this country for 50 to 75 years on a nonpartisan basis, all because this Government, mainly here in Washington, felt that it was either good policy or good politics to give the farmer more and more. Today we are discussing an appropriation bill which gives him in an item or two more than he wants, more than he is entitled to in the interest of the consumers, the taxpayers, or even himself, and I think I can speak in behalf of a host of farmers who by their own ingenuity and hard work have established themselves as efficient operators in the production of food.

The whole theory of the Government has been one of protective charity but actually the result has been overproduction, so that the market prices never seem to quite cover the farmers' expenses without all of this Government aid. The sooner the population increases in this country so that supplies are a little short, the better it will be for the farmer because then he will be in a position where he can get higher prices.

I believe in real conservation. We have a longtime interest in the future, and, as I said, I believe in real conservation, but there is a lot in this so-called conservation program that is phony when it comes to real conservation. First you must remember that nothing uses up our soil reserves quite so fast as use in the growing of crops. Less use in crop production is real conservation. Then on top of that, the Government supplies free chemicals to put into the soil for growing more and more crops. Some of these practices are perhaps in the interest of the longtime future, but a great many of them are strictly in the interest of current years operation.

We find the Government spending some \$69 million for lime and other materials. Incidentally, I think as a farm operator I use perhaps more lime than any other individual farm operator in the East. The Government has helped me to pay for a lot of it in the past. When it is applied to annual practices it is an absolutely travesty upon justice, an absolute detriment to the farmer in the long run in that it pays him a part of current operating expenses and thereby increases the surplus. There is no more reason for doing that than to pay the rent for the corner grocery storekeeper.

Mr. Benson came to this committee and said he could get along with \$140 million instead of \$195 million, which was projected for 1954. Of course, he can. It will be very easy because in 1953 we propose to spend \$82 million for lime, phosphate, and other minerals, whereas he proposes only \$24 million, a reduction reasonably accomplished by simply stopping the free gift of materials which contribute nothing to conservation.

Where does he get it? \$19 million is currently being supplied to farmers for the growing of cover crops on an annual basis. I plant a lot of rye in the winter-time and cover crops in the summer, all using lime, then I plow them down and use the humus in the production of other crops. That just becomes a current part of my operation. \$19 million is being given away this year just for lime and fertilizers for green manure and annual cover crops. Eleven million dollars more is being given away strictly for pastures.

What are pastures? Pastures are not necessarily soil conservation. It depends on how they are grazed. Certainly the purpose of fertilizing and liming pastures is mainly for the production of food for beef.

In my estimation, the whole reduction of \$55 million could be made by stopping these heavy payments for practices which have no real relation to permanent conservation.

I want to point out a few other ridiculous practices that exist over the country. There is the protecting of summer fallow, which takes \$5 million. Summer fallow, as you know, is that practice which denudes the land of all its summertime growth and holds it so that it will catch more rain so as to build up the soil moisture and improve the later crop. But, under summer fallowing land is fully exposed to erosion, so they list furrows in it at Government expense.

Subsoiling, that means digging the soil deep, \$1,200,000.

Deep plowing sandy soil, \$900,000. There is not one of those practices which is in line with soil conservation.

Estimated portion of reseeding pastures that have previously been seeded, \$16 million.

Fencing to protect wood lots, \$1 million.

Building stock trails, \$61,000.

Weed control by tillage, \$1 million.

Weed control by chemicals, \$1 million.

Seeding hay crops, \$500,000.

We pay one farmer under this program for clearing land for putting in crops; then we pay another farmer for reforestation. Clearing land is not conservation. In fact, the best way to save our land for the next generation is stop farming it until it is needed. There is nothing better than weeds and natural cover to conserve the land.

Overproduction is the worst form of waste of soil resources.

This agriculture conservation program could be logically cut by 100 million. Surely we can get along on the 140 million asked by the Department.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the members of the committee on both sides of the aisle for the fine work they have done in providing us with this, shall I say, straightforward and forthright approach to the problems of agriculture. I have always felt that this committee is more than a committee on appropriations, because in many ways it lays the groundwork for the agricul-

tural programs that will be really and truly promoted to help the farmers in the coming year.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to use the remaining portion of my time to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, as chairman of the Select Committee on Small Business I wish to discuss this afternoon the tragic and desperate plight now presently existing in the mining industry, and I especially wish to direct attention to the conditions that now exist in the lead and zinc operations. Our committee held hearings in four different localities in the West, where more than 60 percent of the lead and zinc mine operators are engaged in producing these ores. There were many mine operators representing small, middle-sized, and large operations who appeared before our committee. And in these hearings we covered the mining areas in the States of Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, and the tri-State district of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri.

The tragic story of the destruction of our metal mines was told by these lead and zinc producers; and I repeat again the small producers, the large producers, and the miners themselves fresh from the work stoops, labor-union representatives, and mine owners employing 10 to 30 men and up to as many as 600. We collected the opinions and the suggestions of a cross section of the mineral producers of the entire West.

Top executives of large mining organizations—union executives—appeared before us and told us that something had to be done if production was to continue. Chamber of commerce representatives and industrial leaders came before us and added their advice and suggestions.

Mr. Chairman, I shall include in my remarks excerpts from the testimony taken from these hearings and I know it will shock the Members of this House to learn of the tragic plight and the certain destruction of our lead-zinc domestic mining industry. Small-business operators, every one of them, now are standing on the very brink of total eclipse. Mr. Chairman, I became firmly convinced after hearing the statements of these actual miners and operators that only through quick and affirmative action by this Congress passing legislation, such as proposed by the sections 324, 325, and 326 of the Simpson bill, can we in my opinion save the lead and zinc industry. Otherwise, it will be eliminated from our economy.

Mr. Chairman, this is no time for political quibbling or political wrestling for advantage. No, I am certain we should lay aside every political aspect or approach to this question and approach it through and on a nonpartisan basis, and pass whatever legislation which in our judgment and our considered opinion seems necessary to stem this certain movement toward the crisis



and the end of the domestic mining industry.

What if this legislation now before us does not immediately solve all our troubles? It does make an attempt in the right direction and should prevent the complete closing down of the lead and zinc industry. We may be able later to propose and pass legislation more to our liking than the particular bill we are now considering, but in my own mind I am certain we cannot delay longer. Action on the sections of the Simpson bill proposing a sliding scale tax on imported lead and zinc up to and including a price of 15½ cents per pound should be enacted into law with the greatest dispatch possible.

Let me quote from the testimony given by Robert S. Palmer, of Denver, Colo., executive vice president of the Colorado Mining Association at the Denver hearings. Mr. Palmer had this to say about the Simpson bill, and I quote:

The Simpson bill is designed in substance to save the industry from destruction in providing for a sliding-scale stabilization import tax on lead and zinc. It proposes to maintain the American standard of living within the mining regions of the Nation. A base price on lead and zinc upon which the tax is to be determined is fixed at 15½ cents, adjusted periodically by the Bureau of Labor Statistics index on primary market prices for other than farm and food. It amounts to 1 cent plus 1 cent per pound for each 1 cent the market price is below the base price. For ores and concentrates imported into the country the tax would apply in a similar manner but in an amount of seven-tenths of a cent per pound for lead content and six-tenths of a cent for zinc content.

Continuing to quote Mr. Palmer:

The preservation of our domestic mining industry is purely that of self-interest. It involves the economy of our people here in the West, and in the various mining regions of the Nation. Mining is a basic industry. The operators of mines produce new wealth. They maintain the economies of many sections of the Nation. The railroads, the trucking lines, the power companies, and other utilities depend largely upon the mining industry for revenue. The retail merchants, the farmers, the ranchers, and all those who supply the miners, including the manufacturers, are affected when mines go down. Professional men, schoolteachers, and others all have a genuine interest in the welfare of the mining industry. It therefore seems proper that those who represent the mining industry should present a case to the Small Business Committee purely on the basis of self-interest.

The idea that a mine can be reopened overnight is absolutely beyond the realm of reason. There are those who have been proposing that we store our minerals in the ground, or just leave them where they are so we can get them immediately if needed. But this is impractical, for in the first place it is a well-known fact that in a great many areas underground pressure and movement takes place which destroys the tunnels, the shafts, and the working places. It would be very expensive to maintain the runways, keep the machinery in shape, and underground waterflows would have to be kept pumped out and away from the machinery. Flooding and caving would take place and this would involve tremendous, continuous expenses.

An active, healthy, going mining industry is the best conservation of American mineral resources. This provides for the recovery—yes—a more efficient recovery of the natural resources of our country. It prevents losses of the reserves which otherwise would occur, and makes them available for quick usage when they are stockpiled on the surface, usage which can be taken advantage of if America should be attacked or war should threaten. This is a sensible and a sane approach to this question and I am sure is worth more than any theory that can be developed about what we should do with our natural resources.

Is it wise to place the safety and security of our Nation on the mere possibility of acquiring strategic minerals from foreign nations? No, my friends, there is a first-class hazard involved here. This is a chance, in my opinion, which we cannot afford to take. We should not jeopardize the safety and security of our Nation by relying on the possibility of securing strategic materials when war begins. Recently the Bolivian Government was overthrown and the tin mines were seized. Now that could happen to any foreign country where we might be procuring lead or zinc, and within a few days we might find it impossible to obtain any ore. In addition, the fact remains that in a real hot war submarines would undoubtedly sink any ships that tried to bring ore across the ocean. And further, with airplanes as thick as they would be, it would not be safe to try to transport ore from one nation to another, or even the metal itself in a refined form. No, my friends, we just dare not place our whole country in jeopardy by depending on foreign sources for strategic minerals.

To give you an illustration of what has been going on in New Mexico, the testimony showed that in 1 small community 1,200 men were employed in 1952 and by the 1st of May in 1953 only 300 men were employed in mining. Mining payrolls have been reduced in the first 4 months of 1953 by at least 25 percent. In normal times the western part of the United States produces two-thirds of all the zinc and lead used in our country. From December 1951 to October 1952 the imports of lead and zinc increased 70 percent. You can understand what I am talking about when I tell you that the small-mine operators of the West are certain that imports are causing the decline in lead and zinc prices.

And from other testimony given to our committee I learned that if present conditions force the closing of the major portion of the domestic lead-zinc mines, then it is but logical to assume that the smelters and refiners will also be forced to close.

With the smelters and the refineries closed, the miners will be unable to sell the ore, to market the ore in its proper form. Consequently every mine will be shut down, and along with them many of the mills which have been milling the ore for small independent mines. With the larger mills closing down there is no possibility of the small miners being able to continue operation.

Foreign producing nations do not have the smelting and refining capacity to

treat the additional ores that would be necessary if our zinc and lead mines were closed. They may have the facilities to smelt and refine the production that they have now for their own markets at home, but with the great increase in the ore that we would need they would not have the mill nor the smelter capacity to handle it. This means that we, the American taxpayers, would be paying, after our mines were closed down, much higher prices for our lead and zinc to enable foreign producers to expand their operations and build extensions to their plants to supply the necessary metals for our requirements. Again I say that this would bring about a most disastrous condition which would jeopardize our very life should war arise.

Mr. Chairman, another interesting matter was brought to our attention and that was the wages which are paid to the men who are mining in foreign countries. We were told by competent authorities that the quantity of ore mined per man in many of these countries is just about as high per man per hour or per day as it is in this country, especially if the mine is properly equipped.

Here are some of the daily wages: In this country, for example, Utah pays an average wage of \$15.92 per day. The testimony showed that the average for the United States was from \$12 to \$15 per day.

Canada also pays high wages of from \$12 to \$15 per day. Other countries: Morocco pays \$1.50 per day; Peru, \$0.50 to \$2 per day; Guatemala, \$1.50 per day; Germany, \$1.35 per day.

I shall include in the RECORD the United States mine production on lead and zinc imports from 1930 until 1952. Let me just give you a few of the figures and then place the charts in the RECORD. In 1939 the average price of lead was 5.05 cents. That is the price per pound. The United States mine production was 414,000 short tons. The imports were 86,800 short tons. The production percentage of imports was 21 percent, and dropped in 1933 to 2.8 percent of our average domestic consumption. By 1940, and during the war, the imports increased. We find that in 1952 lead had reached a price of 16.47 cents per pound. That is the average domestic price. And we produced in the United States 375,000 short tons. But the imports were 637,000 short tons or 169 percent of our domestic production. In 1949, domestic production and foreign imports balanced. Zinc production paralleled that of lead. In 1939, zinc was worth 5.11 cents and we mined 583,000 short tons, but we imported 67,000, or about 11½ percent of our consumption. The price of lead was 8½ cents per pound. We produced 614,000 short tons, and imported 479,000, or 77.94 percent. Then in 1952 the imports of lead were 85 percent or only 15 percent less than our total domestic production.

If you study these tables you will realize what we mean when we say that something must be done to prevent the dumping of lead and zinc on our domestic market when prices are favorable.



This is the first time in the history of the lead and zinc industry that both the large and small producers of lead and zinc have unanimously agreed on legislation they think should be passed to save the industry from ruin.

Let me quote again from testimony given to our committee by the manager of a lead-producing firm in the State of Utah, he said:

During a few months of 1952 the price of lead and zinc fell 33 percent, which means over a 60 percent drop in our net returns. We are told that this enormous drop was brought about in this way. We gave England millions of dollars in order to help her economy; we gave other foreign countries many millions in order to help develop their mines through direct grants and long-term loans. England buys lead and zinc for her stockpile until she has a huge supply on hand. Then suddenly England needs dollars so she sells her lead-zinc stockpile to us which knocks the bottom out of prices. We really got this metal cheap. We paid to have it produced, we gave England money to buy it, and then we bought it back from England. We paid for it three times.

At the present time zinc is quoted at 11 cents per pound. It costs us 8 cents per pound to market zinc which leaves 3 cents per pound to pay for the mining and milling costs of zinc ore. For example if crude ore runs 10 cents per 10 percent zinc you would have 200 pounds of zinc in a ton of ore. Milling will lose 20 pounds of this so that a ton of this ore is worth \$5.40 after it is mined and milled. It costs around \$6 a ton to mill this ore and \$10 per ton to mine it. In other words, we would lose money on this ore if it were already mined and all we had to do was to mill it.

And so the testimony goes, Mr. Chairman. The meeting at Spokane, Wash., followed the same pattern as the other meetings. Testimony in Spokane showed that our Nation consumes about half the world's lead supply, but our production is only one-third of that requirement. The balance of the need must be supplied from scrap and foreign imports.

Our country consumes 45 percent of the world's supply of zinc and produces two-thirds of our consumption. This testimony was given to us by Henry L. Day, of the Idaho Mining Association.

I think the testimony given by the representatives from the Coeur d'Alene district of northern Idaho was the most striking and impressive of any testimony we received. From this section of the country we received a petition signed by more than 5,000. Employment in this area declined by 600 men in the past 6 months. This was directly attributable to falling lead and zinc prices. In the case of his own company, the Day Mines Co., he said their organization was typical of what was going on in small and medium sized operations. He stated that lead output was the best it had been in recent years. His employment has varied in the last 10 or 12 years from 400

to 600. Today, his testimony showed, he was employing about 270 men and had difficulty preserving even that many men's positions in the company. Since last fall his lead output is off one-tenth and the zinc output is down one-half.

I would like to quote directly from the testimony given by one of the Idaho mine witnesses:

How many are aware that the Federal Government during World War II was forced to furlough nearly 10,000 soldiers to the nonferrous metal mines? Yet this was the case. The importance of operating mines, large and small, even on a part-time basis, cannot be overestimated. The great majority of local mines must operate continuously or not at all. They are not like a water faucet, to be turned off or on at will. Mines must be maintained continuously, as they cannot be placed in mothballs like a battleship for use in an emergency. Trained workers, or more exactly, an experienced nucleus, must be available in time of national emergency even to expand the output of known ore bodies.

Mr. Chairman, this is real testimony. This is information directly from men who are in the front lines who know what the mining industry is suffering. They know how it operates and they know what the effects are going to be if we allow this industry to pass out of our economic picture, which personally I am convinced is going to happen unless this Congress takes immediate and direct action on this problem.

The chief sources from where our lead and zinc are being imported are: Australia, Bolivia, Peru, Spain, Yugoslavia, Union of South Africa, Mexico, and Canada.

Each country importing lead and zinc may require a special kind of reciprocal-trade agreement. Time and great care should be used in arriving at a plan suitable and acceptable to the various countries. But while this attempt is being made we should pass the Simpson bill to stem this tide of certain destruction of our lead and zinc production.

Let me give you testimony from a witness to show you some of the foolish contracts we have entered into in the last few years. I read from a witness' testimony at Spokane:

Defense Materials Procurement Agency has contracted for lead from Guatemala over a 7½-year period at prices from 17 to 20 cents.

Mark you, I am reading from the record.

They contracted for zinc from Mexico and Peru over a 5-year period for a price of 16½ cents up to 17½ cents.

This same witness continued:

Canada favors its mining economy with a very attractive tax structure and prudent climate for investors in mining adventures.

I frankly confess that as far as I am concerned I have always felt that our mining industry has been neglected by those who were trying to develop great industries in other countries.

From Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma we had the same testimony. It followed the same line as the testimony we received from other sections, including: Idaho, California, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to place in the RECORD, as part of my address, excerpts from a paper prepared for me by the Library of Congress on the economic problems confronting small mines, and I would like to call to your attention some tables, or charts, in this report:

Over the last few years, an increased number of electrolytic zinc refineries and improvements in metallurgy have brought zinc more and more into the position of an important source of income for small mines. In fact, many small mines, formerly abandoned, can, under a stable and modern price for zinc, be rehabilitated as zinc-silver mines long after they have lost their value as lead-silver mines. But even with these effectively cared for, the miners are still confronted with technical problems of great difficulty since the amount of zinc must be several percent higher in an ore than would make it economical to handle as a lead ore.

The lead-zinc-silver ores, because of their generally small volume and widely variable richness are usually outside the category of big business.

Provisions have been made in the Federal program for gathering of statistics on mineral production, monthly prices, imports, stocks of metals on hand, and other data which are all assembled and reported by the Statistics and Economics Branch of the United States Bureau of Mine, the official data-gathering agency in the mineral field for the Federal Government. Such data assembled by the Bureau of Mines are generally accepted by the industry and Government agencies as being reliable.

From the point of view of the small-mine operator, these data are only the beginning point for the type of complicated analysis and appraisal he would like to have to explain what is affecting the prices and supplies of the metals he produces and all the various forces affecting his operations. Appropriate policies and programs to remedy difficulties should be founded on facts and thorough studies but these are not made.

No agency in the Federal Government has been designated as being responsible for taking these basic statistical data collected by the Bureau of Mines and making economic studies and interpretations in understandable terms that would be available to the small-mine operator. A clear-cut explanation of the various economic and other forces affecting their industry would be generally acceptable.

*Maximum benefit that can be gained by the most favorable outcome of action under the escape clause*

	Present duty	Maximum possible—New duty	Gain over existing duty
	Cents	Cents	Cents
Lead ores, etc.	0.75 (¾)	1.8	1.05
Lead bullion, etc.	1.0625 (1⅛)	2.55	1.4875
Zinc ores, etc.	0.6 (⅝)	1.8	1.2
Zinc slabs, stocks, etc.	0.7 (⅞)	2.1	1.4



## Zinc: United States mine production, imports, exports

[In short tons]

Year	Average domestic price	United States mine production	Total imports	Imports in percent of production
	<i>Cents per pound</i>			
Section 1:				
1930.....	4.56	595,425	2,612	0.44
1931.....	3.64	410,318	1,054	.26
1932.....	2.88	285,231	2,214	.78
1933.....	4.03	384,280	3,979	1.04
1934.....	4.16	438,726	16,002	3.65
1935.....	4.33	517,903	14,964	2.89
1936.....	4.90	575,574	11,832	2.03
1937.....	6.52	626,362	46,020	7.35
1938.....	4.61	516,703	25,813	5.00
1939.....	5.11	583,807	66,998	11.48
Section 2:				
1940.....	6.34	665,068	196,788	29.59
1941.....	7.47	749,125	194,808	26.00
1942.....	8.25	768,025	319,519	41.60
1943.....	8.25	744,196	570,726	76.69
1944.....	8.25	718,642	486,325	67.67
1945.....	8.25	614,358	478,835	77.94
Section 3:				
1946.....	8.73	574,833	376,809	65.55
1947.....	10.50	637,608	370,271	58.07
1948.....	13.59	629,977	357,501	56.75
1949.....	12.14	593,203	367,803	62.01
Section 4:				
1950.....	13.87	623,375	427,881	68.64
1951.....	18.00	672,520	390,449	58.06
1952.....	16.22	661,023	565,029	85.48

Sources: U. S. Bureau of Mines and American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

## Lead: United States mine production, imports, exports

[In short tons]

Year	Average domestic price	United States mine production	Total imports	Imports in percent of production
	<i>Cents per pound</i>			
Sec. 1:				
1930.....	5.52	558,300	78,200	14.0
1931.....	4.24	404,600	53,200	13.1
1932.....	3.18	293,000	34,500	11.8
1933.....	3.87	272,700	7,700	2.8
1934.....	3.86	287,300	13,300	4.6
1935.....	4.06	331,100	24,000	7.2
1936.....	4.71	372,900	23,600	6.3
1937.....	6.01	464,900	40,900	8.8
1938.....	4.74	369,700	63,900	17.3
1939.....	5.05	414,000	86,800	21.0
Sec. 2:				
1940.....	5.18	457,400	282,500	61.8
1941.....	5.79	461,400	381,200	82.6
1942.....	6.48	496,200	492,500	99.3
1943.....	6.50	453,300	319,100	70.4
1944.....	6.50	416,900	319,700	76.7
1945.....	6.50	390,800	300,300	76.8
Sec. 3:				
1946.....	8.11	335,500	159,300	47.5
1947.....	14.67	384,200	227,800	59.3
1948.....	18.04	386,900	347,100	89.7
1949.....	15.36	404,000	399,500	98.9
Sec. 4:				
1950.....	13.30	430,800	541,900	123.7
1951.....	17.49	390,400	257,900	65.5
1952.....	16.47	375,000	637,000	169.9

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

Mr. WHITTEN. We have no further requests for time, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read down to and including line 6, page 1, of the bill.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. McCULLOCH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration

the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

## AMENDING RULES OF THE HOUSE

(Mr. COLE of New York (at the request of Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a House resolution which would amend the rules of the House, so that three members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy—to be appointed by the Speaker—would sit as ex officio members of the House Committee on Appropriations at times when atomic energy appropriation bills are under consideration.

If this resolution is adopted, it will make the practice in the House conform with the practice in the Senate. A little more than 2 years ago the rules of the Senate were altered so as to permit 3 members from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to sit as ex officio members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations when atomic energy matters are being considered.

I suggest to the House that this Senate practice is sound and responsible and that it contributes to wise decisions—since atomic energy matters are so complex that joint committee members, who alone have the opportunity of studying such matters the year around, are able to bring added perspective as a supplement to the able judgments of the Appropriations Committee members.

There is another unusual factor here which I should like to stress. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy does not have what might be called authorizing jurisdiction. In other words, the joint committee does not under present law have the duty and the authority to report out enabling legislation for each major new atomic project which is to be undertaken.

I stress this point because the Armed Services Committees do have such authority in their field. They do have the duty and the authority to report out enabling legislation for each new military project. Thus, the position of the joint committee in this respect differs markedly from the position of the Armed Services Committees.

Accordingly, on April 15, 1953, I wrote the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, in part, as follows:

It was the thought of my colleagues on the House side [of the joint committee] that you might see fit to arrange informally for three of us to sit with your committee and Mr. PHILLIPS' subcommittee when atomic energy appropriations are up for discussion.

Since the joint committee does not report out enabling legislation for the various new atomic projects as to which funds are requested, the members have long questioned whether our contact with the fiscal side of the atomic program is now as close as our responsibilities require. An arrangement such as the one I have described might go far in remedying this situation.

However, other standing committees of the House, of course, do normally report out enabling legislation to authorize new programs before the necessary appropriation requests come before your committee. Hence, an invitation to have joint committee members join in your deliberations would not set a precedent which other committees might seek to follow.

On April 21 the distinguished chairman of the House Appropriations Committee replied to my letter, saying that he could not extend to joint committee members an invitation to sit in and indicating that, if such an invitation were to be extended, it would set a precedent for other committees. However, as I emphasized, this is not the case—since the joint committee is unique in its lack of authority to report out enabling bills, and hence unique in its need to sit in on appropriation hearings.



For these reasons, I very much hope that the House may see fit to adopt the resolution which I am today introducing. Such approval will, I think, avoid the setting of a precedent and at the same time assist the work of the House.

(Mr. VELDE (at the request of Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. VELDE'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, because of the lateness of the hour, I will not use the special order granted me for this evening but I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, as well as on the following day, after the disposition of all legislative matters on the Speaker's desk, I may address the House for 1 hour.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### OUR ECONOMY AS STRONG AS A PUPPY?

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, Treasury deputy in charge of debt management, has placed a very low evaluation on the strength of our national economy. He told the New Jersey bankers, May 8:

The economy is as strong as a bull pup.

It would be more reassuring, if he is compelled to compare our national economy to an animal, if he would at least refer to it as "bull strong" or as "strong as an elephant." Dr. Burgess is a great economist. Possibly he believes other economists understand that kind of a comparison better. I would not know. I do have a very high regard for our economists, both in and out of Government service.

The truth is, the economy at the time Dr. Burgess came in was stronger than it has ever been before, but by reason of Dr. Burgess' activities our economy has become weakened—not so much weakened that it cannot be restored—but something must be done soon in that direction or we are headed for serious trouble.

Dr. Burgess has been the outstanding spearhead for the eastern bankers for

a number of years in the drive for high interest rates. It is unfortunate that the administration has selected such a biased, partisan, selfishly interested person to have charge of debt management.

If the hard-money, high-interest policy is not changed, much of the expansion program that has been projected for the last half of 1953 will not materialize. Every day mention is made in the press about different concerns taking another look at the cost increase that is being caused by high interest and tight money.

Dr. Burgess is making an unfair illustration concerning my own views about money, inflation, and high interest.

I do not believe any Member of Congress has a better record in support of anti-inflationary measures—including the very unpopular price and wage controls and tax measures—than I have. Yet, because I agreed that higher interest would be preferable to ruinous inflation, Dr. Burgess seizes upon that as a commitment from me that I favor the present high-interest, tight-money policy. I would only favor higher interest to prevent inflation as the very last resort if it would be effective for that purpose. Several effective weapons can be used before we reach that point. One is the reserve requirements of banks—the ones doing the most business—can still be raised. It would be interesting to know the excuse the Board gives for not increasing these reserves on the big city banks—New York and Chicago—where the law allows it. The Board increased the reserve requirements on the country banks to 100 percent of the amount allowed but not on these big city banks where a very high percentage of the inflation is caused. There are other ways but this one should come first. Furthermore, I am not convinced that higher interest is not itself inflationary, which should be determined before using it as a proposed remedy for inflation.

I am not sure that the threat of inflation is sufficient now to use any one of the many methods that could be used that are anti-inflationary. In fact, the Federal Reserve Board must believe that we went over the hump of inflation a couple of months ago or the Board would not have reduced the margin requirements on stock exchange transactions. By doing this, it is great encouragement to speculation, which no one will contend is anything except inflationary and causes more bank-created money which the Board claims to be against.

#### HIGH INTEREST—TIGHT MONEY—CITY BURDENS

In the Washington Herald, May 17, 1953, there is an interesting article by Walter S. J. Swanson about the plight of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission. He discloses the information that on the \$4,700,000 bond issue, which is to be sold May 28, there will be an interest charge of 3½ percent, which is considerably higher than the sanitary district has been compelled to pay in the past. This will, of course, increase sewer and water bills.

There are a lot of people in that particular district, who enjoy high salaries and large personal incomes. These 3½ percent bonds are tax exempt, as all

State, county, city, and political subdivision bonds are. A person in the \$20,000-a-year income bracket, who purchases a 3½-percent tax-exempt bond has what is equivalent to an 8½-percent rate as compared with securities and stocks that are not tax exempt. As Mr. Swanson brings out, a person with an \$80,000-a-year income—and there are certainly a lot of them in that area—the yield from these bonds would be equivalent to a 23.33-percent yield from something else. It can also be pointed out that the return for one in the \$100,000-a-year income bracket would be the equivalent of 35 percent.

This same thing is going on all over the country. As interest rates increase, all utilities—gas, water, telephone, electricity, buses, and railroads—are compelled to pay more interest. This compels the utilities to ask for and get higher rates, which falls right back on the consumer. In addition to that, all public improvement bonds of cities, counties, and States must carry a much higher rate of interest because of the administration's hard money, high interest rate of money policy, and that falls right back on the taxpayer, who must pay higher taxes to pay higher interest. The farmers and wage earners are particularly hard hit on higher interest rates.

#### ACTION BY EXECUTIVE NEEDED NOW

It should be recalled that this policy started under Chairman McCabe, of the Federal Reserve Board, who seemed to be more persuaded by the arguments of his reactionary, eastern-banker, Republican friends, than his consideration for the public good. The policy had not gone so far when the new administration came in that it could not have been stopped in its tracks without causing the chain reactions that are now setting in, but instead of the policy being stopped, it seems to have received encouragement and support.

It is my sincere hope that President Eisenhower will take this matter in hand and do something about it. It is too serious to go unnoticed by the Executive. It is giving our entire economy a devastating shake, and if something is not done soon will probably cause a serious depression.

#### "THE LID IS ON"

Sylvia F. Porter, often referred to as one of America's most outstanding financial experts, had an article in her column that appeared in the papers May 13, 1953, on the subject of The Lid Is On. It has been called to my attention by the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, of Massachusetts, who is also very much concerned about the administration's high-interest, tight-money policy and who made a good speech on this subject February 5, 1951, which appears in the bound volume of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date, 1st session, 82d Congress, page 1010.

It is as follows:

#### THE LID IS ON

(By Sylvia F. Porter)

In March 1951, the great inflation that had cursed America for a full decade came to a perceptible halt.

Since then—right into today—you and I have enjoyed virtually the economic ideal of









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued May 21, 1953

For actions of May 20, 1953

83rd-1st, No. 92

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed agricultural appropriation bill. Senate passed independent offices appropriation bill. Both Houses received President's tax message. Sen. Mundt introduced and discussed bill to liberalize acreage-allotments law for corn and wheat. Rep. Marshall discussed ways to ease cattle-price situation. Rep. Wharton defended sale of surplus butter to Army.

## HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Passed, 384-12, with amendments this bill. H. R. 5227 (pp. 5420-58).

Agreed, 195-110, to a Rees (Kans.) amendment to reduce maximum payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program from \$2,500 to \$1,000 (pp. 5444-9, 5457).

Agreed to an Abernethy amendment to permit sale of SCS submarginal lands in Chickasaw and Pontotoc Counties, Miss., at market value (p. 5423).

Rejected, 196-201, a King amendment to reduce the advance authorization for the 1954 Agricultural Conservation Program from \$195,000,000 to \$140,000,000 and to permit reduction in the proportionate allocation to any State up to 40% instead of 15% (pp. 5424-43, 5456-7).

Rejected, 30-131, a Gwinn amendment to reduce Farmers' Home Administration salaries and expenses from \$27,600,000 to \$12,600,000 (pp. 5452-4).

Rejected a Gwinn amendment to reduce Federal Crop Insurance Corporation administrative expenses from \$7,350,000 to \$1,350,000 (pp. 5450-1).

A Poage amendment, to authorize the use of the \$30,000,000 contingency borrowing authorization for rural-electrification loans in the States where needed without regard to the formula, was ruled out of order (p. 5451).

A Fulton amendment, to reduce the maximum Agricultural Conservation Program payment to any one producer and to prohibit payments to persons whose net income is \$10,000 a year or more, was ruled out of order (pp. 5443-4).

2. TAXATION. Both Houses received from the President a message recommending temporary continuation of the excess-profits tax, continuation of the present corporation tax rate, postponement of the increase in old-age insurance taxes, modification of excise taxes, reduction of income taxes in 1954, and comprehensive reexamination of the entire tax structure; to House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee (H. Doc. 146)(pp. 5458-9, 5403).



3. EXTENSION SERVICE. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) without amendment H. R. 4677, to consolidate appropriation authorizations for the Extension Service (p. D444).
4. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2954, relating to the apportionment of moneys received on account of the leasing of lands acquired by the U. S. for flood-control purposes (H. Rept. 444), and H. R. 183, approving a Connecticut River flood-control compact (H. Rept. 445) (p. 5461).

#### SENATE

5. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 4663, the first independent offices appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 5370-8, 5389-403). Sens. Saltonstall, Bridges, Ferguson, Cordon, Maybank, Hill, and Ellender were appointed conferees (p. 5403). Adopted, 39-56, a modified Douglas amendment to reduce by \$4,000,000 GSA funds for repair and maintenance of Federal buildings outside D. C. (pp. 5397-9). Rejected, 35-43, a Dirksen amendment to reduce by 5% all items in the bill except for Presidential pay (pp. 5376-7, 5389-93). Rejected, 19-56, a committee amendment increasing by \$5,923,930 funds for operating expenses of Public Buildings Service (pp. 5393-7). Rejected a Douglas amendment to eliminate \$3,000,000 for the building management fund (p. 5399).
6. WEATHER CONTROL. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee approved for reporting (but did not actually report) with amendments S. 285, to create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather control (p. D443).
7. TAXATION. Sen. Knowland inserted the President's address on fiscal policy (pp. 5358-60). Sens. Gore, Ferguson, and others discussed this speech and its implications (pp. 5380-6, 5404-5).
8. WHEAT AGREEMENT. Received a Washington Legislature resolution urging renewal of the International Wheat Agreement (p. 5361).
9. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Lehman inserted his statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee favoring this project (pp. 5366-9).
10. PERSONNEL. Sen. Williams claimed "several thousand Government employees were illegally promoted during the closing days of the Truman regime" and inserted material on this (pp. 5387-9).
11. NEW ENGLAND. Sen. Kennedy analyzed the economic problems facing New England, including speculation in wool futures (pp. 5405-18).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

12. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. S. J. Res. 79, by Sen. Mundt (for himself and others), to increase allowances for carry-over and acreage allotments for the 1954 crops of corn and wheat; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author, (p. 5362.)
13. RECLAMATION. H. R. 5301, by Rep. Miller, Nebr., to amend and supplement the reclamation laws to provide for Federal cooperation in Non-Federal projects; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 5462).
14. WATER COMPACT. H. R. 5309, by Rep. Patman, granting consent to an interstate



## ADJOURNMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FERGUSON in the chair). Pursuant to the order entered previously, the Senate now stands adjourned until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 7 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, May 21, 1953, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 20 (legislative day of May 15) 1953:

## IN THE ARMY

## RESERVE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY

The officers named herein for appointment as Reserve commissioned officers of the Army under the provisions of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (Public Law 476, 82d Cong.):

*To be major generals*

Maj. Gen. Leo Martin Boyle, O266202.  
Maj. Gen. Harold Gould Maison, O141515.  
Maj. Gen. Hal Lowndes Muldrow, Jr., O250319.

*To be brigadier generals*

Brig. Gen. Claude Thomas Bowers, O183291.  
Brig. Gen. James Francis Cantwell, O396657.  
Brig. Gen. George Samuel Cook, O251434.  
Brig. Gen. Frederick Alvin Daugherty, O337212.  
Brig. Gen. Frank Dunkley, O240437.  
Brig. Gen. Frank Edwin Fraser, O222901.  
Brig. Gen. Edward Foster Griffin, O198652.  
Brig. Gen. Orland Gerrard Hunt, O280504.  
Brig. Gen. Otto Kerner, Jr., O358530.  
Brig. Gen. Henry William McMillan, Jr., O323208.  
Brig. Gen. Charles Coudert Nast, O298840.  
Brig. Gen. Brainard Edwin Prescott, O294210.  
Brig. Gen. Maxwell Cook Snyder, O242582.  
Brig. Gen. George Weeks Trousdale, O189048.

## COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Albina R. Cermak to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 41, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio.

## UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Joseph Holmes Lesh to be United States attorney for the northern district of Indiana.

Frederick W. Kaess to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Michigan.  
Francis Everett Van Alstine to be United States attorney for the northern district of Iowa.

Roy L. Stephenson to be United States attorney for the southern district of Iowa.

## UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Howard Call to be United States marshal for the district of Utah.

Saul Hale Clark to be United States marshal for the district of Idaho.

William B. Somers to be United States marshal for the middle district of North Carolina.

Clement W. Crahan to be United States marshal for the northern district of Iowa.

Roland A. Walter to be United States marshal for the southern district of Iowa.

William E. Smith to be United States marshal for the eastern district of New York.

Albert W. Saegert to be United States marshal for the western district of Texas.

William Budd Parsons to be United States marshal for the western district of Washington.

Noah W. Riley to be United States marshal for the district of Wyoming.

# House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1953

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.  
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who hast made us for Thyself and for one another, unquiet and restless are our minds and hearts until we are right with Thee and all mankind.

Grant that the spirit of our relationship to Thee may always be one of reverence and fear, of faith and humility, of trust and obedience, of loyalty and devotion and love.

We pray that in all of life's human relationships we may help to cultivate an attitude of sympathy and respect, of appreciation and understanding, of fraternity and good will.

May the words of our mouth, the meditations of our heart, and the work of our hands be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, our strength and our redeemer. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill and joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1081. An act to provide authority for temporary economic controls, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 78. Joint resolution for the establishment of the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 29) entitled "Concurrent resolution favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens"; disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. WATKINS, Mr. LANGER, and Mr. EASTLAND to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

## SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PERKINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

## CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 40]

Angell	Dingell	Mollohan
Barden	Dorn, S. C.	Moulder
Bentsen	Gamble	Pilcher
Blatnik	Granahan	Poulson
Bonner	Grant	Powell
Bush	Green	Rabaut
Canfield	Hébert	Roosevelt
Case	Heller	St. George
Celler	Hillelson	Shafer
Chudoff	Hoffman, Mich.	Sieminski
Cretella	Kersten, Wis.	Smith, Wis.
Crumpacker	Landrum	Sullivan
Curtis, Nebr.	Martin	Taylor
Dawson, Ill.	Mason	Wier

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 388 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5227, with Mr. McCulloch in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no amendments to the paragraph which has been read, the Clerk will proceed with the further reading of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, pink bollworm and Thurberia weevil, golden nematode, citrus blackfly, white-fringed beetle, Hall scale, and gypsy and brown-tail moths, and grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs in accordance with the act of May 9, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the enforcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as

may be necessary to stamp out any infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the act of February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with States in the compensation of growers for losses resulting from the destruction of or for not planting potatoes and tomatoes on lands infested or exposed to infestations of the golden nematode for the purpose authorized by the Golden Nematode Act (7 U. S. C. 150-150g), \$5,187,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed, except potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nematode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden Nematode Act.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the chairman of the committee a question at this point. What does the committee recommend for the continuation of the Japanese beetle quarantine?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The answer to that is \$325,000, a decrease from the \$482,702 available for 1953.

I might say in this connection that the revised budget proposed a discontinuance of the Federal quarantine on Japanese beetles. The committee felt that insufficient notice had been given to the various States to allow them to get into condition to assume the burden of this quarantine themselves. Consequently, while we have reduced the money available to some extent, the committee has provided sufficient funds to allow the Department of Agriculture to continue this quarantine until such time as the various States concerned can assume the obligation. In my opinion, that will be a minimum of 2 years' time.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I would like to ask the gentleman this question: It is the understanding that at least for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, this program will be continued as it has been in the past?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The quarantine will be continued. Of course, they will have to reduce operations to a certain extent. But it is the intent of the committee—and I will ask the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]



whether he does not agree—that the Department continue practically the same sort of program as previously until Congress is satisfied that the States involved are able to take care of the situation. Is that not correct, Mr. WHITTEN?

Mr. WHITTEN. I would like to say that is substantially correct. The same thing applies to the sweetpotato weevil, phony peach, and peach mosaic, diseases which are in the same category. The revised budget recommended that they be abolished.

The committee felt that to suddenly end these programs when they said some other program could be worked out to meet the need through the State, we felt perhaps that might be true and perhaps it might not. So the committee has carried it along on a somewhat reduced scale until they work out some satisfactory way to meet this need. Unless they do work that out, I think the committee is inclined to continue the program.

Mr. JENSEN. Then it is fair to state that the Japanese beetle quarantine will be carried on by the Federal Government until July 1, 1954?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is partially a statement. In all probability the committee will find that the program must be kept in effect during fiscal 1955.

Mr. WHITTEN. In other words, we do not want to turn this loose unless some satisfactory means of meeting the need is worked out.

Mr. JENSEN. I appreciate the action of the committee, and the statements that have been made by both the chairman and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], because this Japanese beetle scourge is really something to contend with in many areas of the country; a very destructive pest.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word to add one comment on this matter. What makes this situation difficult is the fact that many legislatures have just adjourned their biennial meeting. The Legislature in the State of Minnesota, for example, has adjourned just this past month. It will not meet again until January 1955.

We feel that it is only fair to give these various States the opportunity to get themselves ready to take over this quarantine not later than July 1, 1955.

The Clerk read as follows:

White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pursuant to the act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), \$3 million, of which \$460,000 shall be available to the Department of the Interior for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United States; \$1,590,000 to the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$950,000 to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the entire program, method development, and for operations conducted under its direction for such control, including but not confined to, the control of white pine blister

rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in order to ask the chairman whether this particular provision of the bill includes the fund for research on the golden nematode.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I will answer that by saying that we have left that control and research work at the same level it was for fiscal 1953.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Thank you. No further questions.

The Clerk read as follows:

Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administration, including lands under contract for purchase or in process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purpose, \$6 million, of which \$2,500,000 shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions.

#### *Acquisition of lands for national forests* Weeks Act

#### PURCHASE OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Chairman, purchase of lands for national forests was first authorized by the Weeks law, approved March 1, 1911. This law resulted from widespread concern over extensive logging in the eastern forest regions, especially in the headwaters of major streams, and the adverse effect on streamflow. The Weeks law authorized purchase of land in the headwaters of navigable streams to promote streamflow regulation. The Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924, broadened the provisions of the Weeks law by authorizing purchase of land in watersheds of navigable streams to promote streamflow regulation and timber production. The act of March 3, 1925, authorized the exchange of purchased land or timber for other lands valuable for national forest purposes.

The Weeks law established the National Forest Reservation Commission, to consider and pass upon purchases recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture. This Commission is composed of 4 Members of Congress, 2 each from the House and Senate, and the Secretaries of the Departments of the Army, Interior, and Agriculture.

Consent of the legislature of the State is required before lands can be acquired therein under the Weeks law. Forty States have so far consented, some subject to stipulations as to specific areas or approvals by State or local agencies.

In the Weeks law program, the Department of Agriculture, through the Forest Service, studies and recommends certain areas or units within which purchase of lands to accomplish the purposes of the Weeks law, as amended, appear needed and justified. These are presented to the National Forest Reservation Commission and if approved become purchase units. Designation of a purchase unit authorizes the Forest Service to undertake an acquisition program within it. Thereafter each tract, after appraisal, negotiation, and option, is

passed upon by the Commission prior to acceptance of the option or exchange offer.

Since the enactment of the Weeks law in 1911, funds for land purchase have been made available for every fiscal year except those of 1916, 1918, 1919, 1921, and 1946. Appropriations and allotments have totaled about \$96,543,000—to June 30, 1952—which after deductions, fund lapses, and so forth, has provided about \$90 million of available funds for purchase of lands, including costs incident to purchase. Thus there has been continued financial support of the Weeks law program by the Congress and the executive branch for over 42 years, with the exception of the 5 years mentioned above.

After changes, eliminations, and many combinations there are now 71 purchase units which have been approved by the Commission. Fifty-six of these are active, of which 52 are east of the Great Plains.

To June 30, 1952, 18,657,193 acres of land have been purchased or approved for purchase under the Weeks law. An additional net acreage of 548,643 acres has been approved under exchange procedure.

Through the Weeks law and amendments, there has been gradually built up a system of national forests in the great forested regions of the eastern United States of high present and potential value for public service and for conservation of forests and water. Most of these national forests are situated in the drainage of major streams where restoration, protection, and conservative use of land and vegetative cover is an essential part of good watershed management and flood control. All are in the forested regions of the country largely cutover in the past. In fact, much of the land acquired had been heavily logged and often burned over prior to purchase.

The national forests east of the Great Plains now contain 22,086,345 acres of national forest lands of which about 85 percent was acquired under the Weeks law, about 4 percent was acquired in other programs of the Federal Government and added to the national forests, and about 11 percent is made up of remnants of the original public domain reserved for national forest purposes.

In fiscal year 1952, over 870 million board feet of timber was cut from these national forests, largely by or for wood-using industries in or near the national forests; many communities, industries, power projects and navigable streams obtained part or all of essential water from them, and over 9½ million visits were made to these national forests for recreational purposes, as hunting, fishing, camping, picnicking, hiking, and other forms of outdoor recreation.

During fiscal year 1952 the national forest east of the Great Plains produced over \$13 million in receipts from the sale of timber and other resources and use of land. This is roughly one-seventh of the funds expended for purchase of land under the Weeks law. The less tangible returns from better watersheds, from increasing amounts of timber



for local industries, and from recreational use are not readily convertible to dollars but are none the less real.

The timber cut in 1952 from these national forests is estimated to be less than half of the current annual growth. The remaining growth was left uncut and added to the forest capital. Over a period of years, during which additional improvement and salvage cuts can be made, more fully stocked stands will result with consequent increased productivity. These forests can ultimately be expected to yield, on a sustained basis, several times the present harvest.

From a conservation standpoint, all of these 22 million acres—plus intermingled private and State lands—have been placed under effective fire protection, denuded lands are restocking, over a million acres of successful forest plantations have been established, the growth and stocking of desirable species are being increased through improvement and salvage cuts via timber sales, thinning, pruning, and weeding, and destructive use of acquired submarginal farmland has been stopped. Timber production has been promoted and the watershed functions of the lands have been protected and enhanced. Fish and game have been actively propagated in many areas in cooperation with the States, and necessary roads, trails, and recreation improvements are being constructed. The feasibility of large-scale forestry is being demonstrated, and the national forests have no doubt stimulated both State and private forestry programs in many of the timbered regions of which they are a part.

These Weeks law national forests, however, need to be consolidated to make them more effective for conservation of soil and timber and to promote more economical management. In many of the administrative units the national-forest acreage of forest-type land is in the minority. In practically all of them a large number of privately owned tracts of the same general character as the national forest are intermingled with the public lands. Many of these are subject to overcutting of timber, destructive cultivation, or other abuses, or have been denuded and require restoration and management.

Of the 56 active-purchase units, 26 are less than 50 percent consolidated; that is, less than half of the land which reasonably should be national forest has been acquired. An additional 19 units are more than half but less three-fourths consolidated. Lands in farms, towns, recreational and industrial developments, or other types of permanent and economic private uses, are not considered as lands to be acquired.

In recognition of the need to consolidate areas, the policy of the National Forest Reservation Commission for several years has been that available funds will be used only for purchases that block in national-forest lands in previously approved and active-purchase units.

Lack of consolidation and the intermixed ownership pattern minimize results of conservation practices on public lands—the non-national forest areas are

often clear-cut, burned, unwisely cultivated, or often just neglected. In some cases adjacent valuable national-forest resources are endangered or destroyed. Such situation also makes protection and management of the public lands more complicated and expensive. To protect the national forest lands from fire requires protection of the intermingled lands. The intermixed ownership requires much surveying to mark boundary lines, often leads to trespasses with consequent loss of timber and resources and expense of recovering damages, sometimes results in forest fires, necessitates surveys and purchase of rights-of-way for roads, and causes many other diversions of time and effort. Surveying and marking a mile of line—as for a 40-acre holding—can cost as much as \$200 in rough topography and heavy cover.

Reasonable consolidation of these areas on a programed annual basis, therefore, is a sound investment, good forest and watershed conservation, and long-run economy from protection and management standpoints.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time for the purpose of making an inquiry as to the action of the committee regarding forest experimental stations.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The answer to that is that we have left them at the same level they were in 1953.

Mr. HARRIS. In other words, for the fiscal year 1954 it is anticipated by the action of the committee these experimental stations under the forest program will be carried on in the same manner as in 1953.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is my assumption, sir.

Mr. HARRIS. The effective work carried on by experimental forest stations is well-known and recognized. One of the most outstanding and successful stations is in my district, the Crossett branch. I would like to call to your attention a natural development at the station which should be corrected if we are to obtain the maximum result from its operation.

Because of 2 cost-of-living increases in salaries over the last 3 years and due to outright cuts in appropriations salary obligations have in effect increased 24 percent without any increase in funds. Costs of all other items have increased in like proportions. In addition Ramspeck promotions, for which Congress makes no provision, costs the Crossett branch \$35 per permanent employee per year. We, in effect, have lost nearly 50 percent of our purchasing power for research in the last 5 years.

These cuts have resulted in the loss of 1 technical man and 2 forestry aids. Total amount of money now available for the operation of automotive equipment used on research, hire of common labor, gas, lights, heat, travel, and so forth, is \$2,000 per year for the Crossett branch.

No doubt other stations are suffering from the same conditions. It is unfortunate that this important service is reduced in this manner. I hope it will yet receive the attention it deserves and appropriate action will be taken.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

##### *Salaries and expenses*

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), title III of the act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and the act of August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011 note), including research and investigations into irrigation, drainage, and watershed hydrology (including the construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations); classification and mapping of soils; preparing conservation plans and establishing measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the silting of reservoirs); establishment and operation of conservation nurseries; development and management of land utilization project lands and facilities; dissemination of information; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings; operation and maintenance of aircraft; and furnishing of subsistence to employees; \$60,844,014: *Provided*, That the cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such building and with the exception of buildings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building and except that alterations or improvements to other existing permanent buildings costing \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the construction of any such building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That in the State of Missouri, where the State has established a central State agency authorized to enter into agreements with the United States or any of its agencies on policies and general programs for the saving of its soil by the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior approval of such central State agency before they shall become effective as to such district: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for soil and water conservation operations under the act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), in demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That qualified local engineers may be temporarily employed at per diem rates to perform the technical planning work of the service: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may sell at market value any property located in Yalobusha County, Miss., administered under title III of the act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and suitable for return to private ownership under such terms and conditions as would not conflict with the purposes of said act.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to inquire of the chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations about the item of grass nurseries. It has been brought to my attention that this falls under the Soil Conservation Service.



Could the gentleman give me the reasons for the committee action on that subject?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I may say that the committee cut from the level of \$1,700,000 for 1953 to \$700,000 for the coming fiscal year. The revised budget requested a further decrease down to the point of \$425,000. We refused to agree to the entire decrease.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLMES. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. The reduction, I may say, had to do with nurseries which were operated by the Soil Conservation Service. The revised budget provided for eliminating the nurseries under the Soil Conservation Service. Here again the committee felt that until they worked out some means or some sound basis for somebody else to take over and run these nurseries it would be a mistake to abolish them. We thought it might be true that a review of the total might be in order. But we remembered a few years ago that we spent millions of dollars selling the Nation on the need for reforestation but, then, we had no young trees. The committee corrected that situation. We thought it would be a mistake to abolish these nurseries under the Soil Conservation Service until we are sure somebody will run them or that there will be trees, grass seed, and so forth, made available. For that reason we have gone along about halfway so that they can work out some objective.

Mr. HOLMES. I understand from what the gentleman from Mississippi says that the revised budget recommended more of a cut than what the committee granted?

Mr. WHITTEN. We have gone along with \$700,000. We added about \$275,000.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The revised budget, I may say, had a decrease from \$1,275,000 down to the figure of \$425,000.

Mr. HOLMES. In what way does this affect the program? It has been brought to my attention it is going to have a very adverse effect on it.

Mr. WHITTEN. As I recall it, the funds in this bill for the general operation of the Soil Conservation Service are on the same level as they have been for the present year. The reduction has to do only with the nursery item.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I add, we have approximately 24 of these nurseries in existence today. The effect of the action of the committee will be to reduce these nurseries to about 8 or 10, which will be used more for research than for production. Is that not correct, Mr. WHITTEN?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is my understanding of it.

Mr. HOLMES. Why did the committee see fit to take such action as that?

Mr. WHITTEN. Much less was recommended by the Budget and we are trying our best to hold on to this much. There is some indication that there may be duplication in certain cases. But we feel that some nurseries should be made

available for supplying the necessary tools for the Soil Conservation Service. Whether you need all of them or not I do not know. But we refused to go along with the President's budget to cut these items out. We are trying to hold them until they see fit to adopt a plan to turn them over to the States, so that the States can work it out.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLMES. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. May I say that within the past year arrangements have been made between the State agricultural service and the department of agriculture in my State of West Virginia. The State is operating the nursery in the Monongahela forest now. I think they have developed a program to shift some of those programs to State operations.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That was the consensus of the subcommittee. We felt that here was a work that could gradually be shifted over to the States to take this burden off the Federal Government.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, the funds provided in this appropriation bill are not sufficient to carry on the Soil Conservation Service work, the water conservation and utilization projects, and watershed protection programs that are required to save the soil of this country. If the House fails to increase the amounts, I hope that the Senate will adopt amendments to increase the appropriations to provide adequate funds to carry on this vital work.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 28, line 23, strike out the word "County", insert a comma, and add "Chickasaw and Pontotoc Counties."

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I have discussed this proposed amendment with the gentleman, and both the ranking minority member of the committee and I are in full agreement with it. We will accept the amendment if it is consistent with the viewpoint of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States; \$211,982,000, to remain available until December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year for compliance with the program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices authorized under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1953, carried out during the period July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1953, inclusive, of which amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and

carrying out agricultural conservation practices and \$1 million shall be available for conservation practices related directly to flood prevention work in approved watersheds: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$26,178,700 of the total sum provided under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such program, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be charged to such limitation; but not more than \$4,500,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the conservation practice or practices and has complied with all other requirements as conditions for such payments and that the statements and information contained in the application for payment are correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supply of information at the county level to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1954 program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices, under the act of February 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to \$195 million, including administration, and formulated on the basis of a distribution of the funds available for payments and grants among the several States in accordance with their conservation needs as determined by the Secretary, except that the proportion allocated to any State shall not be reduced more than 15 percent from the distribution for the next preceding program year, and no participant shall receive more than \$2,500); but the payments or grants under such programs shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect to which such payments or grants are to be made in conformity with farming practices which will encourage and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices in the most practical and effective manner and adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)), for the respective States: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 percent of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any county may, on the recommendation of such county committee and approval of the State committee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation program in the participating counties, and the funds so allotted may be placed in a single account for each State, and shall not be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for any purpose other than technical and other assistance in such counties: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 1½ percent of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any State may be utilized in determining the most needed conservation practices on individual farms for which Federal assistance shall be given: *Provided further*, That such amounts shall be avail-



able for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming material, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary under programs provided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has been convicted of violating the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of title 18, United States Code, section 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of any Member or through the proper official channels.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, this is the bone of contention of this bill. I hope the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] and I can agree on a limitation of time for debate on whatever amendments may be offered, if that is agreeable to the gentleman.

Mr. WHITTEN. I would hesitate to agree at this time to limiting the time for debate. This is of great interest to the Members, and if they wish to speak on it I hope we can give them sufficient time. Let us let it ride a while and see.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KING of Pennsylvania: On page 31, lines 14 and 15, strike out "\$195,000,000" and insert "\$140,000,000"; and in the same paragraph, line 20, strike out "15" and insert "40."

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this amendment provides for a reduction in the ACP payments in line with the suggestion of the administration which is principally responsible for making this an effective program. It, furthermore, contributes to the general cause of reducing Federal expenditures by \$55 million during 1954. The change in line 20 from 15 percent to 40 percent is obviously necessary to make the \$55 million reduction effective.

The action of the committee in ignoring the suggestion of the Department of Agriculture only perpetuates that part of this program which has no relation to real conservation. They do not seem to understand that payments for the annual practices do not commit a farmer to any real conservation program. These payments merely become reimbursement for current expenses in doing what any good farmer would do in producing crops for market.

It is obviously impossible to cover in 5 minutes the philosophy of this whole program, but it should be apparent to all that it is largely a phony giveaway program.

At least \$100 million provided in this bill will go to farmers for doing what any sensible farmer would do for himself in producing the current year's crop and not one dime of this \$100 million will conserve any soil for the next generation

if the farmer wishes to stick it in his pocket.

One hundred million dollars could be cut, but this amendment provides for a cut of only \$55 million to put it in line with the Secretary's request.

Secretary Benson quite correctly suggested the elimination of payments for chemicals used on annual green manure crops, sod crops, and livestock pasture totaling \$71 million. At the same time Mr. Benson suggested an increase from \$11 million to \$24 million in support of permanent cover crops and erosion control. This is a logical attempt to use the money in long-term conservation rather than give it away to meet current expenses of normal operation.

Our soil resources for the future are depleted mainly by use in the production of crops, so it should be apparent to both taxpayers and consumers that constant production of foodstuffs in excess of demand is the most wasteful dissipation of our future soil resources. Any program which subsidizes surplus production wastes our soil resources and, even worse than that, the excess production forces our Government into purchase programs which cost the taxpayers hundreds of millions more.

In the meantime farmers wonder why they have such a poor bargaining position in a free economy, yet anybody who understands economics should know that they will always have a poor bargaining position in any kind of economy as long as they produce more than the people can possibly eat.

As a matter of fact, agriculture is no longer operating in a free economy and farmers cannot expect the proper rewards of a free enterprise system until they stop the Federal Government from being the dominant factor in the market. A misguided Federal program in aid of agriculture has carried the industry to the gates of socialism which means that taxpayers and consumers will pay more, and farmers get less, while a Federal bureaucracy in control will grow fat.

There are many incidental practices for which the Government gives away money. I know it varies in the various States. But in most States, they pay one farmer for clearing the land, and then they pay other farmers for reforestation. They pay them for removing rock fences, and they pay them for building swimming pools in the guise of stopping up a ditch somewhere.

A great part of this program is paid to farmers for doing nothing that has any serious consequence upon our soil resources for the future. I hope you will support this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. I am very glad that the gentleman from Pennsylvania introduced this amendment. This is a test of whether or not the Congress means what it says—that it wants economy. It seems particularly appropriate that it should be in the bill for the Department of Agriculture appropriation. Of

all the groups in the United States, of all the economic groups, the farmers in their granges, and in their farm centers, and in meetings of various organizations and individuals, have continually said that they wanted economy and that they wanted a balanced budget. This item is one concerning which, I think, a great many of us from rural areas have had telegrams and letters. I find that the farmers where I live are in support of the amendment introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KING].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. In a moment I will yield to my friend from West Virginia.

I find that this was true in the 80th Congress, that the farmers who have considered this carefully, who mean what they say—and I believe all farmers mean what they say, that they want economy—would support this amendment. This amendment is not cutting out those practices which have to do with the preservation of the soil, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KING] pointed out. It is taking out of the budget money which was not requested by the Secretary of Agriculture. It should be pointed out that the Secretary himself increased the amount for actual soil preservation.

As a Member of this House who has spent 20 years working with farmers and for farmers, I ask for an affirmative vote upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KING].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman stated that the organized farm groups—

Mr. PHILLIPS. No. I said the farmers of my district.

Mr. BAILEY. Do you find that the small farmer, with the 40-, 60-, or 80-acre tract, who is trying to improve the fertility of his soil, is in favor of cutting down the appropriation?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes, I do.

Mr. BAILEY. It is coming from the large farmers who have been feeding at the Government trough for many years.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The answer is, "Yes, I do." I find the small farmer more interested than the larger farmer, because the larger farmer has something to fall back upon and the small farmer does not. He is most seriously concerned about taxes and about an unbalanced budget.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. FISHER. I would like to say to the gentleman that most of the landowners in the district I represent are in favor of the gentleman's amendment. I shall vote for it. I find that, from actual surveys and questionnaires, from 75 to 85 percent of the recipients of these payments feel that it should be substantially reduced and confined to soil-conserving practices of a permanent character.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the gentleman. The situation is the same in my



district, and I am sure it is in other districts.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to my colleague from California, who is himself a farmer.

Mr. GUBSER. I thought the gentleman might be interested in hearing a telegram which I received from the Santa Cruz Farm Bureau in Santa Cruz, Calif., a very difficult farming county:

Want you to know we approve AC payments per Benson's request for \$140 million and no more.

I have also received from George H. Wilson, president of the California Farm Bureau Federation, a telegram along the same line.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I would like to ask the gentleman what the difference is between spending hundreds of millions of dollars putting water on worthless land in his State, for instance, as against spending a few million dollars to put fertilizer on land to make and keep it productive?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Willingly. I am not in favor of putting hundreds of millions of dollars on worthless land.

Mr. JENSEN. But we have done it for your State and many other Western States.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It becomes land that is then worth something, and the money is repaid by the people who get the benefit from it. This \$140 million is not repaid.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(Mr. PHILLIPS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think probably the best defense to this amendment and the best argument against it is to describe what is involved here. This amendment reduces the announced program for next year. It does not cut a dollar out of the bill so far as this year's appropriations are concerned. In this bill we announced the limit or the maximum that the Federal Government would put up in contribution toward soil-conservation payments or soil-conservation work. The figure that would be reduced from \$195 million to \$140 million is the announcement of the limit to which the Government would go in the coming year. On what? On practices that may be approved by the Department of Agriculture. Whose Department? Secretary Benson's and the administration's Department. They say down there that they are going to limit practices to permanent-type practices. If they are, are they afraid that the farmers will earn more than \$140 million? Think of the situation as it has been down there with regard to the selection of practices. Now they are going to be subjected to the rule of the Department under a man

who says it is going to be limited to permanent-type practices.

The Federal Government does not put up a dollar, according to their statement, unless the farmer himself has put up his own money dollar for dollar, his own labor, and swears that he has performed his share of it and requests the Federal contribution. That means, then, that you here are either not trusting Mr. Benson's statement as to how he is going to run the program, or you are afraid that the demands in the future will be such and their efforts in the soil-conservation program will be greater than the \$140 million.

I had these gentlemen before our committee and they refused to say whether they were for more Federal contribution, if the people would do their part, than the \$140 million. We know that some of the advocates of striking this program down from \$195 million to \$140 million are against the program anyway. When you look over this country and see how much of our land is wasted—40 percent—when you realize that for 150 years we have told the farmers that it was up to them to restore the land—and I believe it should be his effort to do that, but we also have an obligation to help him, especially when we see this soil going by the city of Memphis, as I said the other day, at the rate of fifty 40-acre farms a day, going down that river each day of the year; when we realize that we are taking our dollars now and using them in these foreign countries who were so shortsighted as to let their land run down—countries all over the world—I think the time has come when we should spend some of our money on our own land, because it is not going to be spent unless the farmer himself spends his money too, as required by the present Department of Agriculture.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I think it should be pointed out that at least some of those who are against the program are citing Mr. Benson as their authority as to what the program should be; whereas the situation insofar as Mr. Benson is concerned is the very reverse: He approves of the program, and he approves of it at least to the extent of requesting \$150 million himself to operate it.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington, a member of my committee.

Mr. HORAN. I would like to have the Committee know that there were various viewpoints on our subcommittee, and we discussed this fully. The figure we have arrived at—and we are in reasonable agreement on it—is the one that was a compromise in our own subcommittee where we did have various viewpoints on what the size of these payments should be; and that is the figure we have brought to the floor.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes in view of the many questions being asked me.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. I think Mr. Benson believes in sound conservation, and so do many of us who are opposed to many of the practices used to give away Federal money without in any way contributing. I would like to ask—

Mr. WHITTEN. The gentleman, however, is against the whole program, is he not?

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. WHITTEN. Just answer my question: The gentleman is against the whole program, is he not?

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. What will \$100 million in liming do for the future conservation of the soil?

Mr. WHITTEN. It would depend upon upon the nature of the land. My land happens to be of a nature that does not require lime, but some folks have land that does need lime. The Nation needs land that will produce.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania mentioned the viewpoint of Mr. Benson. The gentleman will recall that in our subcommittee we asked Mr. Benson this question: Do you, Mr. Benson, feel that the Congress of the United States should establish a policy in relation to our great farm program? His answer was: Definitely, yes, sir. We asked him this question: Do you, Mr. Benson, intend to carry out whatever decision the Congress might arrive at in relation to REA, RTA, the Farmers' Home Administration and the soil conservation program? His answer was that he definitely would do his best toward backing up the Congress of the United States.

I want to say there are many men in this Congress of the United States today who know more about this program than any man could possibly know who had only been in office for 5 months.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I do not think that we as a nation have devoted near the attention to the saving, restoration, and protection of our land resources that we should. As a nation we have been wasting more in a short period of time than any nation in history. I think we will have to agree that is true. The only place that we may argue about it is as to how we should do it. I say that the Extension Service, the Conservation Service together with the efforts of the farmers have not been doing too good a job at it. All in the world we are doing is announcing the minimum and maximum that the Federal Government will go, whereby all of us are contributing a little something



toward protecting our very means of existence. We will not pay out a dollar even unless the farmer puts up a substantially equal amount in money, unless he puts up his own labor, unless he meets the rules and regulations of Mr. Benson and the Department of Agriculture. I say to you that if the farmers will do these things and will help us in this thing, why set a ceiling so low you cannot meet the maximum? I know what the farmers are saying. Some of the farmers are saying that you can cut this out. But that attitude is the reason we are in the fix we are in today. Some farmers say, "Let us put off until next year doing what the land needs." Now the boys are in the service, now that we have been producing for the world, now the farmer, like he has always been saying, says let us put it off. He wants to get around in many instances doing what he should do. When we are running our production overtime 20 percent, at a time when for nearly 15 years we have had more and more production, more and more acres under cultivation, now that we do have a big national debt, now that balancing the budget is one of our major problems, it is time to give more attention to protecting the country in which we live, not less. Now that the farmers do want to let down, now that they want some excuse not to put back, that is the time when we collectively should put on a drive and when we should surround it with all the protection that there is in this program. The farmers have to ask for it, they have got to prove they did it, they have to meet the requirements of a Republican Secretary of Agriculture under rules which he says will require that there shall be permanent benefit from it. Why put the ceiling down too low?

We could go much further, but, as the chairman has said, this figure represents a compromise within our committee. We thought we could spend more in time and attention for this; other members of the committee thought less. We have agreed on this figure. I am going to stand by it with that in mind. I say to you once again, do not put the ceiling down too low on something that is so highly important. The ceiling is not the all-controlling factor.

(Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, one of the greatest industries of southwest Louisiana is the sweetpotato industry. The legislation we are considering practically eliminates the program which virtually saved the industry in southwest Louisiana and is today serving as a bulwark to protect that salvation by cutting the sweetpotato weevil control program allocation from \$238,000 to \$119,000.

We in Louisiana remember the time when southwest Louisiana faced the loss of the sweetpotato industry, which last year brought \$22 million to the farmers of that area. Weevil infestation had reached 25 percent. Several neighboring States had declared embargoes and refused to let Louisiana yams cross their borders, and others were studying simi-

lar action. Not only were losses to farmers mounting annually, but it would not be long before the south Louisiana Yam Belt, the Nation's chief supplier of yams, would be out of the business. At that point, the United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating with State agricultural authorities in Louisiana, set up the sweetpotato weevil-eradication program. They established control and eradication areas. The bombarded farmers, shippers, and stors with weevil-control information, by direct mail, by talks at community meetings, by movies, by highway signs, and even distributed weevil-control methods by passing out coloring books on the subject to grammar-school students and asking that they take them home. Best of all, they went into the yam growers' farms and dusted his seed potatoes and demonstrated control methods.

These efforts paid off. The weevil was stopped, pushed back, and today the average rate of infestation is less than 2 percent and is decreasing yearly. The weevil-control program continues to be pushed actively, as must be done else the prolific weevil will come back, and we cannot afford to let this happen.

To stop this sweetpotato weevil-eradication program now would mean that at today's high cost of labor, shippers could hardly afford the cost of separating weevily potatoes; with the return of the weevil, Louisiana would again face embargoes by neighboring States and ultimate strangulation; today's growers have a broader market because the once destroyed undersized yams now go to canneries. Weevily potatoes cannot be canned, hence the loss of this new outlet would multiply the State's financial losses. It would be a serious blow.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is their objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUNTER. I would like to ask a question of my distinguished chairman, and also ask the question of the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] whether or not you both believe that increased attention should be given in the future to those practices which have more than annual benefits to the soil? I bring that up because in the committee report there is a statement that it is the opinion of the committee that that should be done, and I believe that should be made clear.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. There is no question but what that is correct, may I say to the gentleman. This subcommittee has for several years been urging the Department of Agriculture and the people interested to use permanent practices. Of course, we should keep in mind that there is a difference of opinion as to what does constitute a permanent practice. Up in the New England States, for example, a semipermanent

practice is the application of limestone in order to be able to produce legumes which mean so much to that area. So, the subcommittee has recognized in this report that we cannot expect to lay down a rigid regulation which will cover each and every State of the Union on this particular question.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. The gentleman from Minnesota is talking about New England. What do we get in New England with this kind of a proposition?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Whatever is allocated to your State.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Roughly, nothing.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to bring this out. If it were not for the fact that this subcommittee has placed in this bill \$5 million for what we call watershed protection in the upper reaches, this bill in direct appropriations would be \$1,057,000 below what Mr. Benson himself requested of the committee. In other words, we have brought this bill in here below Mr. Benson's figures as far as personnel and direct appropriations are concerned. But this subcommittee, frankly, is not accepting Mr. Benson's theory that this major farm program which means so much to each and every farm family in America should be cut down. We do not agree with that. You gentlemen must realize that the soils of America upon which your children and grandchildren are dependent for food in the future are certainly worth the price of one aircraft carrier a year. Also, you have to keep in mind here that \$26 million out of the \$195 million is for necessary expenses of the township, county, and State committee. So actually we are talking here about \$169 million which can be distributed to the farmers of America. Yes, it may be a paltry \$70 apiece on the average. Yet, there are some people who think it is poor business to give to the farmers of America an incentive to keep up the production of their soils so that the people throughout the country can have enough food to eat in the future.

I believe the line of thinking that is expressed by the proponents of this amendment is not for the good of the country. I repeat, if we cannot put into the soils of America, which is our most precious possession, beyond our children, as far as I am concerned, if we cannot put up incentives to the extent of one-third of what it costs to put a combat division in operation for 1 year, then there is something wrong with our line of thinking.

Remember this: We have brought in a decrease of \$55 million below the original budget in this request. We are economizing. We have done our share to the extent of about 22 percent in asking that this be dropped down to \$195 million.

Yesterday I pointed out that we will have 35 million additional mouths in this country to feed in 12 years. Where are you going to get the 115,000,000 acres



of production necessary to feed those 35 million people? Think that over.

Yes, we have been very fortunate with great crops the last 10 or 12 years. We have been blessed with them. But drought can knock the bottom out of this so-called surplus. I believe that people who quibble about having too much food should consider it a blessing.

I sincerely hope, Mr. Chairman, that this House in its wisdom will see fit to defeat this amendment and agree to the compromise of \$195 million which your subcommittee has seen fit to bring to the floor of the House.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Speaking of my district, as the gentleman did, the State of Pennsylvania last year paid \$59,000 for the removal of stone walls and hedgerows. Does the gentleman know anything that will hold the soil any better than stone walls and hedgerows?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It is up to the State of Pennsylvania to correct such abuses. There is where the gentleman ought to take his complaint.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. They devise all kinds of schemes just to get the money.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It is up to the various States to decide where this allocation can be best used for the specific purpose of improving their soils. These little red herrings you are trying to draw across the trail of this great program do not impress me in the least.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. \$195 million is not a red herring; that is a lot of money.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that this is in the interest of having sufficient to eat in the future.

Mr. GAVIN. They have done pretty well for the past 165 years, anyway.

The point I am trying to make is this. Let us get this thing clear.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Certainly. That is what we are here for.

Mr. GAVIN. What all does this cover? Payments for lime seem to be the objective. Will the gentleman explain to me what else this program takes in?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. This takes in whatever practices the various States decide are best for their soils. They are allocated a certain portion of whatever amount the Congress makes available. I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN] as I said to his colleague [Mr. KING], if you have any complaints to bring as to the practices being paid for, take them to the conservation people in your State, and in the final analysis they and the Department of Agriculture can get together and set up the catalog of these practices.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I would like to express my personal appreciation to the

chairman of the subcommittee for his statement, which I believe is a splendid bipartisan statement of the approach to this problem which will best serve the interests of agriculture. It happens that I succeeded to the seat of the late Hon. W. J. Stigler who served on the same committee with the gentleman from Minnesota, and I heard Mr. Stigler remark on more than one occasion that one of the great pleasures of service on that particular subcommittee was the fact that partisan differences were set to one side when that committee met to discuss the problems of the farmers. I think the gentleman from Minnesota who has been addressing us is entitled to a great deal of credit for the position which that subcommittee has taken in the past. I am very pleased, Mr. Chairman, to be in the position to support the report of the subcommittee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I do want to reply first to the kind remarks of the gentleman from Oklahoma. I do not think there was a finer man ever to sit on that subcommittee on appropriations for agriculture than Bill Stigler, and his loss was an irreparable loss as far as agriculture is concerned.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. I also would like to join in that statement, Mr. Chairman. I loved Bill Stigler and worked closely with him for several years. I want the committee to understand that this is not a local bill. We here in this bill are trying to propose a Federal program. We are trying to serve those areas in the United States where farms are, and we are trying to dot it on a Federal basis. We have to look at it that way, and I trust the debate will be on a Federal basis. I trust that we will try to be charitable with those places and areas in the United States other than where we live, and that we will try to see their problems in this Union of States, in this brotherhood, as our problems also.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman well knows that we never let sectional differences come into our subcommittee. I believe each and every one of the seven members has in mind constantly the welfare of all of agriculture in the United States of America.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Will the gentleman please permit me to continue?

Mr. GAVIN. Will the gentleman yield? We have no objection to the gentleman having additional time. The gentleman has had considerable time.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Thank you, sir; go ahead.

Mr. GAVIN. I just want to observe, too, and state that my good friend here,

the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] is right, this is not a local issue. If there ever was a bipartisan issue where both sides really benefit by this program, this is it. This, indeed, is not a local issue.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman is absolutely right.

Mr. GAVIN. This is a bipartisan issue.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. And generally speaking, the gentleman from Pennsylvania always supports what is good for agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, I want to emphasize again that if it is not good business to spend the price of one aircraft carrier or even less upon the soils of America, and if it is not good business to spend one-half or one-third of what it costs to keep one combat division in operation for 1 year, then I have no business standing up here and pleading with you to kill this amendment.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to my good friend, the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I might call to the attention of the Congress with reference to this problem that last year we spent more than \$200 million, your country did, in paying the bills of foreign nations so that they might take their own money and do soil conservation work. They, too, were shortsighted years ago and did not give this problem the proper attention. But that was your money, and it was used to pay their bills so that they, in turn, could use their money to restore their lands which they had permitted to deteriorate over the years.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to point out that booklets being put out by the chambers of commerce of the United States seem to indicate that they think this is an unneeded subsidy. Here is a 4-page booklet, a special edition which was put on the desk of each and every Congressman at a very propitious moment from their point of view. But have you ever seen the chamber of commerce come to the Congress of the United States and protest against giving to big business and industry by the Congress of the United States since World War II of a subsidy of \$40,787,000,000 in so-called business reconversion payments? That is 55 times the amount of money in direct appropriations contained in the bill before you today.

I repeat, that is 55 times the amount in direct appropriation contained in this bill before you today; yet they have the unmitigated gall to come in and tell you Members in this four-page Federal Spending Funds, which should be termed "Federal Spending Misinformation"—they have the unmitigated gall to come in here and try to get you to turn down this little measly appropriation of \$195 million, comparatively speaking—compared with the \$40 billion which they received—for the preservation of the soil of the United States to keep our children from starving in the future.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?



Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. HALLECK. I would like to elicit a little information from the chairman of the subcommittee, if I may. Of the \$195 million provided for in the bill, could you roughly break it down as to how many millions go for administrative expenses, how many millions for limestone, how many millions for fertilizer, and how many millions for anything else?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

(By unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), the gentleman's time was extended 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. HALLECK. As far as I have observed, it has not been broken down.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Administrative expense amounts to approximately \$26 million, with reference to both the program of \$195 million or the \$140 million proposed by Mr. Benson. Mr. Benson's request will cut the net receipts to the farmers by 50 percent. That is too drastic a cut.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. In answer to the gentleman's request, this is the announcement of next year's program. If Mr. Benson and the Department is sufficiently tight, you will not spend a dollar. They could write regulations whereby you could not earn anything. I say to you this is the announcement of the limit of how far the Federal Government will go, but any dollar spent will be on practices approved by the present administration, in which the applicant or the participant would have to show that he carried them out. So there is no way for us to say what part will be used for any particular purpose. There will be no way until the Department itself sets up the conditions on which payments are made.

Mr. HALLECK. Will the gentleman yield further for a question?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. With all respect, I think we ought to have an answer to the question. Perhaps you cannot project it into the future, but can you give us the figures as to what happened to the money in past years? Certainly that is a matter of information that should be available.

Mr. WHITTEN. There is nothing secretive about it. The practices heretofore were as follows: The communities, counties, and States arrived at what they thought were the most necessary practices.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

(By unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. WHITTEN) the gentleman's time was extended 2 minutes.)

Mr. WHITTEN. They set up a catalog, 68 percent of which are for permanent practices. They went back to the State, county, and communities and locally the farmers selected the practices they wanted. Whatever Congress spent up to this time, those communities selected them themselves and the

farmers themselves selected the practices in which they have participated.

Mr. HALLECK. If I may pursue the inquiry further, I understand that. I know how it operates in my area, and I am not quarreling with that. I know that in my area part of it goes for limestone, part of it goes for fertilizer, and other parts for other things. Certainly, in passing on this matter we ought to have information out of past experience, as it means something for the future, as to how much money is spent in these different categories.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is a rather lengthy question to answer.

Mr. HALLECK. We have all the time we need.

Mr. WHITTEN. The table I have before me, which was prepared by the ACP of the Department of Agriculture, provided limestone \$8 million in 1954, estimated; \$32 million in 1953; phosphate \$9 million estimated in 1954; other minerals estimated at \$7 million. There are other figures here which I do not have the time to take up. I am glad to let the gentleman have this if he wishes to see it.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me to answer the question?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, on April 15 of this year a group of some seventy-odd very practical farmers in my area had a meeting in Washington with their congressional delegation, and they said at that time that the meeting was for the purpose of advising us of their views. They emphasized that when they said they were for economy, they meant just that; they were for economy in the Department of Agriculture as well as everywhere else, and that they were for the reduction of the soil-conservation program.

I thought at that time that that was a little bit unusual; and, frankly, I was just a little bit skeptical as to whether they would really stick to that viewpoint when the heat was on, because that was before the consideration of this bill had been concluded. To my great pleasure, may I say, because this is a healthy sign in our economy program—to my great pleasure I have today from the New Jersey Farm Bureau, I think the largest and one of the more substantial organizations of farmers in my area, a letter from the president of that bureau, Herbert Voorhees. He reminds me of that meeting which took place on April 15. He says:

You will recall at our dinner-conference on April 15 the subject of the appropriations in connection with the agricultural conservation program was given much discussion. It was brought out at that time that the New Jersey Farm Bureau members were opposed to a large appropriation for lime payments, cover crop plantings, and other soil building practices which they would be doing without expecting to be paid for it. The House Appropriations Committee has seen fit to increase the amount for ACP from \$140 million as proposed in the budget to \$195 million. Our membership is

in favor of maintaining the budget figure at \$140 million.

They enclose in their letter a copy of an extract of the minutes of that meeting and they remind me again of what went on at that meeting of April 15. The extract indicates that the farmers present at the conference realized that reducing governmental expenses included reducing the program of the Department of Agriculture as well as other departments. One suggestion was that the agricultural conservation program financing the use of lime and other standard soil improvement practices could be reduced at this time because the farmers should do these things without being paid for it, and would.

Mr. Chairman, I come here speaking, if I may, for this segment of agriculture. My district is not predominantly an agricultural district, but agriculture is significant and important in that district, and this letter ought in my judgment go in the record before this Committee because it represents the view of substantial, self-supporting, self-reliant farmers who are not opposed to this whole program, but who are in favor of economy even though it has some effect on them. I applaud their patriotic approach.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAND. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I understand the gentleman is a member of the committee and can perhaps answer this fundamental question: I find from a questionnaire sent out by our colleague from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN], who represents a farm district, that his farmers voted 67 percent to 32 percent for agricultural conservation program payments only on permanent soil conservation practices, and voted exactly the same way against agricultural conservation program payments as at the present time, which bears out the gentleman's argument. I would like to ask the gentleman how much we should allow instead of the \$195 million, how much we should allow for agricultural conservation program payments on permanent conservation practices.

Mr. HAND. I do not know that I am in a position to give the exact figure, but I can say to the gentleman that what he has read from that questionnaire would be entirely consistent with the results I have had by taking the trouble of writing to county committeemen and others interested in this very program throughout my district, and the answers I get from them would substantiate the gentleman's questionnaire results, and would substantiate the view that the New Jersey Farm Bureau takes in connection with this matter.

Mr. JAVITS. Would \$140 million cover the word "necessary" whereas \$195 million would include more than the word "necessary"?

Mr. HAND. It would amply cover the requirements, in my opinion, if reasonably administered, understand me, this is a good program, but like many other good things, it is easy to spend too much.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.



(Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words. I have an identical amendment on the desk to that offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KING].

Mr. Chairman, although I do not come from a predominantly agricultural district, throughout the years I have always supported the farm program and especially the item under discussion at this time. But certainly there is some confusion on the floor today when we find the committee handling this bill in direct conflict with the recommendation of the Department of Agriculture and the Secretary of Agriculture. When the Secretary of Agriculture arrived at the figure of \$140 million for this item certainly he must have had good reason and good evidence why that amount was sufficient to carry the program for the coming year.

The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND] has just given the committee the opinion of the Farm Bureau of his State in reference to this particular item. Like him, I also attended a meeting of the Farm Bureau representatives when they came to Washington last month. I happen to have been raised on a farm and I know something about farming. My district has few farms in it today, but they are good farms and run by good farmers. Michigan being an agricultural State, and having a Farm Bureau that bureau has taken a position on this item.

I cannot understand why the committee handling this bill should be in direct conflict with the opinion expressed by the Farm Bureau of New Jersey and by the Farm Bureau of Michigan. I received a telegram this morning from the director of the Farm Bureau of my State in which I was asked to do everything possible to keep this figure down to \$140 million, whether in the interest of economy or not. They take that position, and they are good farmers, they represent good farmers in my State. I want you to listen to what the Farm Bureau of Michigan has to say. This telegram is dated yesterday:

Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors strongly approves Secretary Benson's request for reduction of ACP payments to \$140 million. Also urge funds be limited to non-repeating agricultural practices. Michigan Farm Bureau will appreciate your efforts to reduce the \$195 million in bill reported out.

C. L. BRODY,  
*Michigan Farm Bureau.*

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. Every Member from Illinois received practically an identical telegram from our Farm Bureau in Illinois.

Mr. MUMMA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MUMMA. I wish to corroborate the information given to the House by the two previous speakers. Several months ago there was a meeting of our organized farmers. They invited the Pennsylvania delegation down to the Raleigh Hotel for dinner and they said that all they wanted was to be let alone; they did not want any of this subsidy; they desired to be let alone, which is the point that is being brought out now.

Mr. DONDERO. It would seem to me that when the farmers themselves take a position on an item that takes money out of their program, that position must be based upon sound reasoning. Economy, yes, but their ox is the one that is being gored, still they are here asking this House to cut this item from \$195 million down to \$140 million.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. The group that can afford to make these trips to Washington and put pressure on you are the big, rich farmers. This Committee and the House are interested in the little farmer who is trying to improve the fertility of his soil. This group you are talking about have been living at the trough for the past 20 years and enjoying all of these benefits that they now want to deny somebody else.

Mr. DONDERO. I answer the gentleman from West Virginia by saying that those men who represent the Michigan Farm Bureau and came here to Washington are farmers themselves. They are good farmers, they know the problems of the soil, and they would not take this position unless they were on solid ground.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania be supported and that it be adopted. Here is a chance to economize and support the administration.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. Of course, I gladly yield to the gentleman from Minnesota who has made an eloquent plea here today for more money than the farmers themselves want.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I regret that this is one time that we are on different sides of the fence. We are usually together; I would like to just say this, as a member of the Farm Bureau for 34 years, I do not agree with the present leadership of the bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to echo the words which have been spoken by the wise gentleman from Michigan. I consider it my good fortune, or perhaps you will let me say, excellent judgment, to have married into an old farm family in Illinois 35 years ago—a family still engaged in farming in Vermillion County—and I feel that I know something about the efforts of farming in Illinois, the necessity for good farm practices and for soil conservation. I happen to have

one great farm county in my district of which I am very proud. I would say to my good friend from West Virginia, with whom as regards the interests of children I am always in complete agreement, that I certainly know the value of conserving the soil and I have no intention of giving away the bread of my grandchildren or great grandchildren. But I also know this. I, too, attended a meeting, not just with farm leaders of Illinois, but with individual farmers of Illinois who know their soil and know the problems. This was several months ago. These earnest men came to my office the next day and we discussed this problem, and I think perhaps they were a bit surprised to find out, first, that I knew so much about it. But, before they left we had a complete agreement; that the farmer was not only a farmer, but first of all an American citizen, and as far as the Illinois farmers were concerned, they wanted nothing for which they could not admit a full need. Now today, as happened to the gentleman from New Jersey, they backed up their words with a suggestion for definite action. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON], has told you of the telegram that he received, and I would like to end my brief remarks in support of this amendment to give the farmers what they say that they need, to give the Secretary of Agriculture what he says that he needs, by including this telegram.

Perhaps you will let me add this, I was a bit depressed to have anyone say that perhaps the Secretary of Agriculture was not in an excellent position to judge this problem because he had been in office only 5 months. Secretary Benson has had a long and distinguished record not only as a farmer, but as a friend of every sound farm program. He is in addition a skilled administrator, and a man of unimpeachable integrity. His heart is with the American farmer.

I would like just to read a telegram in support of the amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. CHURCH. Of course, I will be glad to yield to the gentleman, whom I regret to disagree with.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I do not know of anybody in the Congress that I have more respect for than I do the gentlewoman from Illinois. However, I want to point out that the gentlewoman mentioned only half of my remarks relative to Mr. Benson. But, I repeat this, that there are a good many men in this House of Representatives who, through experience, are better qualified to know what is best for agriculture than a new official who has been in office only 5 months. I repeat that, and I hold by that. I do not think Mr. Benson, even though the splendid gentleman that he is, has, through living in the Far West, become inculcated with what we in the great Midwest food-producing area in America think is essential for the farmer.

Mrs. CHURCH. The gentleman, of course, knows more about farming than I can ever begin to learn, but may I say in speaking for another State of the Midwest that the farmers of that State



through their organization and individually do stand back of this amendment. I should like, if I may, to read the telegram:

Respectfully urge you to support amendment on floor Wednesday to reduce 1954 authorization for agricultural conservation payments to \$140 million. Subsidy payments for lime and phosphate not needed. We support Benson's request for \$140 million for permanent conservation work but oppose committee recommendation of \$195 million.

That, I would say to the Chairman and to the Committee, represents my viewpoint and the viewpoint of the gentleman who signed it, Charles B. Shuman, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. CHURCH. I yield to my distinguished colleague from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. I happen to have the same telegram, but, besides that, I have one more, which I should like to read for the gentlewoman's information.

Mrs. CHURCH. I would be glad to have it read.

Mr. ARENDS. It is from my own local Farm Bureau in my own county. I know all of these members. They said that last night at a meeting of the Farm Bureau they voted 11 to 1 to urge me to support the reduction of the 1954 ACP authorization. These are dirt farmers who kick around in the dirt every day of the year and know as much about farming as anybody in the House does.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

May I state in the beginning that I have the privilege of representing the district in the Southeast with the largest number of individual farms, running in 1950 to a total of 34,500 farms. I happen to be a sort of one-gallus farmer myself. I was reared on a small farm. I feel that I know and understand the problems, the hopes, the aspirations, and the dreams of the farmers in the area of north and northwest Alabama that I am privileged to represent here.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that the adoption of the amendment before the Committee of the Whole will be directly opposed to the best interests of those farmers and to millions of others throughout the United States.

I think we do not only the farmers but ourselves a great disservice when we cut these funds from \$195 million to \$140 million, as is proposed by the amendment now before us.

Instead, Mr. Chairman, I feel we should be adding to the amount of \$195 million to bring it back at least to the \$250 million we have been expending these past few years. That amount, Mr. Chairman, would still be only 50 percent as I understand, of the amount that was authorized when this act was originally passed. For every dollar we spend in this program at least an additional dollar will be spent by the farmer himself to reconstitute, rebuild, and keep rich and fertile this land of ours, not for ourselves but for those who follow us.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. SUTTON. Since the farm bureau has been mentioned, since my good friend from Illinois mentioned that his local Farm Bureau voted 11 to 1 in favor of this cut, I should like to bring to the attention of the House and this committee that every one of the 16 counties which I am honored to represent in the agricultural section, and I have heard from every farm bureau organization in those 16 counties, is in favor of increasing this appropriation instead of decreasing it. I say this if you want to bring the farm bureau into the argument.

As far as Secretary Benson is concerned, we are talking about his being a wonderful gentleman, and I have no doubt about it, but some of us are beginning to wonder if he got his agricultural education in the 5 months he has been in Washington.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. I am glad to hear the gentleman is a one-gallus farmer, but may I ask this question: If these assistance payments are for the farmer who is hard-up, then is not an amendment in order to provide that any farmer whose net income is over \$10,000 a year after the payment of all expenses and taxes shall not be entitled to these assistance payments? In my opinion, he does not need such payments. And generally, the people should not give them to him. What do you think of that?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I would like to say first to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that there might possibly be some merit in his amendment, and if he proposes that amendment, I want to give it full consideration. However, he should bear in mind that this program is not a relief program but is for the benefit of the land. Its purpose is to preserve and protect America's land. In doing that we benefit the Nation and all its people.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Gross.

Mr. GROSS. I wonder if there is any provision in the mutual-assistance bill or in any of your foreign-aid bills which provide hardship as a condition for receiving fertilizer and payments of money from the United States.

Mr. FULTON. May I answer the gentleman by saying that I have always opposed this last year any economic aid, and have reduced my aid program solely to military aid. So when it comes to economic aid, yes, I would cut it all out of the program. That is my position.

Mr. GROSS. That has not been the situation in the past. I do not think the gentleman voted that way in the past.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Let us defeat this amendment which would cripple the Nation's effort to build its soil.

(Mr. ELLIOTT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON].

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, from what has been said here, one might go away with the impression that the people in Utah do not know how to farm and that we do not run farms in my State. I want to tell my friends from the Middle West and from the East that we do the same type of farming out there as you do in the rest of the country. I have known Secretary Benson all my life, and I have seen him farm. I know he is a genuine farmer.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I certainly will withdraw those particular parts of my remarks from the RECORD. I would not want to reflect on the gentleman's region in any way whatsoever because it is a splendid region.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I yield.

Mr. SUTTON. Did the gentleman mean to say he was a gentleman farmer or a genuine farmer?

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. He is a gentleman and a genuine farmer.

Mr. Chairman, a great deal has been said here about the Farm Bureau. Before coming to Washington I conferred with representatives of the Farm Bureau, and I found their sentiments to be the same as those expressed by the Illinois Farm Bureau. My constituents in Utah are determined that something be done to reduce Federal expenditures, and the farmers are willing to do their part. The Farm Bureau is not the only great farm organization that favors this cut. I would like to read to you a few words of testimony that was given by the legislative representatives of the Grange and the Grange also goes along with the Farm Bureau and recommends that this cut be made. Let me read to you from the statement of J. D. Saunders, who is legislative counsel for the National Grange, before the committee. Here is what he had to say:

Therefore, we believe that the Secretary has done a commendable thing in undertaking to separate out the nonpermanent types of agricultural conservation practices, and in recommending a discontinuance of those types. We trust that this committee will give serious consideration to making this full cut of \$110 million which the Secretary has recommended, and we urge that the funds for permanent types of soil-conservation measures be transferred and be consolidated in the work of the Soil Conservation Service.

That ties up the Grange with the Farm Bureau. I cannot see why we would stand here and go against the advice of our two principal farm organizations and insist on giving the farmers something they are not asking for.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. A little while ago I inquired as to how much of this money



was going for limestone or minerals. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] handed me a sheet showing the estimated assistance. The estimated assistance for lime, phosphate, and other minerals for 1953 was \$82 million.

If the program is \$140 million, as advocated by Secretary Benson, the estimated amount for 1954 would be \$24 million. Whether there is any significance in the fact that the difference there is \$58 million, whether that just happens to be coincidental with the \$55 million increase over the Secretary's estimate, I do not know. Perhaps members of the committee could say to us whether or not the \$55 million is to replace all but three million of the indicated cutback to \$58 million that is indicated by this breakdown.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I would say that it had nothing in the world to do with it. The practices which were used and which have been selected by the communities from the catalogue, in which two-thirds of the total practices were permanent type. Many of us feel that we could well afford to spend \$250 million if the farmers would spend their part on permanent practices. Others thought \$140 million, as the Secretary recommended, would be sufficient. We first agreed on \$200 million, and then it was agreed that \$5 million go into this watershed expansion. So the figure that is agreed on is actually arrived at as being a split between \$250 million this year and \$140 million.

Mr. HALLECK. May I ask one further question: If the committee recommendation for \$195 million stands, as against \$140 million, which means that the amount of money available is \$55 million more, would it be the gentleman's expectation that it would be applied for lime, phosphate, and other minerals?

Mr. WHITTEN. Again this is a limit on next year's program. I anticipate that the Secretary and the Department are going to draw strings around this whole program and limit it to permanent practices. If so, I do not know how much would be earned, if they go into what they call permanent practices. I believe in obtaining real benefits. But, after all, this is a ceiling as to how far the Federal Government will go in doing its part. I anticipate that Secretary Benson and the Department will see to it that it is limited. If they do limit it, why get into a row trying to beat down the ceiling so low that it might not cover the need? I cannot see it.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I have a suspicion that there may be someone else who is more interested in this increased appropriation than the farmers. Let me relate an experience I had in 1947 while serving as a member of this distinguished body. I received a letter from some lime association, I believe it was—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

(By unanimous consent Mr. Dawson of Utah was granted 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I received notice from some fertilizer association that they had sent out a questionnaire to my district to inquire of the farmers whether they approved my action opposing the soil-conservation program. The fact of the matter was that I had never opposed the soil conservation so I called this gentleman on the telephone for an explanation and he said, "Yes it is true you did not vote against the soil-conservation program, but you did vote against an amendment to an appropriation bill that would increase funds for lime fertilizer, and we represent the fertilizer association." Therefore, they had gone out into my district and led the farmers to believe I was against the farm program. Now I do not believe in that kind of deception and those who engage in it should certainly be exposed to the public view.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. The gentleman has had experience with farm practices, and he believes that this limestone represents a permanent soil conservation, or does he?

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I think it might represent permanent soil conservation over a long period of time. It is a practice which the farmers themselves believe in, and they are going to continue this practice. My farmer constituents in Utah are intelligent individuals and they do not expect the Government to do for them something which they can and will do for themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has again expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, a great deal has been said on both sides of this amendment, and a great deal of information and enlightenment has been afforded to the committee. This is a question on which there can be differences of opinion, very sincere differences of opinion; it is a question which perhaps is influenced somewhat by the locality from which the individual who speaks may come. But I am sure that everyone here is interested as a consumer and as a citizen in conserving our soil. I do not think this is a question so much of whether farmers want these payments; it is a question of whether or not these incentive payments—that is what they are—will be used by the farmers to increase the fertility of their soil and to conserve the soil for future generations.

Our population is increasing at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent per year. We have every acre of farm land in this country today that we will ever have. We will add some by reclamation, but we are going to take some out through the normal growth of our cities, for recreational areas, expanding our highways, building dams and reservoirs; so for every acre we reclaim we are going to lose an acre. If we are to take care of an increase of

$1\frac{1}{2}$  percent in our population per annum we must also increase the productivity and fertility of our soil by at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent; otherwise we are not going to be able to maintain the standard of living we have in this country, a standard of living which is the greatest of any nation in the world.

I do not think anyone ought to be influenced too much by what any farmer or the leaders of any farm organization thinks about this particular proposition, because that is not the question; the question is whether or not we are going to maintain an incentive program to improve the soil of this country and save it for future generations.

I think every Member of Congress who comes from an agricultural district knows as much about what the farmers of his district are thinking as any State board of directors of a farm organization, or any State president of a farm organization—and I am not criticizing any farm organization or any man who has sent a telegram here, because I know they are sincere. But I am sure that I know what the farmers of my district want a great deal better than the president of the Kansas Farm Bureau who wired me what he thought they wanted—and he is a very estimable gentleman, too, and a very good friend of mine. I am sure that in the long run the people of this country are going to be better off if we do adopt this program calling for \$195 million. After all, that is a 20 percent reduction—let us not forget that, a 20-percent reduction in 1 year. We are economizing, we are reducing substantially when we adopt this figure of \$195 million, and I do not believe we ought to reduce the program any more rapidly than that if it is going to be reduced.

I hope the time will come when the farmers and the people of this country realize fully and completely the need for soil conservation; I hope the time will come when farm prices are at a level where farmers can proceed without any incentive or inducement whatever to conserve their soil; but until that time comes, as long as we are facing in this country the necessity of increasing our production by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent per year, then I am for this program on a reasonable basis, and I think \$195 million is a reasonable basis.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman referred to the opinion of the average farmer in the State of Kansas. To my personal knowledge at least two-thirds of the farmers of Minnesota are against reducing this particular incentive payment. I am fully satisfied that a good many of them, on the other hand, would vote to increase it. We think we have here a very fine compromise.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I have gone down the line against all appropriations that, in



my opinion, are not absolutely necessary. Let me say that this is not the soil-conservation program. The soil-conservation program is taken care of by the preceding item and involves \$61,250,000. This is not the soil-conservation program and has not been.

This is a program whereby a certain amount of moneys is paid out to different farmers year by year. Out of the 5,520,000 farms in the United States there were 2,350,000 that participated. The percentage that participated has decreased year by year to the extent of several thousand farms. Take the State of Kansas, for instance, 33 percent of the farms participated in 1950; in 1951 24 percent participated.

There were 392,000 farmers who received less than \$20; there were 586,000 who received between \$20 and \$40 and there were 412,000 who received under \$60. Can you say that with better than 52 percent of all the farmers who received checks amounting to less than \$60 this is a program in which the farmers take a great interest? The number that received over \$60 would represent less than 25 percent of the total number of farmers.

That this increase is largely for the benefit of the limestone trust is demonstrated pretty fully by the letter I put in the RECORD yesterday from Mr. Kochs, the lobbyist for the limestone trust, who said that if the Government did not sell for them 27,000,000 tons they would have to get out and sell it themselves. Would that not be a terrible hardship?

Is it not time for us to wake up and to realize that the \$140 million that is left is going to be more than sufficient to take care of all promotion of permanent practices which the Secretary hopes to confine us to?

Let me say to you that with an authorization to enter into contracts and with the privilege of going about and sending out the county committeemen to solicit the farmers to sign these applications, Secretary Brannan, who certainly was anxious to promote everything of that kind that he could, was able to get rid of only \$211 million out of an authorization of \$250 million.

Mr. Chairman, is it not about time to cut this down to where it belongs?

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of interest here today to this debate. It looked, when we started to debate, that the committee was going to ask for \$195 million, a blank check, without any explanation whatsoever as to how the money was to be expended except the committee assures us it was all right and we are to go along with it and take it as presented and like it. Well, it was finally brought out that there was some \$26 million for administrative expenses, this appears high for the amount to expended and then after another half to three-quarters of an hour of debate the majority leader finally got some information as to how much was to be spent for lime and various other parts

of the program. We then discussed several other phases of the program, and the discussion reached the local and bipartisan stage. I want to say right now, my friends, that this is about the finest piece of bipartisan legislation that has been presented for a long time, and I hold no criticism for either side of the House. They are all in it together. Iowa, corn; Kansas, wheat; Minnesota, butter, eggs, and cheese; Nebraska, wool; California, citrus fruit; Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, cotton; Georgia, cotton and peanuts; North Carolina, South Carolina, and Kentucky, tobacco. Believe me, when any programs come up that affect any particular agricultural commodity, there certainly is a fine spirit of cooperation on both sides so the full appropriation is granted.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. Not at this time.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Will the gentleman please include Florida citrus fruit, because he drinks it every day in the cloakroom.

Mr. GAVIN. Yes I will be glad to; I enjoy it, and I am willing to pay for it, too.

The Pennsylvania farmers who came to Washington were brought into the discussion. Now I did not yield to my distinguished friend from Florida whom I greatly admire and in the future I wish he would refrain from interrupting me and talk on his own time.

Now we also discussed the foreign agricultural conservation programs. I just want you to know that any of these foreign programs for soil conservation and farm practices carried on were not with my vote; just so we keep the record straight. And, let me tell you, the greatest farmers in the world come from Germany, and it seems ridiculous to send our so-called agricultural experts to Germany to show them how to farm when they came over here 250 years ago and settled in the Pennsylvania Dutch section and developed the greatest agricultural area east of the Mississippi and are considered the outstanding farmers of today. They do not want the restrictions, regulations or strangulations or subsidy programs or payments. They want to be left alone. Some gentlemen talked about our Pennsylvania farmers coming down here to talk to their representatives. I believe it was my good and able friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. MUMMAL], a great friend of the farmers. I might say that I note this limestone association certainly puts on a big show every year, if I am not mistaken. What is wrong with the farmers of Pennsylvania coming down here and talking with their representatives on matters in which they are interested and concerned? I see nothing wrong with that. But, again getting around to this debate here today I got to thinking about Bob Rich and his famous quote, "Where are you going to get the money."

You know, and this goes for the membership on both sides of the aisle, when it comes to reduction of taxes and balancing the budget, "Ah, great." But the minute any appropriation is suggested to be cut, believe me, you are certainly

ready to rise and go into action to restore it.

The Secretary of Agriculture said he wants only \$140 million for this program. The committee states they know better, for they have been here for years, and he has been Secretary for only 5 months. Certainly, we have every confidence in him, let us give him an opportunity. I am satisfied he knows what he is doing. I want to call to the attention of the House that we are in debt \$267 billion. A million dollars is a thousand thousand dollars, and a billion dollars is a thousand million dollars. We owe two hundred and sixty-seven thousand million dollars, and I would not be a bit surprised that there will be legislation introduced to increase the debt limit, because we are shortly going to hit \$275 billion, or two hundred and seventy-five thousand millions. But the minute anybody talks about effecting economy, and it is, as they say, local, and it hurts conditions in anybody's backyard, immediately you rise up and stampede and go into action to restore any proposed cuts.

Now, if we mean what we say about balancing the budget and reducing taxes and giving some relief to the American taxpayer, certainly we will support this amendment.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the lady from Illinois, the capable lady from Illinois, gave this committee the gist of the speech I wanted to make and expected to make on this subject. She gave it much more effectively than I could give it. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I shall extend my remarks on the subject of taxes.

WHAT ABOUT UNTAPPED SOURCES OF REVENUE,  
MR. PRESIDENT?

Mr. Chairman, in his address to the Nation last evening, President Eisenhower presented cogent and convincing reasons for the maintenance of our Federal revenues at their present high level. He said, and we cannot but agree, that "no citizen, once satisfied that his Government is operating with honesty and economy, and planning with foresight, wants any tax saving at the price of essential national security."

Mr. Chairman, I fear there is a bit of exaggeration in that noble statement—for it is well known to the Members of this Congress that there are some citizens, some organizations, some corporations that are unwilling to pay their share of Federal income taxes, although they still expect to be fully protected and full secure at the expense of other individuals and other businesses.

Specifically, the President asked that the Congress retain the present exorbitantly high level of income taxes on individuals for another 6 months, to gain \$1½ billion of revenue; that we extend the excess-profits tax until the first of another year, to increase revenues by \$800 million; and that we make other changes after January 1, 1954, to add perhaps still another \$600 million or \$700 million.

But, Mr. Chairman, there is another and far more equitable way to accomplish the same revenue end, under which the overburdened individual income tax-



payer would be given some small measure of relief. I regretted, as I listened to the President's report to the Nation, that he failed to mention new sources of revenue, not now being tapped, that could and would bring in \$3 billion of new tax money to replace the \$3 billion loss from the iniquitous, unfair, unsound excess-profits tax and also the 11-percent reduction in the individual income tax rates.

He might have urged the passage of H. R. 1559 to bring about tax equality which, according to the experts of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, would bring in at least \$800 million of new tax money from sources not now being tapped—but sources that today are in direct competition with present-day taxpaying businesses.

He might also have suggested the liquidation of all Government-owned business enterprises that today are operating in direct competition with privately owned taxpaying businesses, such as TVA, Bonneville, the Mississippi Barge Line, the RFC, and the many other banking enterprises that are run on taxpayers' money. These Government-owned business enterprises are conservatively estimated to be worth over \$30 billion. If sold to private owners, the money realized could be applied on the national debt, reducing the same by \$30 billion, saving three-fourths billion dollars a year now being paid out in interest on that debt, and collecting each year at least \$1½ billion in taxes from Government-owned business enterprises not now paying taxes, but which in private hands would be taxpaying enterprises.

From these two sources alone the Federal Treasury would make up the loss sustained if the excess-profits tax receipts and the 11-percent reduction in the individual income-tax rates were cut off as of June 30 this year.

Then, before next April, the cutoff date established in the 1951 revenue bill for the 5-percent increase in the regular corporation-tax rate and the increases in the excise-tax rates that were provided in that bill, before that additional loss in revenue can take place, the Ways and Means Committee will have the job done of revising the entire Internal Revenue Code. This should mean the readjustment of our tax load on an equitable basis over our entire national economy. It could mean the relief of some of our presently overburdened tax sources by substituting a national manufacturers sales tax. It should mean making sure that our total Federal revenue receipts would not be reduced below our expenditures, and that a balanced budget would be maintained.

Personally I am disappointed that our President and his financial advisers did not give some thought to these new sources of revenue instead of insisting upon the continuation of our present inequitable, unsound, unjust Federal tax program.

(Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, there are various Members here who have read wires and letters from members of the National Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange to the effect that they favor cutting this program. If they really mean what they say and if they really want economy, I recommend that those who are complaining abstain from participating in the program, regardless of whether we reduce the authorization or appropriate the full amount. For your information, the Mississippi Farm Bureau does not recommend this reduction.

I am a member of the Farm Bureau Federation myself. It is my information that a great number of those farmers who are asking for a reduction in this program have been the heaviest participants since the beginning of the program. They have doubtless received the maximum benefits and their farms are in first-class condition. If they mean business, they will not request this help and the money which they normally receive will automatically be saved. If we appropriate the full amount, the same farmers who are advocating this reduction can merely stay out of the program and thereby practice economy. If this is done, we will not, in my humble opinion, even spend \$100 million.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this amendment.

After all this is only an announcement of the limit to which the Federal Government will help. Next year the Department will not do any of this nor spend any of this money, according to Secretary Benson, unless the farmer does twice as much on permanent-type practices.

We need more soil conservation; not less. We certainly do not wish the program to fail because we had the ceiling too low.

After all, we have been spending more than this on foreign countries. Agriculture is already reduced.

I do want to compliment this committee for its effort to provide for the REA, for rural telephone, Farmers' Home Administration, Forestry, Extension, and the many programs so essential to the welfare of our country. We need that. After all in 1940 we were spending 14 percent of our civilian effort on our country. Now, exclusive of military, we are spending only a little more than 3 percent. We do not need to reduce that further. I say put first things first; cut down on other things which are up 139 percent; not on this Department which has already been reduced by more than 30 percent since 1940.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I shall vote for the pending amendment to reduce this item down to \$140 million and thereby save the American taxpayers \$55 million. I realize that is not much money to some people but it represents a lot of tax money down in the country I come from. The issue of whether you are for or against soil conservation is not involved here. I am wondering if there is any Member of this House who is opposed to the conservation of the soil. Some people are for soil conservation

because they believe in it and some are for it because it is popular and some are for it because they think it is good politics. I am for it because I believe in it, and because I believe in it is one of the reasons why I am for this amendment.

I repeat that the issue of whether you are for or against soil conservation is not involved here. That talk is made purely as a smokescreen by some. Everyone that I know of wants to conserve the good earth. Everyone that I know of knows that civilizations have gone up and down with the fertility of the soil, with productive soil and nonproductive soil. So the argument by some that this amendment should be defeated and the amount left at \$195 million in order to conserve the soil of America is utterly absurd. They could just as well say that if we do not vote for \$300 million or \$500 million we would be against soil conservation in this country.

The real issue in this vote is whether you are willing to provide Federal assistance in a reasonable amount for the progress of an orderly program. There was a good editorial in the Washington Post this morning on this subject. It contained this language:

It has always seemed ridiculous to this newspaper for the Government to pay farmers for established conservation practices that would follow anyhow. This absurdity will be put to a vote in the House today in connection with the agricultural appropriation bill. Secretary Benson asked \$140 million for the agricultural conservation program for 1954, some \$110 million less than was in the Truman budget. But the House Appropriations Committee insisted on restoring \$55 million. Thus there is the peculiar spectacle of the Secretary of Agriculture attempting to reduce expenses and a committee of Congress refusing to let him.

The proposed reduction has nothing to do with the longer-lasting program of technical assistance conducted by the Soil Conservation Service or the educational activities of the Extension Service. The ACP pays farmers not only for permanent improvements such as erosion dams and terracing but also for such temporary measures as the sowing of green crops and the liming of fields. Whatever utility there may have been initially in paying farmers for protecting their soil fertility through temporary aids on a demonstration basis, these payments have now become nothing but gifts. \* \* \*

Interestingly enough, some of the strongest opponents of the cut have been the limestone producers. A letter from the National Agricultural Limestone Institute urges members to "fight fire with fire."

Mr. Chairman, I am sure every Member has been flooded, as I have been, with propaganda from the fertilizer and lime producers. We all know of the pressure they have attempted to exert in behalf of bigger appropriations for this purpose. The reason is obvious. The facts are that \$44 million in ACP payments last year went for liming. That makes Uncle Sam their biggest and most lucrative customer. The Government has, in turn, furnished this lime to farmers at a nominal charge—thus providing a very appetizing subsidy. As the Washington Post points out, it is certainly not the job of the



agricultural conservation program to shield the lime industry from the need to solicit individual customers among farmers.

Let us face the facts and not let them be concealed behind the popular appeal for soil conservation. No one has a monopoly on devotion to the conservation of the soil. I yield to no one in that regard. But what are the facts here, facts that the opponents of this amendment dare not discuss? During the present fiscal year a total of \$82 million was spent for lime, phosphate, and other minerals, to be applied as temporary stimulants to the soil. An additional \$26 million was spent for green manure and cover crops—making a total of \$108 million spent during the present fiscal year for this very useful but very temporary sort of assistance.

So, the real issue is not whether you are for or against soil conservation. The issue is whether you are for real soil conservation, practices which are permanent in their nature and which do not have to be repeated every year or so. If they have to be repeated every year or so, they are not basic conservation measures but are more in the nature of handouts, subsidies, gifts, which Uncle Sam sends out from year to year. Now I am not for these temporary, makeshift outlays because they do not add to the permanent enrichment of the soil. They are the sort of practices that any progressive farmer would do anyhow. They are a part of any normal operation on a farm. They are about as essential as the planting of seed, the plowing of the sod. By fertilizing the yield is doubled in some instances. And the good farmer knows that. He is going to do it on his own just as he will buy his seed on his own. It is a part of his normal operations. It helps him from year to year. It does not help him permanently no more than planting his seed each year helps him permanently. It is a year-to-year operation, and those who think the average American farmer is not going to fertilize his soil where it is necessary simply underestimates the alertness and intelligence of the American farmer.

Yet, as I have pointed out, more than one-half of all ACP payments during the current fiscal year has been for these temporary, year-to-year practices which the average farmer would do without Government help or direction. Why not spend less on these temporary measures and spend more on the permanent sort of practices, the sort of practices which will preserve the soil, prevent its waste and erosion, and add to the permanent wealth of this Nation?

I sometimes wonder how a person sincerely interested in the soil of this country and its preservation, which I consider so vital to the future of this Nation, is willing to fritter so much away on temporary practices which are so far removed from permanent, established practices which should be employed in conservation of the soil.

I do want to compliment the committee which brought this bill in here. They did a good job. They reduced the total sum for this purpose substantially. And they arrived at what they call a com-

promise figure. That is well and good. But it is obvious that even more can be done without retarding in one small degree our great soil-conservation program. If the pending amendment is adopted, we should have more money for the proven, permanent practices, and less for the year-to-year, temporary, makeshift practices. So if you are sincerely for soil conservation, here is a good chance to vote against measures which do not actually add to the permanent retention and conservation of the soil.

Moreover, Mr. Chairman, I am old-fashioned enough to still believe that we should not spend money just because it will help some people who are on the receiving end. I represent a district that is agricultural. It is nonindustrial. Practically every landowner out there is a recipient of the ACP payments. They help pay the taxes and they accept these payments whether they are used for temporary or permanent improvements. Most of them apply the money for permanent practices. But they do not subscribe to the proposition that money should be spent for transitory, year-to-year purposes just because it may seem popular to do so. They think we should think of what is for the permanent good. And they are concerned, just as I am, about the size of the public debt and about the solvency of this Nation. Here is a chance to save the American taxpayers \$55 million and everyone here knows down in his heart that it will not detract one small bit from the sound soil conservation practices, practices which we should encourage if we want to preserve and enrich the permanent top soil of this country.

(Mr. FISHER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I will put my economy record up against the record of any man or woman in this House, but I am going to support the committee because the committee has recommended the amount which I think is right and proper. It was a compromise between the \$250 million originally requested and the \$140 million in the revised budget and I think it was a very reasonable compromise. The members of that committee are men for whom I have the highest regard. They sat in hearing for weeks and weeks not only this year but for many past years. This bill year after year has been cut on an average to a greater percent over many past years than has any other departmental bill that has been brought to this floor and passed by this Congress.

I remember well in 1948 when the leaders of the Farm Bureau came out strong for the Aiken section of the Hope-Aiken farm bill, the sliding scale section. I remember in the election of 1948 what that Aiken section of the Hope-Aiken farm bill did to my party. Now we are being asked to step into the same trap by these same Farm Bureau leaders, who are now asking us to make the same mistake here today. A few years ago I voted for a \$75 million amendment to

reduce soil conservation payments. But that was when this program was not handled as it will be handled under the provisions of this bill because of the very fact that the committee have nailed down the payments for purely permanent practices or at least to semipermanent practices.

This is a bill for the benefit of all the American people. We have had 10 years of bumper crops, and the surpluses which we have of food and fiber are scarcely worthy of the name. One or two years of drought could cause food prices to increase 50 or even 100 percent depending on the severity of the drought, unless we keep our land at a very high productive level, which commercial fertilizer will help do. And another thing my colleagues: We cannot balance the budget without a high farm income which generates the national income make no mistake about that. The national income since we have mechanized the farm about 30 years ago has been almost exactly seven times the farm income.

Now I will read a letter and a statement from Mr. J. C. Holbert, president Iowa Meat Producers Association, which clearly explains the reason for the present condition of a segment of our farmers, and his recommendations for a solution of the problem, which make good sense to my way of thinking:

IOWA BEEF PRODUCER'S ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, Iowa, May 14, 1953.  
The Honorable BEN F. JENSEN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am humbly submitting to you a paper expressing my opinions on the beef cattle industry and the causes which have brought about severe losses especially to the Corn Belt feeders.

There are a few points which are crystal clear:

1. Beef is cheaper in comparison to hourly wages than it has been in the last 50 years.
2. The operating expense of cattle feeders is as high today as it has ever been.
3. The bankers have become very strict on renewing loans as well as making new loans on cattle.
4. Beef cattle fit into soil-conservation programs better than any class of livestock.
5. The beef cattle industry has never cost the Government any subsidies. But the acts of the Government have cost your constituents, the Corn Belt feeders, thousands of dollars.

I have made a few suggestions in the enclosed paper with the approval of the officers and directors of the Iowa Beef Producer's Association. The association has waited, hoping that the Department of Agriculture would take some action of cooperation to help stabilize the market and to bring influence to narrow the great spread that has existed between live cattle and retail beef.

Now we are turning to you and asking for immediate cooperation. The facts still remain that Iowa markets more pounds of beef than any State in the Union. Livestock is the backbone of Iowa agriculture.

Sincerely yours,  
J. C. HOLBERT,  
President, Iowa Beef Producer's Association.

#### LEST WE FORGET

The average price of cattle sold for slaughter has suffered the severest drop in price the last 6 months ever recorded in the beef-cattle industry and the largest percentage drop of any major commodity either



agricultural or manufactured. These are sweeping statements that can be substantiated. The impact of the price break in cattle prices can best be understood if one thinks of the steel industry or labor taking 40-percent to 50-percent drop in less than 12 months.

#### WHY?

The reason for this drop in prices has been explained from many angles by commentators who live in New York City to swivel-chair experts. Recently I read an article in one of the leading business magazines with a national circulation and it claimed that the bust in the cattle industry is due mainly to a wild boom that came out of the southwest and spread across the country without any cause or reason. Little explanation was made as to why prices went down or the real cause of the upturn and downward trend in the cattle business. The main causes of the erratic swing in the beef business were not discussed.

Here are the causes for losses suffered by beef cattlemen, especially the cornbelt feeders, who have carried the brunt of the losses:

1. The Office of Price Stabilization.
2. The increased cattle population.
3. The drop in price of hides and tallow.
4. The drought.
5. Lower prices for pork, chickens, and turkeys.

#### LIVE CATTLE DOWN—RETAIL MEAT UP

Let us look first at the effect of the Office of Price Stabilization. Someone would say, "Let sleeping dogs lie," but let us put the blame where it belongs lest we forget. The cattlemen fought controls from the beginning but controls were clamped on the cattle industry more severely than any other industry in the country. There has never been a parallel to it. The rollback order on live cattle from \$3.50 to \$4 a hundred pounds in May 1951 was the rankest infringement on private liberty and private property ever enacted in the history of the country and that loss was suffered by Corn Belt feeders and Corn Belt feeders alone. Two weeks later the Office of Price Stabilization set the price of retail beef and at least 9 out of every 10 retail stores in this country charged the consumer more for beef than they were charging before the price of cattle was roled back to the farmer. Who got the difference? The Office of Price Stabilization never explained. Not the producer, not the consumer. There is no argument here. This is not an opinion. This is history spelled out in print and in figures.

#### MOVEMENT OF FEEDER CATTLE DISRUPTED

Along with the beef cattle rollback order in May came a threat from the Office of Price Stabilization to rollback the price of slaughter cattle again August 1, 1951, and again October 1, 1951. The last two rollbacks were defeated by Congress but look what happened to the shipments of cattle from the West into the Corn Belt from April until August. They dropped to an alltime low. Corn Belt feeders naturally could not buy while looking into a threat from the Government of a rollback of prices in August and again in October. A strong demand for feeders was built up and when Congress defeated the rollbacks there was a great rush to buy replacement cattle. Prices of feeder cattle leaped to an alltime high. Again the Corn Belt feeder was caught in the squeeze and paid at least three to four dollars a hundred more for feeder cattle than he would have paid if the Government had left controls out of the picture. The western cattleman gained at this point and the Corn Belt feeder took the shellacking.

#### GOVERNMENT FAILS TO LOWER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CEILING

In January 1952, less than 9 months after controls were put on, the price of many grades of slaughter cattle broke below ceiling

and continued below ceiling. In the fall of 1952 slaughter cattle broke all the way from four to ten dollars below ceiling but according to the regulations the packers were still entitled to sell at ceiling prices as well as the retailers. Then in November and December 1952, packers began to drop wholesale prices to quite a degree but retail prices stayed up because the meat dealers were entitled to get OPS ceiling and when the housewife said beef was high all they had to do was point to the chart. The retail dealers were selling at ceiling or a cent or two below. This is not criticizing the retail dealer. This is criticizing the system of price control and the harmful effect which it has on the producer and the consumer. If wholesale and retail prices had dropped in comparison with live-cattle prices the consumption of beef would have been increased in the fall of 1952 which would have helped cut down the supply in the spring of 1953. It has been estimated that retail prices up to January 1, 1952, dropped 3 to 5 percent while live-cattle prices dropped 20 to 30 percent.

#### PROTEIN FEED

Let us look at another effect the regulations from the Office of Price Stabilization had upon cattle feeders. They placed a ceiling on protein supplements such as cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, and soybean meal. Prices raised overnight from \$8 to \$10 a ton and the cattle feeders were practically closed out of the market. They couldn't buy a ton of straight protein supplement unless they had a particularly good stand-in with their feed dealer. The large commercial mixed-feed dealers bought up the supply because there was no ceiling on mixed feed and they could mix other ingredients with the protein supplement and resell it to farmers without control of prices. Again, I do not blame the commercial feed manufacturers, but I blame the regulations which create such conditions. The cattle feeder was forced to buy commercial feeds whether he wanted to or not in order to get protein supplement. This certainly ran up the price of protein feed to the cattlemen everywhere and again the Corn Belt feeder paid the biggest penalty because he was the largest user.

#### FEDERAL GRADING

Another act of the Office of Price Stabilization which was very harmful to the slaughter-cattle industry was compulsory grading by Federal graders. This was especially harmful from October 1, 1952, until the controls were discontinued. The grading of beef was so poorly done that one wonders whether it was lack of knowledge or what? When experts could hardly tell the difference between carcasses, and definitely no consumers could with their eyes on the platter, yet by dropping the grade from prime to choice or from choice to good it made a difference in price of an individual carcass of thirty to fifty dollars. I say let's repeat, lest we forget, the direct effect of these controls upon the men who feed cattle.

#### CATTLE NUMBERS

The second largest factor in the drop of cattle prices is due to the increase in cattle population. The increase of cattle numbers was stimulated by Government regulation and also by the Government demand for greater production. Furthermore, it is definitely true that cattlemen increase their numbers when prices are high. Cattle were showing a profit and there was a tendency for new people, even people not directly connected with farming, to become interested and engage in the cattle business. Also there was tendency on the part of the permanent cattlemen to increase their herds. The country as a whole from 1940 to 1952 enjoyed good crops and pastures, the weather was favorable, there was no major drought and no major setback in prices. The price trend was upward. Income taxes were high and there was a tendency on the part of

many, especially the western ranchers, to hold back their heifers and as long as long as a cow was producing a calf that would bring \$100 to \$200 per head there was no point in selling old cows. Therefore, we faced a steady rise which culminated in 1951 and 1952. The cattle increase is not unsound in itself. It is fundamentally sound because our population is increasing and cattlemen want to produce an abundance because in this system and in this system alone is a permanent market for any food product. But products manufactured, yes even labor, must come under the same standards if this abundance is to be had by all.

#### HIDES AND TALLOW

The third factor which has affected the beef cattle market is the severe drop in the price of hides and tallow. It is estimated that if the price of tallow and hides was at the same level as it was in May 1951 when the Government put cattle under price control, the packer could pay \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hundred more for live cattle. The price of hides is a beautiful example of how the producer is suffering a severe drop, a drop of 50 percent, while the price of shoes to the consumer is as high today as ever.

#### DROUGHT

The drought, especially in the Southwest, in the opinion of many, has been a factor affecting the cattle market. It is the opinion of the writer that this has been overemphasized. The drought affected individuals and even sections, and increased the carrying cost of many cattle but it did not have a marked effect upon the overall price level. It has caused a shifting of cattle from one locality to another but it has not decreased the cattle population to any marked degree.

#### COMPETITION

The last major factor affecting the price of cattle was the continued pressure of other meats. The great increase of poultry, both chickens and turkeys, and the large surplus of hogs forced beef down from an all-time high to meet the competition. Restaurant, hotel, and night-club trade, recognizing the fact that the public was being told by Government officials, newspapers, radio commentators, even radio comedians and politicians, that beef was high, took advantage of the fact and quoted beef high in most cases served it a la carte. For example, in the Stockyards Inn, the hotel connected with the Union Stockyards, during the International Livestock Show in 1952, roast beef was quoted at \$4.50 a serving and a steak at \$5 when cattle were selling in the yards a hundred yards away for 20 to 30 percent less than the year before. Of course, such prices prevailed in other hotels, restaurants, and dining cars wherever one went.

In conclusion, we repeat, that the cattleman, especially the cornbelt feeder, has paid a costly price because of Government regulations. Cattlemen have never had Government subsidies and even in our severe loss at the present time, we are not asking for and we do not want the Government in our business. But since the Government, through the Office of Price Stabilization and through other Government programs has created an abnormal condition in the beef industry, the Iowa Beef Producer's Association recommends that the following steps should be taken for the benefit of the cattle industry:

1. The Department of Agriculture should do whatever it can to publicize the use of beef and collect data giving wide publicity to the price of live cattle as compared with the price of retail beef.
2. The Government should establish long-term credit at a reasonable rate of interest to cattle producers and feeders or lend influence to such a measure. Not loose credit but long-term credit. This is recommended especially for the purchase of breeding cattle and light calves.



3. The Government should restrict the importation of live cattle as well as dressed beef from both Mexico and Canada for a period of at least 12 months. Some will say this cannot be done. But why can't it? The Government restricts other imports.

4. The Government should buy domestic beef for our Armed Forces both at home and abroad, not for a short period but permanently. This includes canned beef. The Department of Agriculture should not talk about this, it should insist that it be done.

5. The Iowa Beef Producer's Association would like to encourage the American meat packers to discontinue the feeding of cattle. We recognize that it is within their right and we would be against any Government regulation to restrict this right. But we are asking it from the standpoint of cooperation as a member of the meat team, because large numbers of cattle fed by the processor can, on a given day or a given week, be a bearish factor upon the market.

The above suggestions could be enough to stabilize the market so that cattle feeders would have time to adjust their program. We are ready to take our chances, if the Government will give us no more regulations in the future, to meet competition from other food products. But this break has been so fast and so severe that cattlemen need cooperation now, not 6 months or a year from now. Let it be emphasized—we are asking for cooperation from the Government, from the packer, the retail dealer, and the banker, but not for a handout.

J. C. HOLBERT,  
President, Iowa Beef Producer's  
Association, Washington, Iowa.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could not come to some agreement on the limitation of time. We have been running for an hour and a half and, I believe, we should be able to come to an agreement.

Mr. WHITTEN. Could we agree on 50 minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. Permit the Chair to state that 17 Members are on their feet who evidently would want time.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, some Members have suggested that we go on a little while longer.

Mr. TABER. It would seem like we should conclude this in 1 hour.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto—

Mr. WHITTEN. There may be some other amendments.

Mr. TABER. In this amendment and all amendments thereto—I did not say the paragraph—just this amendment and all amendments thereto, close in 1 hour.

Mr. POLK. Reserving the right to object, I have an amendment that I wish to offer.

Mr. TABER. Is it an amendment to the pending amendment?

Mr. POLK. No.

Mr. TABER. Then this would not affect that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] is recognized.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time yielded to me may be yielded to the gentleman from North Dakota.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, this is not the first time that I have disagreed with the orthodox Republican organization of this House.

I was charged in the last campaign with voting with the Democrats 50 percent of the time. I answered that charge in one of our biggest cities. I hoped that they did not see fit to lie about me. In a campaign such as we had there was no use lying about candidates. I said, "The thing they said about me is wrong. I never voted with the Democrats 50 percent of the time. I voted with them 60 percent of the time." I always dislike to vote with the Democrats, but whenever they are right I have got to do it.

I was a good friend of the late President Roosevelt long before he was President of the United States, long before he was Governor of New York. The third time he ran for the Presidency I was down there to see him on some irrigation matter, and he said to me, "What do you think of my chances of winning a third time?" I said, "What makes you think you could win?" He said, "I will tell you. I can always depend upon the stupidity of the Republican Party."

Now, if you want to legislate yourselves right out of control of this House, you get in here and oppose soil conservation. I would not be alarmed about the Farm Bureau Federation, because I know all about them. I was there when they were first organized. They were organized by the banks, the insurance companies, the railroads, and the chambers of commerce to keep the farmers quiet. I ought to know, because I was the first president of the Farm Bureau Federation in North Dakota, and remained so until I found out what it was and until the membership found out what I was.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURDICK. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Did the gentleman get into that office through the banks?

Mr. BURDICK. At that time I could not qualify at the banks.

(By unanimous consent Mr. COOLEY and Mr. EDMONDSON yielded their time to Mr. BURDICK.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Dakota is recognized for 4 additional minutes.

Mr. BURDICK. That is more time than I usually get. I had 2 minutes one time and Knutson, of Minnesota, took a minute and a half, and I had half a minute left. That was when I made the remark:

Gentlemen, if you do not see me down here in the well of the House in the next 12 months I take this occasion to wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

But I will say in fairness to the Farm Bureau of North Dakota that I do not see any telegrams here expressing their opposition to this matter, and we do not need soil conservation nearly as much as you do in the South and the East, because ours is a new country. When I see farmers coming on the floor of the

House giving their opinion, scientific opinion about what the farmer should have, like the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS], who could not tell a combine from an airplane—I do not feel any resentment against the statement made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] because I think he is to be congratulated for scanning all these items of expense. But if you were here a year ago and heard the Speaker of the House at that time [Mr. RAYBURN] tell us something about conservation of the soil and what it means to this great Nation, you would have a different opinion than you have expressed here in the last few minutes, especially with the kind of world disturbance now prevailing, when everybody ought to know that the last loaf of bread won every war in the history of the world; not a single war has escaped. We speak about overcoming the South in the War Between the States; we did nothing of the kind, they starved out.

I think the greatest defense any country can have—and God knows I want to defend this country—our greatest defense is in our soil and our ability to cultivate it. Do not get excited about surpluses in wheat, in cotton, or any other product; it is a healthy sign that we have surpluses. Maybe next year we will not have as much, and here at this particular time we are spending \$135 million every day in our war effort, or a billion a month. Now, you figure that up and by just taking 5 days of that time to build up this soil to the extent that we think it ought to be built up we are preserving our wealth. We have no asset in this country that can be compared to the soil because we live from that soil. Why is discontent in Europe so prevalent? It is because the people are fighting for soil, because they know that on soil they can live. I think it is a short-sighted policy for anyone in this House to object to liberal funds, insignificant in comparison with other expenditures, to preserve the soil of America.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

(By unanimous consent, the time allotted Mr. POLK was given to Mr. MARSHALL.)

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, the item now before us affects every man, woman, and child in these United States. If we preserve our soil, if we maintain the fertility of our soil, it means that we will have good living for our men, women, and children in this generation and in generations to come. If we use a short-sighted policy of failing to take care of our soil it means that we will put our country in an impoverished position similar to that which caused great civilizations to fall by the wayside in the past. It is important that we conserve our soil.

There is one point that should be made very clear this afternoon, and that is that every cent appropriated in this bill will still not be sufficient to maintain the fertility of our soil at the rate we ought to maintain it and that we need to maintain it. It seems strange to me that when we have an organization, such as



our Department of Agriculture, that has so much to do with the living of the people of this country, that has so much to do with whether we balance the budget and pay our bills.

We are going to need to maintain this country strong. If we maintain this country strong it means we must have jobs for our workers. We must have raw materials for our industry. It means that we must have food in order to live. The amount in this bill is far too little as to what we ought to be spending and what we ought to be doing to keep our country in a strong, solvent position.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. In times of adversity, does not the gentleman agree that is a poor time to throw the burden of conservation on the farmers?

Mr. MARSHALL. Certainly. We can look at the country and see what has happened in times of adversity. We know one of the first things the farmers do is to cut down expenses, which is one of the very things that gets us into trouble. I saw a field during the last depression which was improperly farmed, where the wind took off every bit of the dirt on that field down to the furrow bottom. Why? Because the farmer who farmed that land was unable to carry out on that land the conservation practices that ought to be carried out and need to be carried out. It is important that we do these things.

We do not have to leave the city of Washington to appreciate this. We can just cross the Potomac River. We have read in history of the beautiful Potomac River. I crossed that river this morning, I looked down there, and it was as muddy as I have ever seen the Missouri River. Where did that soil come from? It came from fields that have been exposed. How are you going to correct that situation? You are going to correct that situation by putting on to those fields the crop that prevents the soil from eroding. How are you going to do that? You are going to plant grass and legumes. To get grass and legumes to protect that land you are going to have to put on that land some lime. We live in a little house in Alexandria, Va. We could not get clover started on our lawn. Mrs. Marshall persisted that I get some lime and put some lime on that lot. Now we have a beautiful stand of clover. That is what conservation of soil does.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I do not come from Missouri; I come from Kansas, but I have come to present to you in a very vivid way what the Missourians always demand, and that is that you show them.

I have before you here a demonstration of exactly what is happening over the great Middle West that is producing the food for this Nation. I have here prepared for me a profile of soil that was taken from two adjoining fields only a few rods apart. The one was taken from

a field of grass that had never been broken. It shows the amount of the original top fertile soil that was on this field when this State was first settled. The other shows a sample of soil that was taken from an adjoining field that had been continuously cropped and neglected. It is a vivid picture of what is happening.

Mr. Chairman, I am grateful for the opportunity of appearing before you to present my views upon what I consider one of the most important problems that confronts the people of this Nation, that of soil and water conservation. By the term "conservation," as I shall here use it, I shall refer to the practical use of rainfall that is needed and the minimizing of any damage that may result from excessive amounts. As applied to the land, I shall refer to any practical measure to save the soil, such as terraces, waterways, and drop inlets.

I should like to make some fundamental statements upon which I am sure we can all agree and from which we may arrive at conclusions of unquestionable certainty.

The few inches of topsoil on about one-eighth of the surface of the earth, aside from the limited amount of seafood available, is the sole source of plant and animal life. This fertile soil was thousands of years in formation through the agencies of air, sunlight, and water upon plant life. This soil is held upon the earth, resisting wind and water erosion, only by vegetation, mostly trees and grasses. Following the destruction of forests and grass, the soil will shortly be washed into the sea unless measures are taken to prevent it.

The invention of modern tools and machinery has made possible the turning of the sod and cutting of the forests at a rate and to an extent never before possible in the history of the human race.

The American people have taken advantage of this situation to such a degree that our soil has been exposed and eroded to a serious extent, so serious that had it not been that this continent had never before been exploited by any race capable of turning the soil, we would even now be in a serious situation as regards supply of food, shelter, and raiment. In other words, had it not been for its superabundance, there would even now be little soil left in this country.

I used the word destruction of the soil for the reason that once the soil particles, exposed to the impact of raindrops falling at the speed of four meters per second, have been torn apart and floated off the fields into the ditches skirting the streams, they are practically lost, not only to that field but to all the earth so far as mankind is concerned. They may float out upon overflow land where they are often more a nuisance than a benefit, but, in the main, wherever they may lodge they are useless.

The great problem then is how to conduct necessary farming operations, which entails exposing the soil to the dangers of erosion with the least possible risk.

It has now been narrowed down to the question of the best method of controlling the rain as it falls upon the earth. It would seem to be sensible to begin the solution of the problem where the danger begins, namely where the rain falls. In trying to solve this problem, we must bear in mind that the power behind the raindrops is the pull of gravity toward the center of the earth. We have no control until the rain strikes the soil and begins its journey by the steepest route and consequently the swiftest pace toward the sea whence it came. Here is where the wisdom and ingenuity of man must come into play. We long since learned that the carrying capacity of running water is in direct proportion to the speed of its flow. Our problem then is to slow down the speed. We must make it walk around the hill instead of run down the hill. With modern machinery this can be swiftly and effectively accomplished by terracing the land. This the farmers, with some government aid, are doing at a rapidly increasing rate.

These terraces lead into prepared waterways which carry the water to a lower level. These, too, the farmer has prepared with some Government assistance. In most cases there comes a situation when the water must be conducted to a still lower level. Here it must be conducted through a tube or prepared channel. This is an added expense but absolutely essential to prevent forming a ditch in the waterway. In this also there has been some Government assistance.

You will observe, members of the committee, that I have made mention of the fact of governmental assistance in soil conservation practices on privately owned land. This practice, in my mind, has been fully justified on two different grounds. First, the general public, under the prodding of leading agriculturists and conservationists for several decades, was finally made aware of the danger confronting the country and insisted that something be done. Secondly, the operators on the land were, and still are, to a great extent, either renters or land owners carrying a burden of debt. In either case, they are not in a position to put out money for soil conservation practices. In many instances it is a matter of governmental participation or no soil conservation practices. There can be no doubt that Federal assistance has greatly accelerated soil conservation practices. I can conceive of no circumstances under which such contribution would be more justified.

We now have the excess of water, that the field upon which it fell could not absorb, in its natural channel and, after much delay, on its way to the sea; again by the shortest, swiftest route. We have prevented the first and greatest damage resulting from excessive rainfall, the carrying away of the soil.

Up to this point we have not averted that other damage incident to heavy rainfall, the danger of flooding of the river plains below. Fortunately modern earth-moving machinery has made



this quickly and easily possible. It is necessary only for competent engineers to determine suitable situations for detention dams, to figure the amount of water that can be temporarily impounded with a given height and the size of the outlet to control the flow so that there can be no overflow of the natural channel below. Nothing could be simpler. It is purely a problem in arithmetic in the hands of men trained to do the work. It is doing on the upland, and before the water has accumulated unlimited power in the river channel, what, through the years, has been attempted on the river channel. It is meeting the enemy when his forces are dispersed rather than when they are concentrated, just as any good general would do. It is meeting danger at its source. It is putting first things first. Metaphorically speaking, it is carrying the war to Carthage—Carthage being the source of danger.

This system, I submit to you, is mathematically sound. Excepting in cases of such unusual conditions as not to be foreseen or guarded against, it must be effective. It is not designed to control floods. It is designed to prevent floods. It has been tried out on a small watershed in Oklahoma where it proved 100 percent effective. If it will work on one watershed, it will work on all watersheds. With variations in detail, the problems are identical and the results must be the same. If the small streams are not permitted to overflow, the larger ones cannot overflow. If tributaries do not overflow, the rivers cannot overflow. This plan is in fact an application of an old plan applied in a new and more effective way in a different locale.

This solution of man's greatest problems, the saving of the soil and prevention of floods by one integrated program, is so simple as to be almost incredible. We are tempted to ask ourselves why it was not thought of before so much damage was done. The answer is that it is only in the last few years that machinery has been developed that makes such a gigantic undertaking possible. We now have the know-how and the means. It is only a matter of application of up-to-date knowledge and methods. We do not travel as we did 50 years ago. We do not farm as we did 50 years ago. We do not conduct wars as we did 50 or even 10 years ago. Why should we endeavor to prevent floods in the manner of 50 or even 25 years ago?

Our Nation prides itself on being up to date. Then why use antiquated methods in control of water? Big dams on river channels, in mountain regions, or in areas of waste or desert land, if needed have their place; but in rich agricultural areas where they unnecessarily flood thousands of acres of the best land in the Nation, they are outdated and out of place.

Honorable members of the Committee, I am sure you realize the seriousness of the problem under discussion and that it would be unwise to cut appropriations to a degree to impair progress in a sound soil-conservation and flood-prevention program. Money spent to prevent the irreparable loss of our soil will be re-

turned in annual dividends to our children and grandchildren as long as this Nation may endure. The better the land we leave to our children, the longer this Nation will endure.

There is one further consideration: Sometime, may we hope not too far off, peace will return to the world. When that time comes, hundreds of thousands of young men will be leaving defense plants, hundreds of thousands of soldiers will be donning civilian clothes. All will be looking for jobs. If we will get this soil-conservation program away to a good start, and this year 1953 is none too soon, will not an enlarged program of soil conservation and flood prevention be a great shock absorber against unemployment and depression?

In conclusion, I am sure you will realize that the incontrovertible argument that I have set forth in opposition to big dams on river channels for the sole purpose of flood control applies with particular force to the proposed Tuttle Creek Dam on the Blue River in Kansas. This dam will cause the periodic inundation of more than 50,000 acres of the most productive land in the United States. Its construction became the major issue in the First District. I was the first Democrat ever to be elected from that district, which is normally nearly 2 to 1 Republican. The fact that both branches of the Kansas Legislature memorialized Congress not to appropriate funds for the construction of this dam shows where the people of Kansas stand on this issue. The further fact that the Bureau of the Budget has denied funds for its construction shows where this administration stands.

I shall be glad to endeavor to answer any questions relative to this subject, which I still believe to be the most serious problem confronting the Nation—that of soil and water conservation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. HAGEN].

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted to me be yielded to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. HAGEN].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Rather than having a reduction, we should be here asking for an increase of this money for this soil-conservation program. In my opinion it would not be economy at all to reduce the amount; in fact, it would be the most reckless kind of waste not to support this program for soil conservation work in this country. It would not be economy to permit this program to go backward instead of forward. Most of the farmers in my district in Minnesota, both large and small, support the soil-conservation program. They want to see it continued and expanded and developed more efficiently and more effectively. We have some of the finest soil in the world in the great Red River Valley of the north of Minnesota and North Dakota. We want to

keep our soil good; we want to conserve it and improve it. Individual farmers come and go, but the soil continues on and on. As a national asset its fertility is important to the whole country, the people of all the cities, towns, villages, and rural areas of our country. These payments assist in a long-range permanent farm-soil conservation program. These conservation payments are not a subsidy, but payments for soil conservation for the benefit of all the country. It is a good, sound investment in our national welfare, and so it is recognized by our great leaders. One of these is our President in the White House, the leader of the Republican Party, you might say, who also is a supporter of a full soil-conservation program.

For the benefit of the membership I would like to read what President Eisenhower directly and straightforwardly said about the subject of soil conservation:

I am a zealous believer in conservation, both as a national policy and a personal creed.

To build a strong, secure United States, we must save our soil and improve our soil. We aren't now doing the job fast enough or well enough.

I strongly favor farmer-managed soil-conservation districts, with the Soil Conservation Service and other public agencies giving such help as farmers request.

I firmly believe that farmers should receive aid from the Nation in maintaining our basic resources. But, as soon as it can be done, such aid should be used to promote permanent and effective practices.

So there we see our leader in the White House, the leader of our country, and a great leader he is, supporting this program for a sound, permanent, more effective and more expanded soil-conservation program.

I urge you to defeat the amendment and go along with the committee on the amount originally requested.

(Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The chairman recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. BURDICK] and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] had the perspicacity to put their finger on the political implications of this thing. I would just like to quiet the fears of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN] about taxes. I listened to the President's speech last night. I also listened to the general last fall when he promised to reduce taxes. Now he says he cannot do so. But for the fears of those who are worrying about taxes, may I say that the taxes of the farmer have been reduced, although the President forgot to take any credit for it last night. Farm income is down since 1951 over 15 percent and farm costs are up over 1.5 percent, making a net loss of 16.5 percent in farm income; and with less income the farmer is going to pay less taxes. If the present policies are continued the farmer may not even have to pay any taxes as his income continues to go down.



I am for soil conservation. I think it is imperative to the welfare of the country, as has been said many times here this afternoon, that we protect our soil not for the present generation but for those who are to come in the years afterward.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

(Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to assure the House that I am not going to talk on the farm problem, because I do not feel that I am qualified to discuss the farm situation. However, I do want to say that I consider the farmers of this country as patriotic as any other group of citizens. I am convinced they want to do their part in efforts to balance the budget and to bring about tax relief to all the people, including themselves.

I do know this: This country has a patient that is very, very sick. That patient is Uncle Sam. This illness affects every segment of our society—farmers, laborers, and everyone else. We must do something to make Uncle Sam a healthy man.

Do you want to know how sick he is? About 30 days ago the Treasury Department sold an issue of \$1 billion worth of 3¼-percent bonds. That issue was oversubscribed 7 times. In 30 days' time those bonds had dropped 10 percent, to almost 90. They are quoted at 90 and a fraction today.

If we increase these appropriations as they come to the floor of the House there is not a Member of this body that can stand up and say someone else is responsible for not balancing the budget. The responsibility will be ours in this House. If we keep increasing appropriations over the revised budget and the requests of the President and the department heads, then Congress will be responsible for not balancing the budget and not giving the taxpayers relief.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KING] to reduce the amount requested from \$195 million to \$140 million should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY].

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say to my good friend who just left the well of the House, and who came to the Congress at the same time I did in 1943, that I, too, appreciate the fact that there is a sick man in the world and that man is Uncle Sam. His illness may largely be attributed to his indebtedness. But I would like to remind him and some of my other friends, who are really not friends of this program, that this committee has already reduced this particular item under the authorization of last year by 22 percent. Is that not a substantial reduction? Is it not a reasonable cut? Why reduce it more? Without voting for the pending amendment you can truthfully tell your people that you voted for economy and by supporting the position of the committee you favored a 22 percent cut. If you want to take the responsibility of reduc-

ing it 44 percent, as the amendment does, then I do not think we will be seeing many of you who so vote back in the next Congress.

I am speaking with some knowledge and memory of what happened in 1947 and 1948. Now far be it from me to hand out any political advice to my Republican friends. Our Republican colleagues the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] have already done that. I remember what happened in the 80th Congress when the agricultural appropriation bill was brought here. You Republicans reduced rural electrification most unreasonably. You attempted to cut the heart out of the PMA program just as you are trying to do today. You applied the same meat ax to other farm programs.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield my time to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY].

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague.

Mr. Chairman, after that appropriation bill passed and the word leaked back to the Middle West and the Far West, what happened? How many of you remember? When election time came around, they left many Republicans at home. Now do you want to go back again and tell them that you cut agricultural conservation practices by 44 percent? Will you not be satisfied to go back and stand on the cut of 22 percent made by the committee? Certainly no one could contend that that is not a substantial cut. I think such a cut is fair and, in view of the economic strain in which we find ourselves, that it will be gladly accepted by farm people everywhere.

How many other items have been cut 22 percent? In this and other appropriation bills? Why, if all other items were so reduced, we would end the year with a surplus in the Federal Treasury.

Mr. GROSS. Did they cut the United Nations appropriation?

Mr. ABERNETHY. The United Nations? No; not to such an extent. It is primarily for somebody else on the other side of the world. We could not afford to cut that item that much. Oh, no. We just cut ourselves. Sometimes we are so foolish.

Some of you are using the Farm Bureau as your authority to reduce this item. Let me tell you something. The Farm Bureau is all right. I am for it. I am a member of it. But its national offices who send you these telegrams are not speaking for the majority of its members. The average member of the Farm Bureau will not support the position of those of you who support the King amendment today. They will not support it or you. Allen Kline, president of American Farm Bureau, might, and perhaps some of the other big boys who make up the official board of the Farm Bureau. Yes, they might; but the

man who actually lives on the farm, the man who actually digs his living out of the soil, and who actually produces your food will not go along with you. You will be repeating what happened in the 80th Congress if you go along with this King amendment.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. I would like to verify what the gentleman is saying. I am a member of the Farm Bureau, and what the gentleman is saying is right.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I thank the gentleman and again urge you to oppose this amendment.

(Mr. ABERNETHY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

(By unanimous consent, the time allotted to Mr. LYLE and Mr. LONG was granted to Mr. RAYBURN.)

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, since my devoted friend from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] has so generously referred to my remarks of a year ago, I ask unanimous consent that I may have the privilege of inserting those remarks with the remarks that I intend to make today.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I think we are touching the most important subject and the greatest problem that faces the people of the United States today. In my opinion, the major domestic problem that we have to face, as I said a year ago, is what are we going to do with this soil. What are we going to do for and with this good earth upon which we live and which has sustained us so long? Soil waste is world-wide, and there has never been a nation upon the face of the earth that passed out of existence but what could have been saved had it not been for the depletion and waste of its soil.

Take some of the countries of the old world, where they had lavish and productive lands. Today they have to buy what they eat and wear from other sections of the earth. It might not be amiss to review a little history about this farm question.

I repeat, 1932 the total net income of all farmers of the United States was \$1,800,000,000. Programs began to work. Soil was conserved. It was made more productive. Of course prices rose. Nineteen years after that the net income of the farmers of the United States was \$17 billion instead of \$1,800,000,000. Do you think that they paid some taxes on that \$17 billion? Do you think \$195 million would cover anything like the taxes they paid on the net income of \$17 billion? Yet some people stood on this floor and fought every program, as they fight this soil-conservation program today. If we keep on, even in the next 25 years we will see our soil blow away, wash into the rivers and into the seas, and we will be looking forward to recov-



ering some land that is now in weeds and willows; building dams, in order that we may retrieve these fertile valleys and make the things that clothe and feed not only us but many people throughout the length and breadth of the earth. We must have a surplus. Money does not cross the ocean to balance trade between country and country. You have no trade with any country where you do not trade goods for goods. We need surpluses. We need big surpluses of everything, because this earth goes on its back and its belly. That is true in peacetime, and it is especially true in times of great emergency, and you cannot defeat a country that has a surplus of food and raiment; certainly not by a country that does not have a plentiful supply of food and raiment.

Some of these places where they have these big ranches, where they have already dug their ponds, where they have dug out the trees, of course do not need soil conservation, because they already have it. But in the region of the country of the small farmers, the man with 100 acres or 150 acres, where they are trying to build up their soil, where if he farms 150 acres he is putting 50 acres each year to soil building, grasses, and clovers, where he can make more, with less labor, he must have this assistance.

Wages on the farm have not gone down; they have gone up. They will not go down this year, so the man has got to make more on the same on fewer acres if he is going to stay in the farming business.

I live in the rich alluvial black land belt of north Texas, part of which was rolling alluvial sand. I can remember when there was not a beef cow in the county in which I live, only a few milk cows. Today east Texas has more cattle than west Texas. Why? The soil has eroded until it could not be farmed, it had to go back to grass. That today is a great problem.

Mr. Chairman, if I know anything I know the land. I have lived on it all my life. I have lived on a farm all of my life. I live in what was at one time probably as fertile a part of the United States as exists. That is the black-land belt of north Texas.

For hundreds of years grasses grew on those prairies. They fell black and built it up into rich vegetable-fed soil. It is alluvial. It is underlaid with white rock. In the early days the white rock came to the top of the ground in only a few places, and in other places it is 40 feet deep. The soil is the same color all the way down. It is a level country, slightly rolling. We thought for many years that it could not be worn or starved or destroyed, but now you drive along, and you see that fertile land gutted with ditches. In many places it has been plowed and plowed and wasted into the creeks and the rivers, until that white rock is on top now with little or no soil in many fields that once were fertile.

To me, these amendments to reduce the Government's effort to save our soil are amazing. I thought we had argued this question of soil conservation long enough. I thought a vast majority of the people who constitute this House and

a great majority of the people of the United States had come to the conclusion, as I have, that the major domestic problem we have in America today is what we are going to do with this soil. Are we going to preserve it? Are we going to transmit it to the generations that are to come?

Within a few years there will be 250 million eaters and wearers in the United States of America. If we are the same kind of vandals in destroying the fertility of our soil for even the next 25 years that we have been during the last 50, we will not be looking for places in other lands to sell a farm surplus. We will be looking for some fertile valley which is now in weeds, in willows, and elms, and under water, to retrieve, to make the things that even the people of the United States must have for a decent living.

And I want to say to you gentlemen from the cities, I know you feel like you have been a little roughly treated about housing and other things, but one mistake does not justify another.

Wages and salaries: \$28,800,000,000 in 1933; \$169,400,000,000 in 1951.

This thing of preventing soil erosion—soil waste—is worth while. Soil waste and soil erosion is the reason why governments throughout the length and breadth of the earth are not stable because their people do not have enough to eat, enough to wear, and their factories amount to practically nothing.

Let me repeat, if we waste this dirt, if we let it go into the creeks, into the rivers, and to the sea, if we let it wash away and blow away, the economy of this country will be wrecked, and it will not recover from that wreck, because the fundamental, the basic wealth of this country is in the soil, and when it is wasted then our prosperity and our national wealth and national income—our whole economy—goes down and it will not rise again. Should we not, therefore, encourage the people who own the land to terrace it—to keep it from washing away; encourage them to put back into the soil that vegetable matter that had been fed to it for thousands of years while it was being built up?

Some people say that the farmers do not want this. That is not so 100 percent in my section of the country. If a farmer does not want to use this there is nothing to force him to. Let him be responsible if his soil does not have fertility reestablished where it has been allowed to blow and wash away. Let him take that responsibility.

My brothers and I own some acres of pastureland and farmland that are becoming richer every year. We do not overgraze because that brings weeds instead of grass. Every acre that we have is well terraced at our own expense. Some of our neighbors cannot do that. We set aside at least one-third of our cropland each year to put vegetable matter back into it. We feel that we are only tenants for a short time on that dirt, that we owe it to this generation and those who come after us to leave that soil as fertile as we found it, not to deny the people of the next generation or generations for a hundred years in the future

the right to have soil that will feed and clothe the millions of people that will inhabit this country in those years to come.

You better think of that. We are all in this thing together, including the defense of our country from every angle. One of the greatest defense measures that we can have is to have a sufficient supply of raw material at hand so that we will not be dependent if submarines sweep the ships from the seas and we have to draw from within ourselves as far as the seas are concerned.

Let us not make this terrible mistake of cutting down this appropriation to save our soil. Let us do the things that will preserve our greatest wealth, which is the good earth upon which we live.

If our soil is not fertile enough, if the 30 million people who live upon the farms of the country today do not have dirt on which they can raise a crop and a price to sell it at to give them a buying power, your people will be walking the streets, because your factories will be closed.

When you deny to the thirty-odd-million people in the United States of America the right to farm fertile dirt and make an income, you deny prosperity to all sections of the people of the United States of America.

I think every one of these amendments should be voted down.

What do we mean?

If it were not for this dirt there would be no Washington City, there would be no New York or Boston or Chicago, there would be no great factories with smoke rising from their chimneys, factories employing at good wages millions of American citizens; we would not have a national income of more than \$276 billion a year.

Consider the time when the farmer was selling the product of his labor at a price far below the cost of production. There were 14 million unemployed people in the United States. And if the breadwinner of the family had a wife and only one child, that means 42 million people in the United States had no buying power at all because they had nothing with which to buy. Add to that the thirty-odd million people on the farms who were selling the product of their labor at a price so far below the cost of production that their buying power had vanished, and we had 75 million people in the United States who had no buying power, or whose buying power had been reduced to the very vanishing point. Is it any wonder, then, that factories closed, that banks broke, and turned other people out without employment, without buying power?

I ask those who want to cut down this program if they have forgotten those dark days of 1932 when the total net income of all farms in the United States was only \$1,800,000,000?

Do you need to be reminded that under our farm program, fashioned through the last 20 years, our farmers' net income has reached \$17 billion? And the gross farm income jumped from \$6,400,000,000 in the dark depression days to \$37,400,000,000 last year?



While the farmer's prosperity grew, look what happened to the rest of the economy:

Total production of all goods and services: \$55,760,000,000 in 1933; \$327,800,000,000 in 1951.

National income: \$39,600,000,000 in 1933; \$276 billion in 1951.

All bank deposits, \$51 billion in 1935; \$171,900,000,000 in 1951.

Corporate profits—after taxes: Minus \$3,400,000,000 in 1932, but \$18 billion in black ink in 1951.

I do plead with you today in the interest of our national economy, in the interest of our defense, in the interest of the good feeling of the 30 million people on the farms of the country: Do not do this thing to them today.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KING].

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the opponents of this amendment seem to forget that the main reason for limiting this money is that at least \$100 million under the name of conservation is being spent without accomplishing the least good in conservation. This has become in great measure just a phony giveaway program headed with the laudable title of soil conservation. Of course, we all want to conserve our soil. Most farmers are doing a good job of it. And, of course, you must not forget that the greatest depleter of our soil is use; and, to the extent that we overproduce and create these great surpluses by use of the soil, to that extent we are involved in a very wasteful practice.

About \$82 million of this program this current year is to go for the purchase of lime and chemicals. Now, will someone please tell how lime and chemicals hold the soil?

I note also that we spent \$26 million for green manure and cover crops. I grow them and we turn them down and use them right up again in the production of other crops.

In protecting summer fallow \$2,500,000. Now, summer fallow denudes the ground completely and exposes it to all sorts of erosion.

Subsoiling loosens up the soil; it does not help hold the soil.

(Mr. KING of Pennsylvania, Mr. WICKERSHAM, and Mr. KRUEGER asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. KRUEGER].

Mr. KRUEGER. Mr. Chairman, I represent a truly agricultural State; about 85 percent of my State is agricultural, dependent entirely upon agriculture. My colleague, the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] and I happen to divide the State between us; there are no districts in the State and we represent the State as a whole together. I have heard remarks made and telegrams read that certain farm organizations have wired to support Mr. Benson's program in the amount of \$140 million for soil conservation. I heard there were two telegrams received to that effect, and they were read here. But

I have on my desk at the present time 335 telegrams, and I know they are not from any particular farm organization group. They are from farmers. And every one of the telegrams asks me to support and vote for at least \$250 million for the soil-conservation program. Of course, this will not be possible because the committee has reported \$195 million, and I intend to go along with the committee on that amount.

Mr. Chairman, a lot of the Members have pointed out here that most of the money will be spent for fertilizer at least a great deal of it will be. I want to make it known right here that we do not buy fertilizer. Our program will consist of preserving the soil and keeping it from blowing away and washing away. I am opposing the amendment to reduce the appropriation below \$195 million and hope it will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I shall support this amendment for the cogent reasons developed during the debate and because it gives the substance of such soil-conservation program as is in the interests of all our people, farmers and city consumers alike. I refer especially to the effort being made in the debate on this amendment to impress a good many Members with the fact that in their own districts they will face retribution if they support the amendment. I think that is unfair to consumers in the cities.

For, what is very important as we look at the overall picture of the country, and I think many people will agree with me, is that what the American people wanted from the administration they put in power was that the administration "call them as they see them," to use a baseball term. The American people wanted the administration to be evenhanded.

The farmers have very high fixed price supports for their principal commodities now. There are over \$3 billion of Federal Government money tied up right now in an enormous amount of farm commodities, including 150 million pounds of spoilable butter. One hundred and forty million dollars seems right to the administration as a figure for the soil-conservation program. It is a fair balance, says the administration, as between what the farmers ought to have and what the city dwellers ought to pay taxes to support. The sum of \$140 million will, I believe, cover the soil-conservation program adequately. I cannot conceive of the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson, wanting to see the soil of this country washed away, one of the fears expressed here.

I hope my colleagues will realize that what the American people are looking to from them and looking to from this administration is that which is in the interest of the whole of the United States, not currying favor with some particular group in some particular district. If the administration is supported by the Congress in sticking to the fact that it is

serving the whole country, it will repeat in 1954 what it did in 1952, I believe, and not otherwise.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CARNAHAN].

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment. I represent a district with many family-sized farms. I hope that the voice of these small farmers will be heard here today.

As we have been so forcefully told, the No. 1 problem confronting us as a Nation today is the conserving and intelligent use of our land. Rather than being here attempting to further reduce this figure for soil conservation, we should be increasing it. Some of those who have spoken here today for a further reduction, remind me of the farmer who was not very good on taking suggestions. He said, "You cannot tell me anything about farming. I have done wore out three farms already."

We now have the problem of not only conserving our soil at its present level but we have the job of rebuilding the soil that has been mined unnecessarily in the past. The farmers of my district will find it more difficult this year and perhaps in the years ahead to continue their soil-building practices with reductions in farm incomes, even with incentive payments from the Government. We should encourage our farmers and help them to rebuild the soil because soil is the basis of our national strength. This amendment should be defeated.

(Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY].

(Mr. PROUTY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. Chairman, in my opinion an overwhelming majority of Vermont farmers approve of the agricultural conservation program as it has been administered in that State. The Vermont State Farm Bureau, the Vermont State Grange, and the Vermont Legislature have by appropriate resolutions advocated a continuation of the program. None of these resolutions made reference to a specific amount which should be appropriated, but I am sure they implied that the program should be maintained at a reasonable level.

The \$195 million recommended by the committee for ACP is a reduction of about \$55 million from the budget request and represents a fair compromise between those who believe that more should be spent and those who think the program can function effectively for less. I would remind you, too, that \$251 million was appropriated for this purpose for 1953 so that if the committee's recommendation is followed a substantial saving will be realized in 1954. But to reduce the appropriation to the extent proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania would just about eliminate the ACP as far as the northeast is concerned.

There are those who suggest that greater attention should be paid to prac-



tices which have more than annual benefits to the soil, and with this contention few will disagree. But I hasten to add that through the application of lime and other minerals to our Vermont soil we are in a very real sense doing just that. We grow a lot of clover in Vermont and my farm friends tell me that that depletes the soil of lime very materially. So if we are to maintain good permanent sod under our conditions of farming a liberal use of minerals is necessary.

The educational value of the ACP and the incentives provided by it have contributed much to my State's agricultural economy. Prior to the program we were using only 3,500 tons a year in the entire State. This has now been increased to 70,000 tons but agricultural experts tell us that 300,000 tons annually is needed. At any rate we have made substantial gains in the use of minerals to maintain soil fertility and we desire to maintain and expand these gains.

I wish every American, farmer and nonfarmer alike, could read the statement which has just been made by our distinguished former Speaker, Mr. RAYBURN, of Texas, and also the remarks made by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. HOPE, of Kansas, earlier in the debate. It seems to me that these gentlemen very effectively directed attention to one of the world's most pressing problems—food, or rather the lack of it, in many areas. To meet the needs of an expanding population we must give increasingly serious thought to the maintenance of soil fertility, for this is the key to life itself.

The approval of this amendment would, in my judgment, constitute a serious blow to conservation programs which are so vital to our future.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES].

(Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, someone is going to have to take the responsibility if this amendment is adopted reducing this amount for agricultural conservation payments. I think the people generally recognize what soil conservation is. I know that of all the polls that I have seen taken on this particular question, the people, irrespective of whether they are farmers or not, are for soil conservation and they are for Government participation in this program. In my particular district a poll showed something like 76 percent for a continuation of the present program with the Government participating in the program.

Much has been said about what the Secretary of Agriculture has done and about how his actions have been approved by the farm bureaus. I was interested in reading in the Appendix of the RECORD of yesterday of a Farm Bureau opinion poll taken in the State of Ohio and inserted in the RECORD by a Member from that State, in which it shows that 99 percent of the people participating in this poll were members of

the farm bureau. Yet, when they get down to the question "Do you think Ezra T. Benson is doing a good job as Secretary of Agriculture?" and mind you, this is in a Republican State and 99 percent of the people participating in the poll were farm bureau members, and yet according to the statistics on this poll only 46 percent of them felt justified in saying that they did approve of the Secretary's action. I think that the recommendation of the Secretary in reducing the appropriation for agriculture conservation programs might have been reflected in this poll and the reluctance of even the farm bureau members in a Republican State to agree that Secretary Benson is doing a good job in his present position.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

(Mr. LAIRD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, in my work on the committee, I continually was aware of the fine work of the Soil Conservation Service, and the technical and professional help which the Soil Conservation Service has provided the farmers throughout our Nation. The work of the Soil Conservation Service has helped to conserve and protect our soil, which is the greatest physical asset we as a Nation possess.

All members of our committee agreed that increased attention should be given to soil-conservation practices of a more permanent nature which add to the value of our soil over a long period of time. Too much emphasis has been placed, particularly in some of our Southern and Western States, on agricultural conservation practices which have only a temporary influence upon a long-range conservation program. The committee recognized that a national program should be encouraged which would place more emphasis on permanent-type practices. The committee recognized, however, that the application of such a national policy at the local level would not be entirely uniform, since the permanent value of certain practices will vary in different areas of the country.

All commitments made for the agricultural-conservation program for crop year 1953 will be fully met by the Department of Agriculture, and the committee has arrived at a compromise figure which will authorize a maximum of \$195 million for the agricultural-conservation program for the 1954 crop year. This is \$55 million below the recommendation of the former Secretary of Agriculture, but \$55 million above the recommendations of Secretary Benson. Under the new program there is some question as to how much of the maximum authorization of \$195 million will be actually used. County committees throughout the country are giving consideration to the program for crop year 1954 and will be making their recommendations to the Department. It is impossible to estimate exactly what the total program will cost for 1954.

For fiscal year 1953 the Congress authorized an ACP program of \$250 mil-

lion; of this amount \$211 million will actually be spent. It is impossible to give an absolute estimate of what will actually be spent on this program as approved by the Department for crop year 1954. Today we are merely establishing the maximum limit on expenditures for the next crop year.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. May I ask my distinguished friend from Missouri [Mr. JONES], who was speaking about Secretary Benson, what he thought of Secretary Wallace when he was Secretary of Agriculture, and his program when he converted the young hogs into fertilizer and then distributed the fertilizer to the farmers to increase the yield and production, and then plowed it under? Did the gentleman have anything to say at that time as to that program?

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, if I may answer for my friend, may I say that I opposed that, but that is better than plowing under these marginal farmers, which some of you folks have been representing lately.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. LOVRE].

(Mr. LOVRE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Chairman, I am unalterably opposed to this amendment because it is not in the interest of agriculture and the conservation of our soil and, therefore, not in the interest of our general welfare.

Although I have known for a long time that our soil has taken a terrific beating from erosion, I was amazed to learn from the committee report that, since the founding of this Nation, 40 percent of our cropland has been damaged or put out of production by erosion and that erosion is now underway on an additional 20 percent. Serious as this problem is today, the situation is further aggravated by our rapid growth in population. It is estimated that if our population continues to increase by the present average of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million persons per year, by the year 1975 we will require the output of 115 million additional acres of land to maintain our present level of diet, and experts tell us that not over 45 million acres can be made available through land reclamation. Soil once gone cannot be replaced—there is no substitute.

One hundred and ninety-five million dollars recommended by this committee is small indeed for restoring and improving soil fertility and reducing erosion caused by wind and water. A reduction of \$50 million, as proposed by this amendment, is ridiculous and penny wise and pound foolish. The committee is to be commended for including \$195 million for this purpose and I earnestly urge my colleagues to vote down this amendment in the interest of conservation and for the benefit of generations not yet born.

One hundred and ninety-five million dollars is less than the cost of one of our large bombers and certainly this



country can well afford to invest that much in preserving the fertility of our soil which cannot be replaced and which is daily being carried into the sea by erosion.

Mr. Chairman, the amount recommended in this bill by this committee certainly should be upheld in its entirety. This committee has given this bill its serious and careful consideration and I, for one, am willing to be bound by its provisions. I sincerely hope that the bill will be passed as recommended.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to point out 2 or 3 things we are mistakenly doing here that are right in line with what has caused our present predicament.

It is not all farmers who have and are now wasting the 40 percent of our land that is worn out, but the fertility of the land is nevertheless gone. In 1975, according to our best information, we will have more than 190 million people in this country and we will be short 115 million acres of land that we will need to maintain our present standard of living. But I say the farmers who wasted the land that is gone have been those who were or always felt they were in an emergency and could not afford to put back a fair share of what they took out.

What have we as a Congress done along the same line? Since 1940 we have reduced the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture by 30 percent and personnel by 38 percent. In the same period of time we have raised all the other civilian activities of the Government by 139 percent and personnel by 116 percent. We, too, mistakenly I think, are cutting down on our attention to agriculture, because we say we are in an emergency.

Much mention has been made here of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Allan Kline is president of that organization. I think it is ironical that those of us who are lawyers and farmers on this subcommittee have for 4 years had Mr. Kline coming before our committee and, with certain minor exceptions, have heard him say, "We are in an emergency." "We are spending on these other things," he said, "but let us cut down on practically all agricultural programs because we are in an emergency." He recommended that we reduce REA, Rural Telephone, Forestry, and nearly everything else. He is sincere. He is entitled to his view, but he does not speak for the Farm Bureau in Mississippi nor the South. I do not believe he speaks for his membership.

It is tragic to me for this leader of this great farm organization to recommend the same short-sighted policy those farmers showed when they wasted our soil. He too in effect says we can't afford, in this emergency, as a Nation, to put back a fair share of what is taken out of the soil. He believes we should leave it up to the farmer. We did for 150 years and we know where we are today.

I would like again to point to what I said numerous times before.

Did you know we spend twice as much each year on the handling and delivery of our mail as we do on all the activities of the Department of Agriculture?

We must put first things first.

There may be no Marshall plan when our country is as worn out as are Greece, India, China, Palestine, and practically all the countries we have reduced our natural resources to help.

We must not let our country get in the shape those countries are in. We must see that more of what we take out of our soil is put back so that we may maintain our high standard of living and generations after us may have a decent chance to do likewise. The strength and greatness of our country today is built solidly upon the fact that the United States is both a great farming Nation as well as a great industrial Nation.

I know it is popular to be for economy. I am for it. But let us save real wealth. I am telling you that there is a compelling reason not to reduce this bill on agriculture because it is 32 percent below that of 1940. We have a 53-cent dollar today. We have raised salaries 70 percent. As a result, you are paying one-third the attention to agriculture that you did in 1940, at a time when you are taking 20 percent more out of it.

Exclusive of national defense you have increased everything else. That is where you should reduce expenditures. You say emergency. We do have an emergency but because of it we should put basic things first. We need to give more attention to United States agriculture, not less.

But they say there is duplication. The remedy is to change the law. Let us use the programs we have until improved laws are passed.

Here is something I think we ought to remember. The reason these individual farms have gone down so that there is a total of 200 million acres of wasted farmland is that the man who owned the farm was always in an emergency. He never could afford to put back into the land a proper share of what he took out or so he thought. Should we as a Nation be guilty of the same mistake? Now that we are taking out 20 percent more, should we put back less? I leave the question with you.

If we are to feed our expected population by 1975—190 million—we will have to add to our present supply the milk that is being produced, today, in these States: Wisconsin, Michigan, and New York. In pork, if we are to feed the population in 1975, we will have to add the pork production of Nebraska and Iowa. In beef we are going to have to add the production today that exists in Minnesota, Texas, and Oklahoma. Sheep and lamb and mutton. We are going to have to add the production that today exists in Utah, Nevada, Montana, and Wyoming. Eggs: we are going to have to add the production of California, Kansas, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. It can be done, but we will have to pay serious attention to the things that need to be done to make 1 acre produce more than it does now; at least a third more. It can be done, and in the meantime, we

must save the land we have. I am for the United States first, and the first thing in the United States is the ability of the soil to feed and clothe us all. All the people need your help. I urge your support.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be read again for the information of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KING of Pennsylvania: On page 31, lines 14 and 15, strike out "\$195,000,000" and insert "\$140,000,000", and in the same paragraph on line 20, strike "15" and insert "40."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KING].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 110, noes 108.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN and Mr. KING of Pennsylvania.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 139, noes 137.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FULTON: Page 31, line 22, strike out the figure "\$2,500" and insert "\$1,000, nor qualify as a participant for payments of grants of assistance under such program if his net individual income for Federal income-tax purposes is in excess of \$10,000 in 1952."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi will state his point of order.

Mr. WHITTEN. This amendment would require affirmative action by the Secretary of Agriculture or someone acting for him. It would require the disclosure of income of individual citizens which information is prohibited by law from being made public. It would require affirmative and special action by someone in the Government, which would make it legislation upon an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. FULTON. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is not legislation, because it is simply putting a limitation on who shall be a participant in these programs. The amendment simply outlines the requisite characteristics of the participants.



The amendment says first, that the limit is \$1,000 to any one individual in grants and payments under these programs. Second, it states that no individual who in the year 1952 received more than \$10,000 in net personal income for Federal income tax purposes shall be entitled to participate.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I believe the point of order should be sustained for the reason that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. It places further duties on the Secretary of Agriculture, and certainly there is nothing in basic law giving him authority to determine the income of any individual in our economy.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, in order to make sure that there is no legislation in the amendment, in view of the point of order, I ask unanimous consent that everything in the amendment after the words "one thousand" be stricken.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. Only on the point of order may the gentleman be heard.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, this is the same amendment on the income tax question as that which I offered last year, so that it is not a new question and has been submitted previously on this particular bill. However, the \$1,000 limitation to any one participant is the new part.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard further?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I believe this is legislative in character for it would require a determination of the individual income of all the farmers of the Nation whose income is not available but the release of such information is prohibited by law. Not only that, but it would entail an expense which would far exceed any proposed savings that could come from such limitation. I do not see how the amendment could be held necessarily to save money. Not only that, but as has been pointed out it would require affirmative action and put on the Secretary special duties which he does not now have clearly would be legislation and subject to point of order.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard further?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, it is an administrative problem in determining who the participants shall be. That procedure can be by regulation that the applicants certify that they have not received a taxable personal income in excess of \$10,000 in the year 1952, so that the applicants do not have to make a disclosure of income. That would simply be a certification by the individual who claims he is a participant, so that there is nothing that need be performed in addition by the Department of Agri-

culture other than receive the application as, of course, it must do now.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for that purpose.

Mr. WHITTEN. I would like to ask if now the Secretary of Agriculture has the legal authority to see the income tax returns of all individual American farmers and if under the amendment he be given that right which he does not now have, would that not be legislation giving him authority and rights which he does not have now?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule. As has been indicated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON], the amendment imposes a qualification upon participants in this program. Therefore, the Chair is of the opinion that the offered amendment proposes legislation on an appropriation bill and is, therefore, subject to a point of order. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 31, line 22, strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$1,000."

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would reduce the maximum payments to any individual under the ACP program to \$1,000. It is presently \$2,500. Those of you who are familiar with this program recall that several years ago there was no limitation in respect to the amount an individual or corporation might receive. A few years ago there was a limitation of \$10,000. Then later and for a short period it was reduced, I believe, to \$1,000, then increased to \$2,500. In any event, \$2,500 is the limit that any individual is permitted to receive under the ACP program.

Right here I would like to call attention to the fact that although this program is intended to help soil conservation, we do have a different and separate and additional program for soil conservation, for which \$60,844,014 is appropriated in this bill. I respect this soil-conservation program. It is rendering fine service to the farmers and to the country.

This proposal is a different one, as the Members well know. I think it might be well to once more call attention to the manner in which expenditures have been made under this program in the last few years. Let us take the program of 2 years ago, for which we have some rather definite figures. The following 2 years, I understand, are quite similar. It should be remembered, of course, that in order for one to participate in receiving the funds, he must be included in the program and comply with its terms. That is the way it should be.

Now let us see what we have been doing with the money appropriated from the Federal Treasury for this particular service. Two years ago the appropriation was \$255 million, and as I said before, the limit anyone could receive was \$2,500. I have a table before me

showing the manner in which this total of \$255 million was divided. The statement comes from the Department of Agriculture. I am informed the allocations for last year are approximately the same as indicated in this statement.

According to this statement, 2,536,956 farm people participated in the program. Approximately 1 million farm units did not participate in the program. Now let us see how the funds were divided among those who did comply and participate in the program. First was cost of administration is deducted. Here is what the statement shows. Of the 2,536,956 farmers in the program, 392,774, or more than 10 percent got less than \$20 each. Nine hundred and thirty-one thousand three hundred and twenty-six participants which is approximately 40 percent of all farmers in the program got less than \$40 each for soil practices, lime and other fertilizer materials. In fact you dispose of 1,343,411 farmers by allowing them from \$1 to \$60 each. That is more than half of the farmers in the entire program. Those of you who talk so much about the one-man farm unit might want to give a little consideration in assisting the farmer at the lower end of the totem pole. Take one more look at the table 73 percent of all farmers got less than \$100. So, less than \$100, takes care of 1,890,000 farmers under this schedule.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment will affect less than 2 percent of those under the program. It will only reduce their payments to the sum of \$1,000. I just do not see how they could object, especially when they should want to take care of their soil—and further considering the regular soil-conservation program is available to them. My amendment will save several million dollars for the taxpayers of this country without injury to anyone.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota, a distinguished member of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I have a similar amendment at the desk to cut the payment down from \$2,500 to \$1,000. I have worked with the gentleman from Kansas on this matter over a period of years. I am for his amendment. It should be adopted, and its adoption will help the smaller farmers and it will also save money as far as the program is concerned.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman is most helpful, and I thank him.

But, let me call your attention again, if I may, to this. Two years ago, according to the figure submitted by the Department of Agriculture, there were 2,563,956 participants in the program and out of that group 1,886,397 or 73 percent of them, got less than \$100. That is the way your money was spent. So, this will help a little bit to equalize these payments to the folks to whom they ought to be paid.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.



Mr. JUDD. I was not clear about one thing the gentleman said. He said those that wanted above \$1,000 would be on their own. What the gentleman means is that every farmer would be eligible up to \$1,000.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Certainly.

Mr. JUDD. But if he wanted more

than that, he would be on his own.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct. I appreciate the gentleman's correction. My amendment just says in substance that nobody will receive more than \$1,000.

The schedule above mentioned is as follows:

TABLE 13.—Estimated number and cumulative percentage distribution of payees receiving payments under the agricultural conservation program by size-of-payment groups, 1947-51<sup>1</sup>

Size of payment group	1947	1948 <sup>2</sup>	1949 <sup>3</sup>	1950 <sup>4</sup>	1951 <sup>5</sup>
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
\$1.00 to \$20.00.....	555,138	789,839	516,827	478,476	392,774
\$20.01 to \$40.00.....	631,850	758,408	651,486	612,928	538,552
\$40.01 to \$60.00.....	514,704	388,555	478,666	469,759	412,085
\$60.01 to \$100.00.....	649,369	310,992	579,095	580,303	542,986
\$100.01 to \$150.00.....	338,217	120,111	279,289	305,847	302,449
\$150.01 to \$200.00.....	157,882	60,596	136,927	155,554	158,839
\$200.01 to \$300.00.....	87,708	37,325	84,402	96,814	99,438
\$300.01 to \$400.00.....	36,252	16,429	37,317	42,078	43,151
\$400.01 to \$500.00.....	20,134	<sup>6</sup> 20,231	20,949	23,294	24,031
\$500.01 to \$1,000.00.....	27,197	—	<sup>7</sup> 40,499	35,886	37,041
\$1,000.01 to \$2,000.00.....	7,965	—	—	9,350	10,055
\$2,000.01 to \$3,000.00.....	1,548	—	—	<sup>8</sup> 2,429	<sup>8</sup> 2,555
\$3,000.01 to \$4,000.00.....	390	—	—	—	—
\$4,000.01 to \$5,000.00.....	186	—	—	—	—
\$5,000.01 to \$10,000.00.....	269	—	—	—	—
Total.....	3,028,809	2,502,486	2,825,457	2,812,718	2,563,956
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Less than \$20.01.....	18.32	31.56	18.29	17.01	15.32
Less than \$40.01.....	39.19	61.86	41.35	38.80	36.32
Less than \$60.01.....	56.18	77.39	58.29	55.50	52.39
Less than \$100.01.....	77.62	89.82	78.79	76.14	73.57
Less than \$150.01.....	88.79	94.62	88.67	87.01	85.37
Less than \$200.01.....	94.00	97.04	93.52	92.54	91.57
Less than \$300.01.....	96.90	98.53	96.50	95.98	95.45
Less than \$400.01.....	98.09	99.19	97.83	97.48	97.13
Less than \$500.01.....	98.76	<sup>6</sup> 100.00	98.57	98.31	98.07
Less than \$1,000.01.....	99.66	—	<sup>7</sup> 100.00	99.58	99.51
Less than \$2,000.01.....	99.92	—	—	99.91	99.90
Less than \$3,000.01.....	99.97	—	—	<sup>8</sup> 100.00	<sup>8</sup> 100.00
Less than \$4,000.01.....	99.985	—	—	—	—
Less than \$5,000.01.....	99.991	—	—	—	—
Less than \$10,000.01.....	100.000	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Excludes naval stores.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 150 payees operating under manager-type pooling agreements.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes 302 payees operating under manager-type pooling agreements.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes 449 payees operating under manager-type pooling agreements.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes 408 payees operating under manager-type pooling agreements.

<sup>6</sup> Payment to payee limited to \$500.

<sup>7</sup> Payment to payee limited to \$750.

<sup>8</sup> Payment to payee limited to \$2,500.

Data for 1936 through 1945 available in table 13 of the 1948 statistical summary; data for 1946 available in table 13 of the 1950 statistical summary.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is a problem that has been before the House before. It is a problem that has been debated several times on the floor of the House. I think there are two viewpoints here, and I think this amendment clearly defines what those two viewpoints are.

If you believe in soil conservation, then you do not need to consider the payment angle whatsoever, because every time anybody does anything in the line of soil conservation and earns payments, he must have put into effect soil conservation, often costly to him, to qualify to do that sort of thing.

This program has suffered over the years because it has had an implication of relief put upon it. It is not a problem that involves relief in any way whatever. We are talking about conserving our soil. We want to go in the direction of those practices which are more permanent practices, which often are the more costly practices. That means you must

spend more money than the small amount, the piddling amount, that is indicated by some of the remarks on the floor today.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Does not the gentleman agree that it is just as necessary to conserve the soil on large farms as on small farms?

Mr. MARSHALL. From my knowledge it is even more important to conserve the soil on the large farms, since the large farms have been those that have neglected their land to a greater extent than the small farms.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman also not agree that this is not an agricultural relief bill but is actually a soil conservation bill?

Mr. MARSHALL. Entirely so. That is why I am taking a stand in opposition to putting a limitation of \$1,000 on the payment that may be received. It is a matter of making up your mind as to whether you are talking about a relief program or about conservation. I am

one of the Members of this House who are firmly convinced that we must do more and more and more than we have done in the light of conservation. I reiterate that no one gets any money out of any of these practices for doing nothing. It means that generally speaking the money earned by these soil conservation practices, the farmers contribute two-thirds and the Federal Government contributes one-third. Therefore, it is a cooperative program. This is a program we are working on to bring about conservation of the soil.

I hope the House sustains the action of the committee and votes down the amendment.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I commend my colleague on the subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota, for a very excellent speech. He has very vividly pointed out that this is not an agricultural-relief program but a soil-conservation program. The committee unanimously agreed that more encouragement should be given to permanent-type practices. If we are going to limit payments to \$1,000, we are going to eliminate to a great extent the possibility of putting into effect permanent-type practices. Therefore, I am against the amendment.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I join my colleagues, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN], in sponsoring this amendment and believe that the amendment should be adopted.

We in the United States must get a balanced program with our Treasury, and the overall amount of the program has been reduced to the figure recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture and the various farm organizations. For that reason we should not be giving a very small percentage of the farmers of this country a large proportion of these funds.

On the figures that have been submitted on the agricultural conservation program for 1951, 99.51 percent of the payments have been under \$1,000 to each individual farmer. Therefore, on this amendment of Mr. REES of Kansas, which is a part of the one I submitted previously, we are only talking about the .49 percent of the farmers of this country. In addition to that point, there are 2,563,956 farmers who have received payments. Of those who have received over \$1,000 in this group, there are only 12,610 farmers who have received up to \$2,500.

The men and women here who are representatives of the farming districts, and want to take care of the average farmer and do it in a way that the conservation program should be handled, can accomplish this purpose if you vote for this amendment, because this amendment is going to take care of 99.51 percent of the farmers in each of your districts.

On the other hand, we should remember that this is not a give-away program



from the Treasury of the United States, but is part of a conservation program. You would think it very ill of me if as a farmer I were taking free grants and payments of this kind because I should be doing that myself on my farm, and if I do not I would not be protecting my own assets. On the other hand, the ones who really need it are the people who have rundown farms and do not have the capital to build their farms up through proper conservation programs of their own, and they should have adequate Government help just the way the lower economic groups of the cities occasionally come here and say, "Protect us in our basic livelihoods and in our basic lives." As a Member, I thoroughly believe in soil conservation programs for the benefit of the whole country. I cannot see why anybody earning over \$10,000 a year net personal income for Federal taxing purposes should be given a grant or a handout by this government from the Treasury to help him run his own business or farm. Can anybody on the floor tell me why it is necessary for that person to ask the Government to give him a free grant to assist him in protecting his own livelihood and his own personal farm? And if it comes to some of the big corporations who are running these farms, I think it is all the less true that they should indiscriminately be given these free aids.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Am I correct in assuming from the gentleman's argument that he is against the entire appropriation?

Mr. FULTON. I favor the soil-conservation program, and I will vote for the appropriation.

Mr. COOLEY. If it is an unwarranted handout and an unjustifiable subsidy, and if it is something that is evil inherently, why is not the gentleman against the whole thing?

Mr. FULTON. If the gentleman himself, with his outside income, were here asking for these free payments and these grants from the United States Treasury, it would be an evil, and if I were doing it, it would be evil. But to help the average dirt farmer, it is a real public benefit because you and I have the capital and they do not. The Federal Government must assist the average dirt farmer to help improve his soil and his farm for the benefit of the whole economy.

Mr. COOLEY. I have not expressed any views concerning the proposed limitation. At one time the limitation was \$500.

Mr. FULTON. And then it went up, as you know.

Mr. COOLEY. I gained the impression that the gentleman is not only addressing himself to the pending amendment, but in his remarks is attacking the entire appropriation as being an unwarranted handout.

Mr. FULTON. No, not at all. I said that when there is a high income level, and yet these fortunate people are given grants and aid from the Treasury of the United States, it is unwarranted. But for 99.51 percent of the farmers who

receive benefits and grants under \$1,000 apiece, I have said I think the soil-conservation program is worthwhile, and I will vote for the program.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FULTON. Why do you not consent to this amendment?

Mr. COOLEY. I have no right to consent to the amendment. I am not in charge of the bill. I would say this, since the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KING] has been adopted, there is certainly far more justification for the adoption of the pending amendment than there would have been otherwise because now the overall appropriation is restricted and by having a limitation placed upon it, it might spread the benefits further among small farmers throughout the Nation.

Mr. FULTON. I think the gentleman has a good point. If we adopt this amendment, it will spread the benefits of the soil-conservation program among the smaller farmers and the lower groups who should have it. We will be helping these smaller farmers by reducing to \$1,000 apiece the limit on the top .49 percent of the larger and more affluent farmers.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I think this issue is quite clear to the Committee. I wonder if it would not be possible to limit the time for debate.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have 5 minutes.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

Mr. WHITTEN. Reserving the right to object, let us see how many Members desire to speak.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto end in 30 minutes. We should be able to settle this issue in that time.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] and the type of argument made in its behalf by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON] makes me wonder if it would not be appropriate in the Defense Department appropriation bill which will come to this floor shortly, to put in a clause that no one shall be entitled to a defense contract who indicates that he has a net income of more than \$10,000. When this income-tax bill comes out, which I understand is on the Clerk's desk for signatures, would it not be appropriate to add an amendment there, saying that no individual

in the United States can have an income of more than \$25,000? If we want to get this money leveled off, let us put in an income limitation for all citizens, no matter what their status is. Let us put a ceiling on what people can make, and let us have some good old distribution of the wealth on the part of the Republican Party.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. No. You have already talked for 15 minutes.

Mr. FULTON. But you mentioned my name.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Your name is well known and any person in the United States has a right to mention it and talk about it.

In regard to this amendment as expressed by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], if you want to get this money voted around to all the people in the country, the thing to do is to put a limitation of \$50 on it, and make sure that every farmer gets a part of it. It might be necessary to go down as low as \$5 or \$2.49 to be sure that every farmer gets some of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON].

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak in behalf of the amendment.

A few moments ago I sat on this floor and searched my conscience as to how I should vote on the previous amendment which would have reduced the funds recommended by the committee. I heard reference after reference after reference by members of farm groups, by farmers, and by men who knew a great deal more about the program than I, that the reason this amount had been increased by the committee was to benefit the small farmer; and thinking back of my district and the situation on the farms there, I deserted by colleagues and voted with the members of the minority.

Now we are faced with an amendment which would back up the fact that these payments should be limited to the small farmer; they should be limited at 93½ percent—I believe one gentleman made the statement—as they have been in practice in the past. And yet I hear a member of the minority who is against this amendment get up and say that the very people who need these payments the most, that the very people who take care of their farms the least, in many instances are the big farmers.

Mr. Chairman, I voted in favor of the previous amendment to raise the appropriation under this program because I know that when income goes down, as farmers' income has for the last 4 years, the first thing that goes is maintenance; the first thing that someone cuts out of his budget is the money he should put back into taking care of his property and his land. Therefore, because I am fully aware of the need for soil conservation, particularly on small farms, I voted for a program which would permit the small farmer, who has had his income decreased, to maintain his soil as it should be maintained. That is why, Mr. Chair-



man, I rise to support this amendment—so that these payments will be restricted to the small farmer who needs assistance and not to the big farmer who can afford to maintain his property himself.

(Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON and Mr. ABBITT asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ABBITT].

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. I think it is vitally necessary that this or a similar amendment be adopted. I offered an amendment last year in this amount. The year before that one reduced it to \$500.

The only issue before us, as one distinguished gentleman said a while ago, is whether or not these incentive payments, these soil building practices incentive payments shall be limited to \$1,000 a participant or \$2,500. In my opinion, there is nothing sacred about the figure \$2,500.

I agree with the distinguished minority leader, who made a splendid address a few moments ago speaking against the amendment that was recently adopted. He said the basis of this program was to build up the small farms, the 100-acre and the 150-acre farms. I subscribe to that, and I support him in his position. Then I heard what my former chairman said about the need for these funds. The committee fixed it at \$195 million; this group has reduced it to \$140 million. If that figure is to remain, then it is all the more necessary that the amount be limited. These payments were intended to take care of soil-building practices; they are used, and have been very successfully used, as an incentive for our farmers to improve their soils, to build up their farms for the benefit of all the people of our country. It is therefore necessary that we distribute the payments around as far as we can that all the farmers may have an incentive to continue soil-building practices. To do this we should by all means limit to payments to any one participant to not more than \$1,000, as provided in this amendment. Personally, I would be glad to see the limit set at \$500.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment. I hope there is no one here who is going to vote for the amendment with the idea it will give any small farmer more money than he will otherwise get because he will not get one penny more whether we pass the amendment or not. He will get whatever he earns through the practice he follows. It does not make any difference how much we appropriate or how much we do not appropriate, he will get just what he earns.

Mr. Chairman, this is a program for conserving the soil. If it is going to accomplish its purpose it must be made applicable to all land and to all landowners and operators irrespective of the size of their holdings. Land on large farms is just as much subject to erosion as is land on small farms, and many

times just as much incentive is needed in one case as in the other.

Of course if you consider this just a relief bill you should vote against the whole thing. But it is not a relief bill, it is a conservation bill and should be considered accordingly. This amendment should be defeated.

(By unanimous consent, the time allotted Messrs. GATHINGS, HAGEN of California, and LONG was given to Mr. WHITTEN.)

(By unanimous consent, the time allotted Mr. BENDER was given to Mr. REES of Kansas.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HAGEN].

(Mr. HAGEN of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Chairman, there is a growing belief on the part of some students of government that the American people are in danger of being overwhelmed by the antics of propagandists who might best be described as political soap salesmen. The motives of these gentlemen are not the highest and their services are not appreciated by the great majority of the common people of this country who refuse to accept as a substitute for thought and substance some glib generalization which is designed to clothe programs dear to the heart of the salesman with political "BO."

A favorite device of these soapy gentlemen is to categorize worthwhile programs as "socialistic." Anything to which they are opposed is socialistic. On the other hand any activity which they favor for the special benefit of a few is described in the language of advertisements for perfume regardless of whether or not it is for the benefit of the overwhelming majority of our people. As a matter of fact if I judge them correctly a program is not a giveaway if it benefits a few corporate tycoons but is always a giveaway if it benefits the farmers or some other large class of people.

Agricultural conservation program payments have been described here as a "giveaway" program. No grosser misstatement could be made.

Such payments are made for the benefit of all of the people of the United States who are presumed to have a stake in the basic resources of soil and water.

The agricultural depression which preceded 1929 and which was a major cause of the crash of that year demonstrated that farmers had special problems which required special answers and, further, that the welfare of all of us hinged on the welfare of the farmer. The phenomenon of the Dust Bowl highlighted one of those special problems and directed the interest of a wise President and Congress to the fact that small farmers confronted with the fact of falling prices and income would inevitably mine their lands by producing and selling more bushels, tons, and bales of produce without wisdom in order to provide their families with the necessities of life. The Democratic agricultural program

was the special answer to this and other problems. It attacked the problem of falling prices. Through the medium of ACP payments it encouraged the farmer to engage in good soil and water practices which he would have been unable to undertake without such monetary encouragement.

In the 1930's all farmers supported these programs. It would appear now that there are some farmers who regard their smaller neighbors as competitors and would bite the hand that fed them by depriving new and relatively unsuccessful farmers of the privileges which they enjoyed and appreciated.

I say we will never have an oversupply of farmers and that these programs should be continued. The fact is that our farm population is constantly declining and our food and fiber needs increasing. May we never see the day that the family farm has been replaced by the corporation or the coupon-clipping gentleman farmer. Our action here, which I opposed, in reducing the amount of money available for soil conservation payments was a meek surrender to those who would make farming the business of huge aggregations of capital.

I oppose the amendment to restrict the maximum amount of conservation payment to \$1,000. In my opinion there should be a ceiling on such payments for the reason that large operators need no encouragement to engage in good farming practice. Their incomes are such that the employment of good farming practices yielding a smaller annual return does not deprive their families or stockholders of the necessities of life. They are not tempted to ignore the wisdom of long-range farm programming by the necessities of the immediate situation, but the present \$2,500 restriction on payments virtually eliminates such free riders without eliminating any farmer who needs the program.

The \$1,000 limitation would eliminate many worthwhile benefits, particularly in my home State of California. Farming in California is a high-cost operation. Water is difficult and costly to secure. Soil conservation payments assist in the most economical water development. I can think of many needy farmers who could not secure such development with a \$1,000 limit on ACP payments. On the other hand, a \$2,500 payment would take care of their needs and be of small value and incidence in the case of farmers able to provide for themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

(Mr. BENDER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. BENDER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to urge the Members to vote for restoration of the full ACP



payments when we have a rollcall. There has been too much talk of this as a relief program for the farmers. It is not.

It is in the interest of all of us who need to be assured of an adequate food supply at all times. The national income of this country is always 7 times that of the farmers. If those who eat the food would stop to realize that during the next 200 years we know our soil will be depleted, they would think differently on this question. There are only 3 inches of soil remaining in this country. I represent more than 400,000 farm people in 23 counties in western Oklahoma. I have received many letters from dirt-farmer members of the Farmers' Union, the Farm Bureau, and the Grange who are for the full ACP program.

I hope there will be a rollcall vote on this proposition and that you will vote to restore the full amount needed to carry on this worthwhile program. Also, the funds for the agricultural conservation program, Production and Marketing Administration, agricultural adjustment programs, and the Extension Service are not sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART].

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return temporarily to page 23 of the bill in order that I might extend my remarks at that point in the debate.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I ask unanimous consent to yield 2 minutes of the time allotted to me to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, as you know, I serve as a member of the House Committee on Agriculture. This is my ninth year on that committee. I represent a section of this country which is inhabited by small farmers. It is a very large congressional district and has a very large number of small farms. I mention these things to emphasize the fact that I know something about the farmer and his problems, particularly of the small farmer. If I came from a section of the country where farmers were generally large operators, I probably would not be for this amendment. But coming from an area which is largely inhabited by small people who farm small farms, and knowing something about their problems, and knowing of many who have told me that when they reached the PMA offices they found all of the money gone, and knowing that we then had a \$250-million program, not \$145 million or at most \$195 million as we will have for next year, and knowing that they were not able to get any of the

money or at most only a small part of that which they actually needed under the larger program, I am wondering where they will be next year under a smaller program. With the King amendment their situation is made even worse. Under it we will have much less money next year than was authorized for this or previous years. Under the bill itself we will have less.

Last year and this year we had a limitation of \$2,500. If the King amendment stays in the bill, we will have only \$145 million, 44 percent less money. Therefore, in order to do the most good for the most people, the ceiling, in my honest judgment, ought to be lowered. When it is, it definitely will in my judgment guarantee that the funds be spread further and among more people. Thus the small farmer will have a better chance to get the funds he needs.

Mr. Chairman, I have always argued as a strong supporter of this program that it provided the incentive required to persuade the farmers to do and perform the practices needed to preserve our land. The Government matched dollar for dollar, the amount of dollars that the farmers themselves expended in terracing and performing other soil-building practices. I also argued, and so has ever other Member who has supported this program, including the former Speaker today, that it was particularly needed for the benefit of little people. Generally speaking, those who had larger farms and who had been able to acquire more of the good things of life such as good large farms did not need the incentive that the small farmer needed to perform these practices.

It is my sincere conviction that this amendment will spread the funds to more people and more farms. If it does, we will get more conservation. We will rebuild and preserve more land. The ceiling is not too low. After all, a thousand-dollars-per-year assistance from the Government is quite a sum of money. I know there is good argument on the other side of this issue. But we must remember that the funds are limited. The committee itself has recommended a reduction of about 22 percent in last year's authorization. With less money, how can we operate with the same ceiling? Of course, it should be lowered.

I shall vote for the amendment with the conviction that it is in the best interest of not only the most people but also of the most land.

(Mr. ABERNETHY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. GUBSER].

(Mr. GUBSER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, I am a farmer, and I can further say that until January 3 of this year I was a dirt farmer.

I should like to point out that, in my humble estimation a big point has been missed here, that in all the debate this afternoon not one person has mentioned the fact that a true, honest-to-goodness

farmer loves his soil and loves it dearly, and wants to do everything he possibly can to conserve it. The reason we perform conservation practices on our farms is not for the check we get from the Government but because we love the land.

There are only two reasons why conservation practices are not performed on any one farm. The first is ignorance or lack of knowledge regarding such practices, and I am glad to say that the agricultural conservation program has educated the farmer to the need for conservation. Ignorance can no longer be cited as justification for high individual payments.

The second reason is that a farmer sometimes cannot afford it. There is no one in this House who can bring to me a specific instance of a man who qualifies for \$1,000 in agricultural conservation program payment who cannot afford to pay for the program himself. If there is such a person I would most definitely like to hear of it.

So it gets back to the point that the man who cannot afford conservation is the only man who should be helped. I appeal to those of you on the Democratic side who are forever talking about helping the "little man" to come through and give him the real break he deserves. Stop subsidizing the rich man, and let us help the poor man. I ask an aye vote on the Reese amendment limiting payments to \$1,000 for any one participant.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GUBSER. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. I should like to invite the gentleman down to Mississippi or a lot of other places and introduce him to some of these people who have drawn these payments and perform these conservation practices who would not be able to carry them on without these payments.

Mr. GUBSER. I thank the gentleman for the invitation. I will be happy to come.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to yield the time allotted to him to Mr. WHITTEN.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, we have discussed this problem many times through the years. If, as some of my friends on the left seem to think, this is a case of dividing out money to the American farmer, we should end it today once and for all. If this is a relief program, and you are just dividing out and distributing to the American farmers, no matter how many they are, if you are going to do it at all, divided it and give it to them.

The only justification you have at all is that this is a soil-conservation program. I should like to describe to you the mechanics of it. I have worked with it, and I feel I can discuss it so that you will see the fallacy of this approach. I hope I can.

If this is a soil-conservation program, where the Government has said, "If you will do certain things yourself, if you will spend money and devote your time



to them, the Government up to certain limits will contribute its part, and the limit we will go to is \$2,500"—and that was arrived at some years ago by a process of settlement—then this is the thing I would like to point out to you: There is a formula by which the funds made available in this bill are distributed to the States for that formula will be operating whether or not you adopt this amendment. Each State will get its pro rata share irrespective of this amendment. In Virginia, Maryland, and some others of these States perhaps all they need would be practices where the contribution should be no more than \$50 or this \$1,000. If that be true, why should I say to Wyoming, "No, you must have the same limitation we have for it is high enough for us. You cannot set up an irrigation project which would have some real value. We are going to limit you to a series of minor projects where \$1,000 is the maximum."

Each State gets its share under the formula. Why should we States' righters suggest to a State that has flood problems, "You cannot go in here and put up a real project and drain this land. We are going to make you divide it up into dribbles and do something not nearly so beneficial."

If you adopt this amendment, you are going right directly contrary to what was said by Secretary Benson and others. I do not agree with their approach but I agree with their objective, that is, that the things we spend this money for it should have some permanent value.

I would like to get the farmers to so use this program. I would hate to have to tell them from Washington that they had to. But I do agree with what they are driving at when they say they want some permanent value. If this is a soil-conservation program, and if it be true that the formulas are going to give each State its pro rata share of money, and if, as now is the fact, your State has the right to limit the payments itself, if it wants to by its own action, why not let those States that want to reduce it and hold it down because they have that class and kind of problem, as I say, why not let those States do that? Why should we here in Washington, because my own State or your State does not need the major things, go out to those places where you do need the projects to be on a large enough scale and tell them that they cannot have them? Once again I want to say that the money here is to try to get something done on land, and the more land the more we are willing to help. It is not a relief program. If it is, stop it—cut it out—but do not kid yourselves that you are helping any real soil conservation when you require the money to be spent in dribbles on minor problems.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Is it not true that in some counties the committees in charge of this program have established limits for certain types of practices?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is true, and it is the right of any other States and counties to do the same thing, if they so desire.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman knows, of course, as well as the rest of us, that there is a soil-conservation program in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. WHITTEN. I do.

Mr. REES of Kansas. It is named as such and is carried on as such, and it would carry out the propositions or proposals the gentleman has suggested.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is true. I know that.

Mr. REES of Kansas. And we are all for that.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield further because I think we all know that.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I just do not want the Members of the committee to be confused about that.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield further. I would like to finish my statement. The gentleman who has just asked me to yield, since he has been in Congress has offered this or a similar type of amendment every year. I have the highest regard for him, but I cannot help but believe that he still thinks that this is a relief program.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Oh no, no, no.

Mr. WHITTEN. One of the saddest experiences I have had in the Congress was to sit on a subcommittee on appropriations when the Governor from the gentleman's State of Kansas and the elected officials of his State were there asking the Congress to go along on President Truman's request for us to check for damage which was done out in Kansas by one of those terrible floods. That is a shining example of the need this country has to put real soil conservation practices into effect. It happened unfortunately in the gentleman's State. I say I will not be a party because I happen to come from a district made up largely of small farms, as I do, where \$1,000 or so might meet the need when other sections have different problems and large land holdings. I am not going to say to a State that has bigger problems and major problems such as irrigation and flood control that they have to divide it up piecemeal. If the people in those States want to do that in any of those States, you can do it now. You can do it now if that is what will meet your needs, but let us not restrict those who have real problems from meeting them as they see it. Let us support Secretary Benson in his stated objective of trying to see that this money goes for substantial projects that have some real benefits.

I hope the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, on a division there were—ayes 98, noes 72.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. REES of Kansas and Mr. WHITTEN.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 122, noes 104.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Sugar Act program*

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160), \$59,645,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (including transfers) from this appropriation for other than payments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,445,000.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the past 20 years have seen great changes in American agriculture and rural life.

We have seen the powers of government used in a way for the best interests of our country to enable agriculture to survive in a great industrial nation—with tariff protection for industry in an economic era, that without such legislative considerations would have destroyed the agricultural life and activity of our country.

Soil conservation, reforestation, rural electricity, rural telephones, better roads, flood control, parity payments, tenant-farmer legislation, are some of the measures enacted to enable American agriculture in this intense economic period to survive and to prosper.

During recent years we have seen the mechanization and modernization of farm production proceed with great rapidity, not always with favorable results.

Productivity per man-hour has also rapidly increased on the farm.

Research, experimentation, education are vitally important in the field of agriculture, for farming is a mighty technical operation in production and distribution.

We must keep in mind a strong agriculture is also important as an element of our national defense.

Like no other fields of our national economy, agriculture has benefited from the improvements and advance of the past 20 years, but such progress has also brought about problems.

I think the American people, whether or not they live on the farm, recognize the importance and necessity of conserving our soil, our forests, and our water resources.

There is no question but what great progress has been made during the past 20 years.

In addition to agriculture as a whole being strengthened, the poverty-stricken marginal farmer has in so many instances been able to improve his holdings; and yet, too many farm families, and also in the cities, receive unduly low incomes. We should not allow the progress of the past 20 years to be wiped out.



It is estimated there are 6,000,000 American families whose total family income is \$1,200 or less each year, and a good percentage of those families live on the soil.

The problems of all of our people require constant consideration and legislative attention.

In view of the disadvantageous position of agriculture in a highly industrialized nation such as ours, such constant consideration and legislative consideration is essential in the case of agriculture and our millions of fine Americans who live on the farm.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

For operating and administrative expenses, \$7,350,000.

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GWINN: Page 37, line 11, after the comma in line 11 strike out "\$7,350,000" and insert "\$1,350,000."

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Chairman, it would seem perfectly obvious if we are going to balance the budget and reduce taxes—in fact, it would seem that if we are ever going to discontinue the giveaway program, if we are ever going to quit taking by compulsion from one group and redistributing it to other groups as has been mentioned here boldly and openly as the process that we are in, we have got to begin in the alphabetic list with A. Unfortunately agriculture begins with A. We have 1,300 other agencies, corporations, and departments to go through. Here is a typical one, the Crop Insurance Corporation. I doubt if more than a hundred Members on this floor know what in the world the Crop Insurance Corporation is.

The Crop Insurance Corporation was organized on February 16, 1938, "to promote the national welfare by alleviating the economic distress caused by crop failures due to drought and other causes, by maintaining the purchasing power of the farmers, and by providing stable supplies of commodities for domestic consumption and the orderly flow thereof in interstate commerce," and so forth. This is the high-sounding preamble common to socialistic legislation. Later the enabling act was amended so that the Corporation now writes crop insurance against drought, flood, hail, wind, frost, winter kill, lightning, fire, excessive rain, snow, wildlife, hurricane, tornado, insect infestation, plant diseases, and such other unavoidable causes as may be determined by the Board. From 1939 to 1952, the overhead cost of this insurance business—covered by taxes, not premiums—amounted to \$80,838,391.49.

The Crop Insurance Corporation pays to its county agents a fee of \$1.50 per policy written, plus a percentage of the premium, whether it is paid or not. To get his remuneration all the agent needs is the farmer's signature.

In 1 year, this Corporation paid out over \$24 million more than it collected in premiums. Since it began operations, its outgo exceeded its income by \$74 million,

which the general taxpayer had to make up. And it should be remembered that these bounties were passed out to only 556,000 farmers in 834 of the Nation's 3,000 counties. It now proposes to extend these services. The counties selected were those in which the late administration was in need of votes. During the presidential campaign, the agents of the Corporation reminded the farmers that they could collect insurance for the loss of grains eaten by pheasants, geese, and ducks and could then shoot and eat the fowl free gratis. The immorality of this argument must have appalled the farmers, for despite the allurements, they voted against the bountiful administration, and for Eisenhower.

By this amendment I simply cut down the administration of that from \$7,350,000 to \$1,350,000. This insurance corporation is so sloppy in the administration of its insurance business that it has on the books today, according to the manager's report, uncollected premiums of \$7,605,812. Often they do not even collect from the farmers the premiums when they are signed up. If \$1,350,000 of taxpayers money is not enough to pay salaries and expenses let the agency collect these back premiums to pay expenses.

Here is a place where we can liquidate, discontinue such business, and start right in a Republican administration that intends to do what it promises, namely, to cut out socialism, and its waste even where it affects agriculture.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment be limited to 5 minutes and that this time be given either to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] or to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL], members of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that our sound finance friend from New York, and there is no sounder American in the House on many things, stated that very few knew what this is. I believe he put himself in the latter category because we have these outstanding contracts, several hundred thousand, more than 100,000 I know of. The Government is committed on them for millions and millions of dollars. If you wish to abolish the Federal Crop Insurance Agency that is one thing, but you had better get out from under the liability on these contracts before you do. Since you have the contracts outstanding, how in the world are you going to get out, unless you owe the money and do not collect the revenue, I do not know.

The issue here is whether you want to run it or not. May I remind you that President Eisenhower and Secretary Benson have been all over the country saying an extension of this program is what they are going to offer the farmers as a fact. But you are hooked for a

whole lot of money unless you properly run this program until you determine whether you are going to enlarge it or kill it.

Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I want to inform the House that since the reorganization of this program we have shown a profit of \$2,100,000, not, of course, taking into account the administrative expenses. But let us remember that we protected through this program last year alone \$412 million in crop production. It seems to me it would be foolhardy to accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. After all, no insurance company will protect this kind of risk, and the farmers have no other place to turn. It would be foolhardy to practically do away with the Federal crop insurance program through the acceptance of this amendment.

Mr. MARSHALL. Of course, it is very obvious that this amendment should be voted down.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I just want to remind the committee that this has been a reorganized attempt to have an experimental crop insurance program. It has been the experience and the justifications have pointed out that since the reorganization and since it has been put upon an experimental basis, that it has been very successful.

Mr. MARSHALL. I thank my colleague from Washington. The program has been operating quite successfully. This committee has impressed upon the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation that they must take steps to bring it into a more businesslike operation. This they have done. It is a program which has meant that the farmer has a way to protect himself against disaster, which will relieve the Treasury of the United States, when he carries and sets aside a certain amount of premiums. There is no other organization or company that writes this type of insurance.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. This amendment, as I see it, would seriously cripple this very important activity which is a healthy one not only for the farmer but for the country. I call attention to the fact that only the other day we passed a \$100 million authorization with the power to issue bonds to the Export-Import Bank to take care of certain exports abroad and to protect them and to allow insurance where there is an expropriation of property. The other day we did it for business, but now we do not want to take this valuable asset away from the farmer today.



Mr. MARSHALL. The gentleman from Massachusetts is absolutely correct, and I have no doubt that the Members of this House will vote down the amendment.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. It is true, as the gentleman says, that there is no other place where the farmers can turn to get insurance. It is also true, is it not, that the commercial insurance companies of this country are watching the experiment, and if it turns out to be successful, I think in time we can expect there will be commercial crop insurance. But, if we drop the thing now as we will if we accept this amendment, then there will be no possibility of the farmer getting crop insurance.

Mr. MARSHALL. There are two commodities. I understand that wheat and tobacco are crop insurance that the commercial insurance companies are looking at this program for with a great deal of interest. Several have expressed themselves upon this valuable experimental work carried on by the Government. There is a good, strong possibility that they may enter into that field.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GWINN].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Loan authorizations*

For loans in accordance with said act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said act as follows: Rural electrification program, \$135 million; and rural telephone program, \$50 million; and additional amounts, not to exceed \$30 million for the rural electrification program, may be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1954, under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly development of the program.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. POAGE: On page 38, line 2, after the comma strike out the balance of the line and all of line 3 and insert "and may be distributed in any State or Territory in addition to any sum which such State may otherwise receive."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this is legislation on an appropriation bill and contrary to existing law.

Mr. POAGE. I wonder if the gentleman would withhold the point of order until I have made a statement?

Mr. TABER. I think the gentleman might get time by striking out the last word if he wanted to, but I think we ought to go through with this at the moment.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COOLEY. May not the gentleman from Texas be heard briefly on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman on the point of order.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I will have to concede the point of order because I know it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, that the Members may know just what has happened, I want everyone to understand that the present law for the allocation of Rural Electrification Administration funds provides that not more than 10 percent of the moneys authorized to be loaned in any 1 year may be loaned in any 1 State. That worked very well when we first started this program, and it was a fair provision when originally adopted because all the States were seeking to establish new electric distribution facilities.

Since many of the States have completed or very largely completed their rural electrification program, they find they do not need a large share of this money, whereas other States have continuing needs for an ever larger share of this money. Consequently, the 10-percent limitation works a grievous hardship upon certain States.

Particularly does this 10-percent limitation destroy the opportunity to establish what are known as generation and transmission facilities in a large number of States. I recognize that there is a general disposition to give lip service to generation and transmission facilities. Likewise I recognize that a great many Members in this House do not believe in generation and transmission facilities and would like to see them killed but do not want to administer the lethal blow in public. Personally, I believe they are essential.

I think that if we do not have the ability to provide the needed facilities; that is, the electrical power, to serve these rural customers we have definitely taken the shell out of the shotgun. To tell these people that they still have the right to make a generation and transmission loan is a cruel joke when you deny them the opportunity to make that loan by so restricting the funds that they cannot receive it.

Under the terms of this bill \$135 million is made available for electric loans subject to all of the restrictions of the basic law. This means that in no State can more than \$13,500,000 be loaned for all purposes. In a State where there is still an active distribution program, you will find there is a need for a large part of that money to carry on the normal work of improving the local systems that are now distributing power to the people.

When you establish one of these generation and transmission facilities it runs into a substantial amount of money, often five to ten million dollars. The result is that so long as all the money is restricted as is the \$135 million authorized in this bill, it is impossible to make

any appreciable number of generation and transmission loans unless you are to authorize a great deal more money.

I had thought yesterday we had an explanation here on the floor which I understood meant that we could use the \$30 million item contained in this bill without limitation. I understood today the committee really did not mean that, they meant that the \$30 million could be used simply upon the same terms that the rest of the money could be used. This means that you could not get enough money to carry on the generation and transmission loan program under this bill. It means that this House has this afternoon by the use of the rules—and I agree that it is the rule—made it impossible for the Members of this House to keep our pledge to the rural people of America that they would have the opportunity to borrow the funds needed for generation and transmission facilities. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee had a perfect right to make the point of order. I don't criticize him but I want everyone to understand the effect of his action.

I hope none of you will go home and tell your people that you voted for generation and transmission facilities. You have not had any opportunity to do so. There has been no opportunity in this House for you to provide the funds whereby there could really be generation and transmission facilities in all the States of the Union.

I call your attention to that because I know some of you honestly believe that you are providing for generation and transmission facilities. I have no criticism of those who do not believe in the generation and transmission program. You have a right not to believe in it. But I would like to see those who do not want such a program to stand up here and fight it in the open and come out and say "We do not believe in it," rather than tell the people, "Oh, yes, we are for generation and transmission," and then give the people a bill which makes the REA say "We would like to approve your generation and transmission loan applications but we cannot do so and at the same time approve the smaller loans which your State's local distribution co-operatives have submitted."

We could have avoided this reception by adopting language similar to that which I proposed in the suggested amendment. This would have made it possible to apportion the \$135 million and to have then used the \$30 million wherever it might be needed. This is the simple and effective way of making it possible for REA to make generation and transmission loans without increasing the total of this bill by one red cent. Obviously, no one would object to this method, or raise a point of order against it, unless he wanted to hamper these loans.

I do not believe in telling the people, "I am going to put a gun in your hands whereby you can protect yourself from the private power companies," and then before I give them the gun to remove the shells and fix it so that the gun will not fire. That is exactly what we have done



this afternoon. Make no mistake about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the making, servicing, and collecting of loans and insured mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made under prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to Farmers' Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, the extension of financial assistance under the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and the administration of assets transferred under subsection 2 (f) of the act of May 3, 1950, \$27,600,000, together with a transfer to this appropriation item of not to exceed \$325,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GWINN: On page 40, line 12, strike out "\$27,600,000" and insert "\$12,600,000."

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Chairman, I think the Members should know and be at least conscious when we vote on these sums what 15 years of the giveaway program has done, and what we are in for if the Republicans are going to jump out of their free pastures over the fence with the goats. We get mixed up so that we cannot tell whether we are Republicans for free economy or goats full of the same tears the administration had before us. Are we to continue the socializing program of taking money from some and redistributing it to others wherever we find the opportunity to do good in return for votes? I do not believe we Republicans can possibly outbid the New Deal in this. This amendment simply cuts down the cost of administration of the \$165 million that we proposed to loan not to exceed \$1,000 to each farmer in certain areas of the country.

The administration of this Department costs 17 percent of all the loans that are given to farmers. I say "given" because this Department has the power to adjust or to modify or to even cancel the loans. In that kind of business, during the last 15 years, the taxpayers of the country have been forced to loan \$648 million only to have them adjusted, or canceled, or done away with. Banks would make loans to farmers at an administrative cost not to exceed 2 percent, whereas this Federal agency cost 17 percent to administer. The agency admits a loss of \$118 million, not including interest, plus \$555 million in administrative salaries and expenses, a total of \$669 million of costs of administration as against a total lending of \$643 million. That is one reason why we ought to stop this immoral socializing of our economy. In the last analysis, there is no such thing as a giveaway program. It costs more in administration than the people get back in gifts or loans.

This amendment reduces the appropriation by \$15 million, but still leaves \$12,600,000 for administrative expense. That's a lot of administration. The agency should ultimately be liquidated entirely.

Like so many, it is a kind of political bonanza. In 1952, an election year, the Bureau adjusted or canceled the loans made to 82,873 farmers. To do all this requires an annual payroll of over 6,000 people, occupying well-equipped offices. The Bureau last year spent \$29.5 million, or roughly 17 percent, of the amount of the loans to make them and to cancel part of them. Private lending and collecting costs less than 2 percent. Now the total number of beneficiaries in this welfare-state bureau lending business, including Government employees and borrowers and their families, add up to at least 300,000 votes, and this covers just 1 year in 1 bureau.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWINN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. Would not the gentleman say that some of this legislation that is proposed is based on political expediency and action taken?

Mr. GWINN. I know of very little of it that starts from A and goes to Z that is not.

Mr. GAVIN. And what votes it will mean?

Mr. GWINN. Why, certainly. It is obvious. I doubt if the Congress has the power, a majority of us, to stop these things, but I think we ought to be thinking about them.

Mr. GAVIN. I was not quite clear as to what the gentleman was inquiring about. I am glad I understand the query now.

Mr. GWINN. I take it the gentleman agrees.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWINN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman complains about cost of administration. Is the gentleman not willing to trust the Administration now in power to achieve a degree of efficiency and economy which the gentleman thinks it should achieve?

Mr. GWINN. I have just indicated to the gentleman I have been trusting the party in power to dissolve and discontinue this sort of socialism. I still hope, when we are in power long enough, to understand the mortgage that has been placed upon us. My amendment simply provides that the administrative costs be scaled down from 17 percent to about 7 or 8 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(By unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. COOLEY), the gentleman's time was extended 2 minutes.)

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to ask the gentleman one further question. Assuming that the administrative cost is excessive, may I suggest to the gentleman that great economy has already been accomplished in the Department of Agriculture, as has been indicated in this debate? But is the gentleman not willing to trust Mr. Benson and his associates to achieve the highest degree of efficiency possible?

Mr. GWINN. I think our experience indicates that we ought to set limits. We have no way otherwise of discharg-

ing unnecessary employees. We may get sued for discharging them. They claim a civil-service status.

Mr. COOLEY. If we are going to have suits against the Government every time an employee is fired, there will be a lot of Democrats suing; but on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture, I suggest that Mr. Benson should be given an opportunity to see whether or not he can reduce these administrative costs during the current year, and perhaps next year.

Mr. GWINN. I think the Congress ought to indicate to him that we are conscious of the fact that reductions should be made.

Mr. COOLEY. I suggest this, rather than going at it in meat-ax fashion.

Mr. GWINN. The figures are \$27,600,000 for administrative loaning of \$162,000,000. That is 17 percent. My amendment simply cuts it down to \$12,600,000, or about 7 percent.

Mr. COOLEY. This administrative cost is a little something more than the administration that is usually given by a banking corporation or other private lending agency. It is close supervision of the income of the farmers in the low-income brackets.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

(By unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. HOPE), the gentleman's time was extended 2 minutes.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GWINN. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to suggest that this is in the nature of a rural rehabilitation program and does embrace very close supervision of the income of farmers in the low-income bracket. It is not simply the ordinary administrative cost.

Mr. GWINN. Does the gentleman remember that this is the great-great-grandson of Henry Wallace's AAA program, which was a rehabilitation program 15 years ago? Its ancestry is clearly socialistic and clearly communistic.

Mr. COOLEY. To clear up the ancestry a little, this is a direct descendant of Henry A. Wallace's farm-security program, but it is a great improvement over the farm-security program as it was operated then.

Mr. GWINN. In an election year, when this Department cancels the loans or adjusts them for 82,873 farmers, that takes on some more of the elements of political expediency to which the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN] referred. I now yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman has been talking about giveaway programs and socialistic programs. I would like to ask him if a Republican administration presided over by Abraham Lincoln did not originate one of the greatest giveaway programs of all time by the passage of the Homestead Act? I wonder if the gentleman would like to comment on that.

Mr. GWINN. I would like to comment on that, and I would like 2 more minutes, Mr. Chairman.



The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GWINN. Abraham Lincoln turned loose the public lands that the people might settle and build up. He was in favor of returning the public domain to the people. The administration for the last 20 years has been taking it all back until now we have 20 percent of the land in the hands of the Government. I would like to imitate Abe Lincoln and turn it back to the individuals again. He never thought of taking money or land from some citizens and giving it to others as this bill proposes. He gave them land from the public domain, wild lands. After that he made them no loans, gifts, crop insurance, subsidies, grants-in-aid, support prices, and so forth, out of the Treasury in Washington.

Mr. HOPE. Is there any difference between that type of giveaway program and the giveaway program of today?

Mr. GWINN. There is no analogy, because he was just giving back to the people what was theirs in the first place.

Mr. HOPE. His was a program to give land to the people?

Mr. GWINN. This land belonged to the States and to the people, not to the Federal Government. That is all Abe Lincoln recognized. It was like giving back the oil lands to the people they belonged to.

Mr. HOPE. Well, he gave it to the people; it was a giveaway program.

Mr. GWINN. This is different; this socialist program is one of taking money from one group of citizens and redistributing it to another under compulsion. Abe Lincoln never did that.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWINN. I yield.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Is it not a fact that the Homestead Act was one of those early acts that has been followed by many in the encouragement of overproduction so that the farmers have always been kept poor and have had no bargaining position because of it?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto be limited to 5 minutes.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have a little time on this side.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I modify my request and ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] asks unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, with 5 minutes to be reserved to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask to be recognized.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to take just a few minutes to bring a few facts before the House. In the first place, if you accept this amendment offered by the gentleman from New York—I am sure it is an amendment which has not been thought through very clearly—you will place in danger the Government's equity in a total of \$648 million in outstanding loans for which there will be no proper supervising. The gentleman mentioned taking care of \$117 million in new loans. In addition, this agency must be responsible for \$648,006,722 of outstanding loans as of this date. Remember that if you accept the gentleman's amendment it will have a direct affect upon farm ownership loans to veterans. Are you going to shut the gate entirely in their faces? I do not think you are. Remember also that this new program of the Farmers Home Administration, which has only been in effect 6 years, replaced the old defunct Farm Security Credit Administration. Of the production and subsistence loans of approximately \$559 million advanced to farmers who could not get credit elsewhere, \$376 million has been repaid. The repayment record shows a 92½-percent repayment to date on maturities due. I think that is a splendid record in connection with the farmers and veterans who have no other place to go for credit.

Also, in relation to direct farm loans of the \$419 million made available for such purposes, these people have paid 123 percent to date on the maturities due.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I point out that repayment is good. This agency took over the work that used to be done for those who could not command credit from other sources, they used to be served by emergency crop and seed loans, from RACC and from the Farm Security Administration. This program has been well administered. We have reduced it in the present bill one and three-quarters million below what it was last year.

This is a program that allows young people, veterans included, to go on the land, who cannot go to the banks or to the Federal Farm Credit Administration services and get credit. I trust that the pending amendment will be defeated.

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GWINN. The gentleman from Washington does not deny, does he, that the total cost of administering this business in Washington exceeds the total amount of the loans to date?

Mr. HORAN. I wish the gentleman would be charitable enough to realize that when you have men who cannot command credit from other sources, that they require supervision and then servicing, it costs money to run this institution, and our subcommittee has al-

ways demanded of that administration that when these folks become successful the Farmers Home Administration will cut them off from this kind of credit and ask them to go to the private banks.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to observe that the Farmers' Home Administration is actually one of the best operated agencies of the present Government. It has rendered and is rendering a worthwhile service. I am definitely of the opinion that adoption of this amendment would completely destroy the effectiveness of the Farmers Home Administration program, and, further than that, it will jeopardize tens of millions of dollars that the Government already has invested. As has been indicated by the chairman of the subcommittee, the collections now are about 126 percent of the amount due on loans.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is in connection with the farm ownership loans.

Mr. COOLEY. As I understand it, this money is used not only for the purpose of servicing current loans but it is used also for supervising borrowers to whom loans have been made running up to many millions of dollars.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is correct.

Mr. COOLEY. If you handicap this administration, as the administration will be handicapped by the adoption of this amendment, you will jeopardize those loans which are now currently being collected at the rate of 126 percent.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I want to join with the gentleman in commending the present Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration, Mr. Dillard Lasseter. In the opinion of our subcommittee he is one of the best administrators in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. COOLEY. I know he will appreciate that, and I know the majority of the Members of this House will also agree that Mr. Lasseter has done a fine job.

[Mr. HAYS of Ohio addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I do not know that there is much additional light that I can shed on this subject or any phase of it that others have not made available, but we on this subcommittee are the instruments and agents of the Congress and we try as best we can to look at the country in its entirety and the people of the country with reference to their particular problems. We, too, believe in private enterprise, but there is no question but that this is one of the finest programs that you can conceive of and is under a very splendid Administrator, Mr. Dillard Lasseter. But this program is limited to those



who have to show that they cannot get credit elsewhere before they can qualify. Having shown that and having shown that they have a reasonable right to believe that they could pay back loans that were made to them or pay for the farm and home which they may buy through the help of this agency, then they are approved and set out to farm themselves. First, this is the low income group, many times share workers, that, to start with, cannot get credit anywhere, and yet when you restrict this program to that class of borrowers, to that class of individuals who cannot get credit anywhere, they have shown the finest kind of repayment record. Why? Because they have had this \$27 million of supervision which is so highly essential in teaching these folks who have not up to that time been able to meet the problems that arise, or get themselves on their feet. We, in this country, have had laws written throughout the years and there has been a lot of competition as to how these laws were written, and I might point out that the way they were written may have determined the way the national-income dollar has been distributed in years past. If we can make self-sustaining, honorable, solid citizens out of these folks without expense to the Government, it is a good investment.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. The adoption of this amendment would be costly since there is no provision for servicing the outstanding loans which are under the control of the Government.

Mr. WHITTEN. Of course, my colleague is correct. It would be bad business to adopt this amendment if you were even going to abolish the program. Everybody knows that the gentleman from New York would scuttle this program just like his other amendment would scuttle the crop-insurance program.

Mr. MARSHALL. That is right.

Mr. WHITTEN. A Republican colleague from the Midwest told me the other day, "Do not pay any attention to these so-called farmers from New York State." He said, "They come from an area that has been highly developed for 150 years with the greatest market in the world in hollering distance. We cannot get them west of Maryland nor can we get them to look west of Maryland. They think the rest of the country is still Indian country."

That, I think, is the best explanation for the amendment of the gentleman from New York. I hope you will send it back from whence it came.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GWINN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GWINN) there were—ayes 30, noes 131.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, it is not clear as to whether or not the amount of \$11,586,000 under

the section of the bill entitled Bureau of Plant Industry, soils, and agricultural engineering, includes the sum of \$40,000 or any other sum for barley research.

It is my understanding that the 1952 production of barley was the smallest barley crop since 1937 and that it is vital that this crop be increased.

Presently, the barley crop is being jeopardized by a new barley disease called false stripe disease which is damaging the malting barley crop.

My district in Wisconsin contains both outstanding malting companies and the great brewing companies of our Nation. We all know that beer is the common man's drink in America.

Therefore, it is vital to the malting and the brewing industry that this barley research be carried on. I think it should be clear at this point, Mr. Chairman, that included in this sum is the sum of at least \$40,000 to carry on the barley research. I wish to include in my remarks communications that I have received on this subject from highly reputable firms from the Milwaukee area:

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 30, 1953.

The Honorable C. J. KERSTEN,  
Congressman from Wisconsin,  
House Office Building:

Referring to the bill soon to be introduced covering the appropriation for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1953, we strongly urge that you vigorously support the proposed increase of \$2,400,000 for the Agricultural Research Administration and the increase of \$534,000 for the Bureau of Plant Industry. At present there is no increase provided for the Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, although there is dire need for more adequate appropriations for grain research. The recently discovered false stripe disease of barley focuses particular attention to the need for more research on control measures for this serious virus disease now present in many important barley-producing States. Additional funds for barley research are therefore most urgently required and we respectfully request that you vote for a specific increase of at least \$40,000 in appropriation for barley research over and above the present allotment of \$159,000. Your kind consideration will be greatly appreciated.

LADISH MALTING CO.

HON. CHARLES J. KERSTEN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: We wish to impress upon you the necessity of further research study on barley. There has been a new disease found in barley known as the false stripe which is affecting the growth and yields of barley in the central Northern States to the extent of approximately 31 percent.

This new disease has been investigated and we believe it is highly necessary at this time for further study of the possibilities of its correction. To do this we feel that the United States Department of Agriculture's Research Department should be allotted an additional forty to fifty thousand dollars, properly earmarked for this particular purpose.

You no doubt are aware that the production of barley has been declining considerably in this country and last year we had one of the smallest crops in many years. In order to correct this we feel that any research that is necessary should be done.

Anything that you may do to help carry on toward the allotting of this necessary additional money to the United States Depart-

ment of Agriculture for research will be very much appreciated by me.

Yours very truly,

C. KURTH, Jr.,  
Chairman of the Board,  
the Kurth Malting Co.

The Honorable CHARLES J. KERSTEN,  
House of Representatives, Washington,  
D. C.

DEAR SIR: Inasmuch as we are consumers of farm products and in particular barley, we wish to urge you to vote in favor of the bill authorizing the general increase in funds for research in the United States Department of Agriculture and in particular for the earmarked funds for barley research.

We understand that a considerable portion of these funds is to be used for the study of a virus disease in barley which is still further reducing the yields of quality barley from the already dwindling supplies available on the market.

It is reasonable to point out to you that the end consumer products of barley bring to the Government over one-hundred-fold more tax return than the amounts requested for research and this is very little to invest to insure continued and possibly better returns through this industry.

We should further point out to you that the activities of this industry provide employment for a large number of people beyond the farming level and their interests are involved in such work. You should consider in supporting this expenditure that a large portion of our population enjoys pleasure with moderation from the end product consumed and it is to all of our interests to produce this end product, beer, as economically as possible.

We urge you to support agricultural research and in particular research (that is aimed at higher yields through control of plant diseases) on barley grown by our farmers.

Yours very truly,

WISCONSIN MALTING CO.,  
R. B. OESTING,  
Director of Research.

HON. CHARLES J. KERSTEN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. KERSTEN: I understand that the Truman budget for 1954 provided \$79,505,708 for Agricultural Research Administration, and that this was reduced in the Eisenhower budget by \$2,347,000, but that there still remains a million dollars for payments to the State agricultural experiment stations. Of this amount \$40,000 is earmarked for barley research.

Dr. Wiebe of the United States Department of Agriculture has done excellent work on barley research, and it would be a shame to have to discontinue his work, particularly in view of a new barley disease called false stripe disease which is making inroads in more and more of the malting barley territory.

I earnestly appeal to you to use your influence and vote for the general increase in funds for research.

If you do not agree with this program I would appreciate hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

ZINN MALTING CO.,  
WALTER G. ZINN,  
Vice President.

The Honorable CHARLES J. KERSTEN,  
House of Representatives,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: It is our understanding that the President's budget recently submitted to Congress calls for an increase of \$2,400,000 for agricultural research.

The 1952 production of barley showed a crop of 227,008,000 bushels, which is the



smallest crop on record since 1937. The 10-year average from 1941 to 1951 was 306,127 bushels. This year's Government report giving the intentions to plant shows another decrease in acreage. In addition to this, the subsoil moisture in the principal barley-producing areas of the Middle West is definitely deficient. On even a partial crop failure, industry would be jeopardized by a lack of supplies.

We, therefore, strongly urge you to recommend the increase in appropriations, and particularly to earmark a minimum of \$40,000 for barley research, not only to combat presently known diseases, but to further the development of new types of barley which are so urgently needed.

Very truly yours,

FROEDTERT GRAIN & MALTING  
Co., Inc.,  
ALVIN R. CORD, President.

MIDWEST BARLEY  
IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,  
Milwaukee, Wis., May 17, 1953.  
Congressman CHARLES J. KERSTEN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KERSTEN: Please find enclosed an article on agricultural research from today's Milwaukee Journal. I think this article will be of interest to you in connection with the United States Department of Agriculture appropriations bill when it is considered by the House.

Very sincerely,

JOHN H. PARKER, Director.

I hope you will speak and vote for a modest increase in the appropriation for cereal research, including an item of \$40,000 for barley, when the United States Department of Agriculture bill is up for action in the House.

[From the Milwaukee Journal of  
May 17, 1953]

RESEARCH PAYS OFF THOUSANDFOLD TO KEEP  
STATE FARMERS PROSPEROUS—THANKS TO  
IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY SCIENCE AND THEIR  
QUICK ACCEPTANCE, WISCONSIN HOLDS ITS  
POSITION AS A BILLION-DOLLAR FARM STATE  
(By Lewis C. French)

The times have changed in agricultural research. No longer can the men of farm science work from a window ledge. The test tube and laboratory retort today are not sufficient, although there was a day when relatively simple tools led to resounding developments.

Before the turn of the century, Dr. S. M. Babcock developed his butterfat tester. He had an idea, a jackknife to whittle out many of the parts, and the help of a handy-andy smithy and his forge. It took him 2 years to iron out the defects. He worked in a humble basement room on the University of Wisconsin campus.

The cost was less than \$300. But look at the results—a new era in dairy development. And the fame of Wisconsin and its university spread around the globe.

Now agricultural research is pretty complicated. It costs what seems a lot of money until you measure the results.

The records show that a dollar spent in farm research pays a thousandfold.

RESEARCH PUT STATE IN BILLION-DOLLAR CLASS

The 20 years before 1910 at the University of Wisconsin witnessed the development of the Babcock test, focusing attention on scientific dairying. The same era saw the start of plant breeding, development of the cold cure for cheese, development of certified seed, new methods of soil analysis with a statewide program for lime and enriching the soils, work to improve corn, tobacco, the small grains, and alfalfas, the forage crops.

And some of the greatest gains in animal nutrition were also made, with their subse-

quent widespread application to human diets.

It was this research work that put Wisconsin into the billion-dollar-a-year farm-income class. The original work on vegetables made Wisconsin the top canning State in the Nation.

The work never stops. In fact, agricultural progress is the story of changes, never standing still.

DR. FRED SPEAKS UP

"Research workers have to keep ahead of changing conditions," says Dr. E. B. Fred, president of the University of Wisconsin and former dean of the college of agriculture, trained in bacteriology. "Farm people have to be ready to shift their farming pattern and practices as new things come along."

In case you still have doubts about the men of agricultural science earning their pay or the way in which farm research is translated into practical results, consider golden corn.

In one swift jump the acceptance of hybrid corn increased yields 20 percent to boost Wisconsin farm income a whopping \$73 million a year. It was not an accident; rather, it resulted from planned and tedious research. There were months of germinating seed under chilling refrigeration, of selecting seed that thrived in the colder Wisconsin climate and in heavy clay soils.

Having developed seed tailored to Wisconsin conditions, a battery of specialists teamed up to write soil and growing prescriptions to prove that Wisconsin farmers should average at least 120 bushels an acre rather than the 50 to 55 bushels previously recorded in better corn years.

WHAT PROFITS MEANS

The increased yield on corn alone represents a sum almost equal to the entire appropriations for the State's experiment stations since 1883, according to President Fred.

Or scan the records on oats. When rusts and funguses kicked up by dust storms in the wheatlands threatened Wisconsin's oat crop, skilled plant breeders worked more than 8 years to bred resistance into the sensational Vicland and Forvic oats. And when these varieties fell victim to new threats, the scientists came up with the Bonda and Clinton varieties.

From 1924 through 1942 there were only 4 years in which Wisconsin farms produced oats that averaged more than 40 bushels an acre. But, through research, the State average from 1944 through 1952 never dropped below 40 bushels. The average used to be 33 to 35 bushels; it is now 43 to 45. The increase is worth at least \$15 million a year.

This variety improvement never stops. Today there is the new Branch variety of oats and still another improvement, the Sauk, being developed.

HANDFUL OF SEEDS RESULTS IN NEW ALFALFA

Few people, even farmers, really appreciate the work that goes into developing seed supplies. It took 8 years of intensive selection and trials to develop Vernal, the new alfalfa which is expected to give Wisconsin farmers greater security against forage crop failures, the wilt and winter killing. Here the hardiest varieties of domestic alfalfa were crossed with yellow flowered wild alfalfa from northern Europe. A handful of seed was nursed into a supply big enough for general distribution in 1955.

And remember Wisconsin has 2,500,000 dairy cows that must be well fed to make those milk checks read \$500 million a year. With milk prices going down, it is more important than ever to use more farm-produced grains and forages. Over at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture the research staff is teamed up to produce 4 tons of good forage per acre rather than 2½ tons an acre. The goal is to cut the \$100 million commercial feed bills of dairymen in half through better grassland farming.

With the stress in dairy markets away from butterfat and more to nonfat solids in milk, there is also emphasis on higher milk production. Rather than an average of 7,010 pounds, the dairymen need cows that will average at least 10,000 pounds of milk with perhaps a more moderate amount of fat.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING EXPANDS

One of the greatest impacts on dairying has been the growth of artificial breeding. Wisconsin tops the Nation in the use of sires with an inheritance of high production to spread the blood among many cows and on many average farms.

The average dairyman cannot afford a top-notch pedigreed bull costing \$5,000 to \$25,000 or more. But he can belong to one of the artificial breeding associations which are rapidly acquiring the best proven bulls of the different breeds.

More than 800,000 cows, roughly a third in the State, are to be bred artificially this year.

Success of artificial breeding has been proved. Now research work is going on to improve the methods.

Normally semen is good for about a week if kept properly. The technician would rather use it within 3 days.

The British have developed one method of freezing the semen, and a team of genetic and other research experts at the University of Wisconsin is testing buffers which protect the live semen in the quick freeze, a tricky process of slow chilling and then quick freeze.

CHECK ON OFFSPRING

Working with the artificial breeding rings, the technicians have successfully impregnated cows with weeks old frozen semen. The calves are due to be dropped this summer. Before the results of the buffer and freezing research are made public the research staff first wants to be sure of the end results, thrifty offspring. But all present indications are that the semen can be preserved for more than half a year, even up to 9 months.

Now think what this means. One great sire, perhaps the son of a production champion, can be used on thousands of cattle rather than hundreds. Distance around the world is no bar to a better breeding program.

There are also spectacular new methods in marketing Wisconsin milk just around the research corner.

Having built up its annual milk production to 15½ billion pounds a year, Wisconsin must have big interstate outlets. Now with butter slipping in sales demand, attention is shifting more to fluid (bottle) milk and cream, the dried and canned milks and cheese.

Wisconsin has long been the victim of sharp ups and downs in the sale of its fresh milk and cream. When Atlantic seaboard cities or the South are short of milk, dealers almost batter down the doors of Wisconsin to get fresh milk shipped long distances. But the minute the eastern or southern milksheds think they have enough local milk, the barrier lid is slapped down.

Milk may be \$3.50 a hundredweight in Wisconsin and \$6.50 in Boston or \$7 in Texas, but in times of plenty, such as now, the health authorities and local milk people do their utmost to stop Wisconsin milk from going to those markets.

METHODS TO BEAT STATE, LOCAL BARRIERS

What's the answer?

In gleaming Babcock Hall on the university "ag" campus, scientists are working full tilt to overcome the barriers of State lines and local markets.

They have developed methods of sterilizing fresh milk and cream so that it can be put into containers, even tin cans, and kept fresh much longer.

They have developed a new freezing process that overcomes the old-market objections



of the fat and milk proteins separating and coagulating when frozen.

They have perfected a new process of drying milk which removes any burned flavor. This dried milk is easily soluble, a nonperishable powder that can be reconstituted with little effort.

Also they have developed a better system of concentrating milk, pulling out more of the water to save on shipping costs.

With such research results, the wide world is a Wisconsin market. Sterile Wisconsin milk in cans is already going to Alaska and the State is reaching for a position that will permit it to sell milk direct to the consumer—and thumb its nose at the choosy interstate dealers.

#### FARMS, FORESTS, FACTORIES BENEFIT

The research that is now going on envelops all of Wisconsin, the farms and forests and factories.

For the canners there is a new sweet corn. It is a big-eared hybrid with that Golden Bantam taste but without the scales between the kernels—the glumes that snarl up in your teeth when you feast on sweet corn. Canners objected to the glumes because they were difficult to remove and prevented deep cutting from the cob. So the farm scientists have bred out the scales, just as they earlier bred out the bothersome barbs of barley.

In the interests of the new forests the genetic experts have developed a white pine resistant to blister rust, aspen that will overcome the deadly canker, and even maple trees that will yield more sugar sap.

For the Wisconsin tobacco grower, correction of soil defects was found to yield more of the desirable thin leaf product for a good burning cigar. And for the fruit grower there is one chemical compound to thin out spring blossoms to get bigger and more fruit and another compound to cement the ripened apples to the tree, thus cutting loss from windfalls.

And down the list to the apiarist. The bee experts through artificial breeding have upset the love life of the queen, but have come up with strains of bees that stay busier than ever, avoid swarming, and, believe it or not, don't have a tendency to sting.

#### TODAY'S BUSY HENS

For the poultry men hens have been developed that average 185 eggs a year rather than 60 as in 1910. The broiler producer now grows a 3-pound bird in 10 weeks. It used to take 12 to 14 weeks. He saves on feed, too.

"We are just around the corner from the better flocks with hens averaging 300 eggs a year," says J. P. Halpin, of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture poultry department. "Feed costs on meat poultry have been cut almost in half."

One of the most amazing facts about agricultural research—and one that indicates how much there is still to be explored—is that out of some 3,000 plants known to be valuable as food only about 150 have been extensively cultivated. And of these, only about 3 dozen are of major importance. Rice feeds about half the world, wheat and potatoes a high percentage of the other half.

To fully appreciate the importance of this fact, remember that corn was originally a wild South American grass with seed pods and the potato was a wild plant with scrubby tubers the size of golf balls. Look at what research development has accomplished with these two plants that are native to the Americas.

"Science is man's restless seeking for new and better crops and of doing things to the end that man secure wider control of the forces of nature," says Noble Clark, assistant director of the University of Wisconsin experiment stations. "The prime purpose is to give humanity a constantly higher standard of living and greater security."

"It is a tragic fact that two-thirds of the world's people go to bed hungry nearly every night," adds Director Clark, who has had a close look at land problems and famine abroad as a member of a U. N. mission. "Proper research and application of the 'know how' is the only answer to acute food needs. And where there is food and fiber enough, there is peace and progress."

#### RESEARCH MAKES UP FOR OUR POORER SOIL

No State has applied research to its farms better than Wisconsin. The State had to, not being blessed with such good land as its Corn Belt neighbors.

Look at the facts: Wisconsin, with 168,500 farms and 10,112,000 acres of cropland, had a 1951 farm income of \$1,186,000,000.

Illinois, with 195,268 farms and 20,365,000 acres of land, had a farm-market income that year of \$3,028,000,000. And Iowa, with 203,159 farms and 22,547,000 acres of cropland, reached \$2,361,000,000. But that's not the whole story.

Wisconsin has only 2,820,000 acres out of the 10 million in farms which rate as "excellent." In sharp contrast, Illinois has 14,777,000 "excellent" acres, and Iowa is blessed with close to 26 million.

Wisconsin had to do a better job by keeping up with the new to be able to keep in that billion-dollar bracket.

That the Wisconsin farmer has received his money's worth and then some out of research is evident from the fact that the legislative appropriation spent on agricultural research in 1951 was \$1,450,000, or 0.122 percent of the total farm cash income that year. The combined Federal and State appropriation was \$1,780,000, or 0.15 percent of the total Wisconsin cash farm income.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as there do not appear to be further amendments to the bill, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. McCulloch, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the so-called ACP amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment?

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Rees of Kansas amendment, in regard to the limitation of ACP payments.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on the other amendment?

If not, the question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 31, lines 14 and 15, strike out "\$195,000,000" and insert "\$140,000,000"; and in the same paragraph, line 20, strike out "15" and insert "40."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 196, nays 201, not voting 33, as follows:

[Roll No. 41]

#### YEAS—196

Addonizio	Ford	Morano
Allen, Calif.	Frelinghuysen	Multer
Allen, Ill.	Friedel	Mumma
Arends	Fulton	Neal
Auchincloss	Gamble	Nelson
Ayres	Garmatz	Nicholson
Barrett	Gary	Norblad
Bates	Gavin	Oakman
Beamer	Golden	O'Brien, Ill.
Becker	Goodwin	O'Hara, Ill.
Belcher	Gordon	Osmer
Bender	Graham	Ostertag
Bennett, Fla.	Granahan	Patten
Betts	Gubser	Patterson
Bishop	Gwinn	Pelly
Bolton	Hale	Phillips
Frances P. Bosch	Haley	Poff
Bow	Halleck	Powell
Bramblett	Hand	Rabaut
Brown, Ohio	Harden	Radwan
Brownson	Harrison, Nebr.	Ray
Broyhill	Hart	Reed, Ill.
Buchanan	Herlong	Reed, N. Y.
Budge	Heseltun	Rees, Kans.
Busbey	Hess	Regan
Byrne, Pa.	Hiestand	Rhodes, Ariz.
Byrnes, Wis.	Hillings	Riehlman
Campbell	Hinshaw	Robison, Ky.
Case	Hoffman, Ill.	Rodino
Cederberg	Holmes	Rogers, Mass.
Cherfield	Holt	Rooney
Chudoff	Holtzman	Sadlak
Church	Hosmer	Saylor
Clardy	Hruska	Schenck
Clevenger	Hunter	Scherer
Cole, N. Y.	Hyde	Scott
Coon	Jackson	Scudder
Corbett	Javits	Sheehan
Cotton	Johnson	Simpson, Pa.
Coudert	Kean	Small
Cretella	Kearney	Springer
Crumpacker	Kearns	Stauffer
Curtis, Mass.	Keating	Stringfellow
Curtis, Mo.	Kelly, N. Y.	Taber
Curtis, Nebr.	Keogh	Taylor
Davis, Wis.	Kilburn	Thomas
Dawson, Utah	King, Pa.	Thompson
Delaney	Kirwan	Mich.
Derounian	Klein	Tollefson
Devereux	Kluczynski	Utt
Dodd	Knox	Velde
Dollinger	Laird	Vorsys
Dolliver	Lantaff	Vursell
Dondero	Latham	Wainwright
Donovan	McConnell	Warburton
Dorn, N. Y.	McCulloch	Welchel
Eberhart	McDonough	Westland
Ellsworth	McGregor	Wharton
Engle	McIntire	Widnall
Fallon	McVey	Wigglesworth
Feighan	Mack, Wash.	Wilson, Calif.
Fine	Mailliard	Wolcott
Fino	Mason	Wolverton
Fisher	Meador	Yates
Fogarty	Merrill	Young
	Miller, Nebr.	Younger



## NAYS—201

Abblitt  
Abernethy  
Adair  
Albert  
Alexander  
Andersen,  
H. Carl  
Andresen,  
August H.  
Andrews  
Aspinall  
Bailey  
Baker  
Battle  
Bennett, Mich.  
Bentley  
Berry  
Blatnik  
Boggs  
Boland  
Bolling  
Bolton,  
Oliver P.  
Bonin  
Boykin  
Bray  
Brooks, La.  
Brooks, Tex.  
Brown, Ga.  
Burdick  
Burleson  
Byrd  
Camp  
Cannon  
Carlyle  
Carnahan  
Carrigg  
Chatham  
Chelf  
Chenoweth  
Cole, Mo.  
Colmer  
Condon  
Cooley  
Cooper  
CROSSER  
Cunningham  
Dague  
Davis, Ga.  
Davis, Tenn.  
Deane  
Dempsey  
D'Ewart  
Dies  
Donohue  
Dorn, S. C.  
Dowdy  
Doyle  
Durham  
Edmondson  
Elliott  
Evins  
Fenton  
Fernandez  
Forand  
Forrester  
Fountain  
Gathings

Gentry  
George  
Gregory  
Gross  
Hagen, Calif.  
Hagen, Minn.  
Hardy  
Harris  
Harrison, Va.  
Harrison, Wyo.  
Harvey  
Hays, Ark.  
Hays, Ohio  
Hill  
Hoeven  
Hollifield  
Hope  
Horan  
Howell  
Ikard  
Jarman  
Jenkins  
Jensen  
Jonas, N. C.  
Jones, Ala.  
Jones, Mo.  
Jones, N. C.  
Judd  
Karsten, Mo.  
Kee  
Kelley, Pa.  
Kersten, Wis.  
Kilday  
King, Calif.  
Krueger  
Landrum  
Lane  
Lanham  
LeCompte  
Lesinski  
Long  
Lovre  
Lucas  
Lyle  
McCarthy  
McCormack  
Machrowicz  
Mack, Ill.  
Magnuson  
Mahon  
Marshall  
Matthews  
Merrow  
Metcalf  
Miller, Calif.  
Miller, Kans.  
Miller, Md.  
Miller, N. Y.  
Mills  
Mollohan  
Morgan  
Morrison  
Moss  
Murray  
Norrell  
O'Brien, Mich.  
O'Brien, N. Y.  
O'Hara, Minn.

O'Konski  
O'Neill  
Passman  
Patman  
Perkins  
Pfost  
Phillbin  
Pillion  
Poage  
Polk  
Preston  
Price  
Priest  
Prouty  
Rains  
Rayburn  
Reams  
Reece, Tenn.  
Rhodes, Pa.  
Richards  
Riley  
Rivers  
Roberts  
Robeson, Va.  
Rogers, Colo.  
Rogers, Fla.  
Rogers, Tex.  
Scrivner  
Seckert  
Seely-Brown  
Selden  
Shelley  
Sheppard  
Short  
Shuford  
Sieminski  
Sikes  
Simpson, Ill.  
Smith, Kans.  
Smith, Miss.  
Smith, Va.  
Spence  
Staggers  
Steed  
Sutton  
Talle  
Teague  
Thompson, La.  
Thompson, Tex.  
Thornberry  
Trimble  
Tuck  
Van Zandt  
Vinson  
Wampler  
Watts  
Wheeler  
Whitten  
Wickersham  
Williams, Miss.  
Williams, N. Y.  
Willis  
Wilson, Ind.  
Wilson, Tex.  
Winstead  
Withrow  
Yorty  
Zablocki

## NOT VOTING—33

Angell  
Barden  
Bentsen  
Bonner  
Buckley  
Bush  
Canfield  
Celler  
Dawson, Ill.  
Dingell  
Frazier

Grant  
Green  
Hébert  
Heller  
Hillelson  
Hoffman, Mich.  
James  
Jonas, Ill.  
McMillan  
Madden  
Martin, Iowa

Moulder  
Pilcher  
Poulson  
Roosevelt  
St. George  
Shafer  
Smith, Wis.  
Sullivan  
Van Pelt  
Walter  
Wier

## Until further notice:

Mr. Martin of Iowa with Mr. Bentsen.  
Mrs. St. George with Mr. Madden.  
Mr. Hillelson with Mr. Walter.  
Mr. Angell with Mr. McMillan.  
Mr. Shafer with Mr. Wier.

Mr. BECKER, Mr. WOLVERTON, and Mr. OAKMAN changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. MACHROWICZ, Mr. SIEMINSKI, and Mr. FERNANDEZ changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 31, line 22, strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$1,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Speaker being in doubt, the House divided and there were—ayes 195, noes 110.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 384, nays 12, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 42]

## YEAS—384

Abblitt  
Abernethy  
Adair  
Addonizio  
Albert  
Alexander  
Allen, Calif.  
Allen, Ill.  
Andersen,  
H. Carl  
Andresen,  
August H.  
Andrews  
Arends  
Aspinall  
Auchincloss  
Ayres  
Bailey  
Baker  
Barrett  
Battle  
Beamer  
Becker  
Belcher  
Bender  
Bennett, Fla.  
Bennett, Mich.  
Bentley  
Berry  
Betts  
Bishop  
Blatnik  
Boggs  
Boland  
Bolling  
Bolton,  
Frances P.  
Bolton,  
Oliver P.  
Bonin  
Bosch  
Bow  
Boykin  
Bramblett  
Bray

Brooks, La.  
Brooks, Tex.  
Brown, Ga.  
Brown, Ohio  
Brownson  
Brophy  
Buchanan  
Budge  
Burdick  
Burleson  
Busbey  
Byrd  
Byrne, Pa.  
Byrnes, Wis.  
Camp  
Campbell  
Cannon  
Carlyle  
Carnahan  
Carrigg  
Case  
Cederberg  
Chatham  
Chelf  
Chenoweth  
Chiperfield  
Chudoff  
Church  
Clardy  
Clevenger  
Cole, Mo.  
Cole, N. Y.  
Colmer  
Condon  
Cooley  
Coon  
Cooper  
Corbett  
Cotton  
Cretella  
CROSSER  
Crumpacker  
Cunningham  
Curtis, Mass.  
Curtis, Mo.

Curtis, Nebr.  
Dague  
Davis, Ga.  
Davis, Tenn.  
Dawson, Utah  
Deane  
Delaney  
Dempsey  
Derounian  
Devereux  
D'Ewart  
Dies  
Dodd  
Dollinger  
Dolliver  
Dondero  
Donohue  
Dorn, N. Y.  
Dorn, S. C.  
Dowdy  
Doyle  
Durham  
Eberhart  
Edmondson  
Elliott  
Ellsworth  
Engle  
Evins  
Fallon  
Felghan  
Fenton  
Fernandez  
Fine  
Flno  
Fisher  
Fogarty  
Forand  
Forrester  
Fountain  
Frazier  
Frelinghuysen  
Friedel  
Fulton  
Garmatz  
Gary

Gathings  
Gavin  
Gentry  
George  
Golden  
Goodwin  
Gordon  
Graham  
Granahan  
Gregory  
Gross  
Gubser  
Hagen, Calif.  
Hagen, Minn.  
Hale  
Haley  
Halleck  
Hand  
Harden  
Hardy  
Harris  
Harrison, Nebr.  
Harrison, Va.  
Harrison, Wyo.  
Hart  
Harvey  
Hays, Ark.  
Hays, Ohio  
Herlong  
Heseltun  
Hlestand  
Hill  
Hillings  
Hinshaw  
Hoeven  
Hoffman, Ill.  
Hollifield  
Holmes  
Holt  
Holtzman  
Hope  
Horan  
Hosmer  
Howell  
Hruska  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Ikard  
Jackson  
James  
Jarman  
Javits  
Jenkins  
Jensen  
Johnson  
Jonas, N. C.  
Jones, Ala.  
Jones, Mo.  
Jones, N. C.  
Judd  
Karsten, Mo.  
Kearney  
Kearns  
Keating  
Kee  
Kelley, Pa.  
Kelly, N. Y.  
Keogh  
Kersten, Wis.  
Kilburn  
Kilday  
King, Calif.  
King, Pa.  
Klwan  
Klein  
Kluczynski  
Knox  
Krueger  
Laird  
Landrum  
Lane  
Lanham  
Lantaff  
Latham  
LeCompte

Lesinski  
Long  
Lovre  
Lyle  
McCarthy  
McConnell  
McCormack  
McCulloch  
McDonough  
McGregor  
McIntire  
McVey  
Machrowicz  
Mack, Ill.  
Mack, Wash.  
Magnuson  
Mahon  
Mailliard  
Marshall  
Matthews  
Meader  
Merrill  
Merrow  
Metcalf  
Miller, Calif.  
Miller, Kans.  
Miller, Md.  
Miller, Nebr.  
Miller, N. Y.  
Mills  
Mollohan  
Morano  
Morgan  
Morrison  
Moss  
Multer  
Mumma  
Murray  
Neal  
Nelson  
Nicholson  
Norblad  
Norrell  
Oakman  
O'Brien, Ill.  
O'Brien, Mich.  
O'Brien, N. Y.  
O'Hara, Ill.  
O'Hara, Minn.  
O'Konski  
O'Neill  
Ostertag  
Passman  
Patman  
Patten  
Patterson  
Pelly  
Perkins  
Pfost  
Phillbin  
Phillips  
Pillion  
Poage  
Poff  
Polk  
Powell  
Preston  
Price  
Priest  
Prouty  
Rabaut  
Radwan  
Rains  
Ray  
Rayburn  
Reams  
Reece, Tenn.  
Reed, Ill.  
Reed, N. Y.  
Rees, Kans.  
Regan  
Rhodes, Ariz.  
Rhodes, Pa.  
Richards  
Riehlman

## NAYS—12

Bates  
Coudert  
Davis, Wis.  
Donovan

Ford  
Gamble  
Gwinn  
Hess

Kean  
Osmers  
Scherer  
Smith, Miss.

## NOT VOTING—34

Angell  
Barden  
Bentsen  
Bonner  
Buckley  
Bush  
Canfield  
Celler  
Dawson, Ill.

Dingell  
Grant  
Green  
Hébert  
Heller  
Hillelson  
Hoffman, Mich.  
Jonas, Ill.  
Lucas

McMillan  
Madden  
Martin, Iowa  
Mason  
Moulder  
Pilcher  
Poulson  
Roosevelt  
St. George

So the amendment was rejected.  
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Green for, with Mr. Barden against.  
Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Pilcher against.  
Mr. Bush for, with Mr. Roosevelt against.  
Mr. Hoffman of Michigan for, with Mr. Bonner against.  
Mr. Heller for, with Mr. Grant against.  
Mr. Celler for, with Mrs. Sullivan against.  
Mr. Dawson of Illinois for, with Mr. Hébert against.  
Mr. Dingell for, with Mr. Moulder against.  
Mr. Smith of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Frazier against.



Shafer                      Sullivan                      Wier  
Simpson, Pa.              Van Pelt  
Smith, Wis.                Walter

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Canfield with Mr. Barden.  
Mr. Angell with Mr. Pilcher.  
Mr. Hillelson with Mr. Hébert.  
Mr. Van Pelt with Mr. Bentsen.  
Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania with Mr. Bonner.  
Mr. Martin of Iowa with Mr. Grant.  
Mr. Bush with Mr. Roosevelt.  
Mr. Poulson with Mr. Heller.  
Mrs. St. George with Mrs. Sullivan.  
Mr. Smith of Wisconsin with Mr. Moulder.  
Mr. Shafer with Mr. Madden.  
Mr. Mason with Mr. Green.  
Mr. Jonas of Illinois with Mr. Celler.  
Mr. Hoffman of Michigan with Mr. Walter.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks made in Committee on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to address the House today for 5 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

#### THE FEDERAL BUDGET—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 146)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

When this administration took office 4 months ago, it inherited a critically unsound state of financial affairs. The Federal budget was unbalanced by \$4 billion in the fiscal year 1952; the estimates of the outgoing administration indicated a further deficit of \$5.9 billion in the current fiscal year, and a still larger deficit of \$9.9 billion in the fiscal year 1954. Moreover, the estimate of the former administration left on hand for the end of this fiscal year \$81 billion of unspent appropriations; in effect \$81 billion of bills which would fall due and have to be paid by the new administration.

In addition, revenues appear to have been overestimated by the former administration to the extent of at least \$1.5

billion in the fiscal year 1953 and about \$1.2 billion in the fiscal year 1954. These overestimates will have the effect of increasing the deficits already indicated for both of these years.

In addition to that, the present tax laws contain certain provisions which will soon begin sharply to reduce Government revenues. These tax reductions will reduce annual revenues by an estimated \$8 billion. Only \$2.1 billion of this loss falls in the fiscal year 1954. But the full effect falls in 1955—the latter being the first year for which the budget will be prepared by the incoming administration. The fact is that in 1954 and 1955 we reach the peak of expenditures caused by earlier appropriations and programed and contracted for expenditure at the same time Government revenues are sharply reduced. These simple facts highlight the problems we have faced in trying to bring prudence and foresight into our budgetary planning.

Despite these problems we have made real progress in attempting to straighten out our financial affairs. Our first effort was a prompt review of the outgoing administration's budget recommendations for the fiscal year 1954. We have thus far succeeded in reducing those recommended requests for new appropriations by about \$8½ billion, an amount equivalent to over \$50 for each man, woman, and child in the Nation.

Expenditures in the fiscal year 1954 cannot immediately be reduced by the full amount of this \$8½ billion, because a large part of the 1954 expenditures will be for the payment of obligations incurred by the Government in previous years. However, the reductions made in requested appropriations will eventually lead to a saving of the full amount. Some of this saving will be reflected in lower expenditures in 1955 and later years as well as in 1954.

Expenditures by the previous administration in 1954 were estimated at \$78.6 billion. They now are estimated at \$74.1 billion, \$4.5 billion less than had been planned. We intend to continue our efforts to reduce Government spending and to put the Nation's financial affairs on a sound basis. These objectives will be pursued in our everyday operations and will chart our course in every budget this administration transmits to the Congress.

Almost 73 percent of our spending in 1954 will be for national security purposes, mostly for our own military services, international programs, and atomic energy. Another 15 percent will be for interest and veterans' programs, largely fixed costs brought about by past wars. The remaining 12 percent has already been substantially trimmed, and further reductions are under study.

To reduce expenditures enough to balance the 1954 budget would require more drastic curtailment of our national security programs than we can safely afford in today's troubled world. These programs will be continually reviewed in light of the world situation, our international commitments, and the need for economy and prudence in all Government operations. Substantial reductions have been made already. We are

working hard to increase them within the framework of the administration program.

Against the foregoing revised expenditure estimate of \$74.1 billion, net revenues for the next fiscal year are now estimated at \$67.5 billion, if all of the reductions in taxes authorized under present laws take place. This would leave a deficit of \$6.6 billion.

Receipts for the current fiscal year ending on June 30 will be at an all-time high level. Nevertheless, they will probably fall short of the estimate made in the January budget message of the prior administration by \$1.5 billion, perhaps even more. With the large collections at the end of June, a margin of error of several hundred million dollars must be allowed for even at this late date, but it is clear now that the earlier estimate was too high.

In view of recent experience with collections, the estimate of receipts for the next fiscal year, made early last January by the past administration, is now revised downward by \$1.2 billion. The new estimate is made on the assumption that employment and business will continue at a high level, but in the interest of prudence some relaxation of the extremely high rates of activity now existing is allowed for.

Because of the reduced estimates of receipts, the deficit for the next fiscal year, which the past administration projected at \$9.9 billion, would rise to \$11.1 billion if expenditures were not curtailed. With the economies in expenditures which I have recommended, the projected deficit would be brought down to \$6.6 billion in the conventional or administrative budget. The deficit on a cash basis, that is, after adjusting for the retirement reserves and other special accounts, would then be \$3.3 billion.

The above estimates are based on the assumption that the reductions in tax rates will take effect as now scheduled under the law. Those reductions would involve a loss in revenue of \$2.1 billion in the fiscal year 1954, as follows:

*Estimated revenue loss from scheduled tax reductions*

[In billions of dollars]

	Effective date of reduction	Fiscal year 1954	Full year loss
Corporation:			
Excess-profits tax...	July 1, 1953	0.8	2
Income tax.....	Apr. 1, 1954	-----	2
Individual income tax...	Jan. 1, 1954	1.1	3
Excise taxes.....	Apr. 1, 1954	.2	1
Total.....	-----	2.1	8

The discrepancies between the immediate fiscal-year and eventual full-year effects are explained by the date of the scheduled reductions and by lags in collections.

If no reductions were made in present tax rates, estimated receipts would be \$69.6 billion in the next fiscal year, which would exceed those of the current year by \$2.4 billion. Even if the scheduled reductions in tax rates go into effect, total receipts are estimated to reach an all-time high, exceeding those of the current year by \$300 million.









83<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 5227

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 21, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5       ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954,  
6       namely:

## 1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## 2 TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

## 3 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

4 To enable the Secretary to improve and develop, inde-  
5 pendently or through cooperation among Federal and State  
6 agencies, and others, a sound and efficient system for the dis-  
7 tribution and marketing of agricultural products under the  
8 provisions of titles II and III of the Act of August 14, 1946,  
9 as amended (7 U. S. C. 1621–1629), and for expenses  
10 of any advisory committees established as provided in title  
11 III of said Act to assist in effectuating the research and  
12 service work of the Department, \$5,500,000: *Provided*,  
13 That not less than \$600,000 of this amount shall be avail-  
14 able for contracts in accordance with the provisions of  
15 section 205 of said Act: *Provided further*, That the Secre-  
16 tary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of  
17 the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may  
18 be necessary to carry out the functions for which it is made  
19 (but amounts made available to the Office of the Secretary,  
20 Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information, shall not  
21 exceed those which the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing  
22 thereon with representatives of the Department, shall deter-  
23 mine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts  
24 transferred or otherwise made available to other appropria-



1 tion items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no  
2 part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating  
3 to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the sup-  
4 port of equitable transportation rates before Federal agencies  
5 concerned with such rates and for development of foreign  
6 markets.

#### 7 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

8 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions  
9 of the Act establishing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
10 (7 U. S. C. 411) and related Acts, as follows:

11 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations  
12 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among  
13 the people of the United States, relative to agricultural  
14 production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation  
15 in their broadest aspects, including farm management and  
16 practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing  
17 of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor.  
18 farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in produc-  
19 tion to probable demand for the different farm and food  
20 products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and in-  
21 come in their relation to agriculture, including causes for  
22 their variations and trends, \$2,120,000: *Provided*, That no  
23 part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the  
24 Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Eco-

1 nomic investigations” shall be used for State and county  
2 land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the  
3 maintenance of regional offices.

4 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,  
5 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-  
6 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and  
7 livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,  
8 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and  
9 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-  
10 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin  
11 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),  
12 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts  
13 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended  
14 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$3,158,000: *Pro-*  
15 *vided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall  
16 be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collat-  
17 ing, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers  
18 as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates  
19 of apple production for other than the commercial crop.

20 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

21 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator,  
23 including travel and subsistence expenses of advisory com-  
24 mittees authorized by title III of the Act of August 14, 1946



1 (7 U. S. C. 1628-1629), \$341,677: *Provided*, That of  
2 the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Ad-  
3 ministration, not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for  
4 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706  
5 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as  
6 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
7 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That the several appro-  
8 priations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall  
9 be available for the construction, alteration, and repair of  
10 buildings and improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless  
11 otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building  
12 (excepting headhouses connecting greenhouses and experi-  
13 mental farm houses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total  
14 amount for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500  
15 each shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and  
16 approved therefor, and the cost of altering any one building  
17 during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum  
18 of the cost of the building.

19 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

20 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND

21 PUERTO RICO

22 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto  
23 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance where applicable, to

1 carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating  
2 to agricultural experiment stations:

3 Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7  
4 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams  
5 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),  
6 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,  
7 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),  
8 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act ap-  
9 proved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), sections 3  
10 and 5, \$2,863,708, and sections 9 and 11 of said Act as  
11 added by the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427h,  
12 427j), including administration by the Office of Experi-  
13 ment Stations in the United States Department of Agri-  
14 culture, \$6,000,000, no part of which latter amount shall  
15 be used for beginning construction of any building cost-  
16 ing in excess of \$15,000; Hawaii, the Act approved May  
17 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits  
18 of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii,  
19 \$90,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929  
20 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act  
21 to the Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of  
22 section 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936, as amended  
23 (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending the benefits of the Adams  
24 and Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska, \$62,500;



1 Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as amended  
2 (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of certain  
3 Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments  
4 to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$13,441,208.

#### 5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses in connection with administra-  
7 tion of grants and coordination of research with States pur-  
8 suant to the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906,  
9 February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23, 1929,  
10 March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory  
11 thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f), and  
12 title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by  
13 the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g),  
14 and for the administration, operation, and maintenance of  
15 an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$380,000;  
16 and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual  
17 financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain  
18 whether the expenditures are in accordance with their  
19 provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agri-  
20 cultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines  
21 authorized in said Acts with research of the Department in  
22 similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

#### 23 VIRGIN ISLANDS AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

24 For expenses necessary to carry out an agricultural  
25 program in the Virgin Islands in accordance with the pro-

visions of the Act approved October 29, 1951 (48 U. S. C. 1409m-1409o), \$100,000.

RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, independently or in cooperation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of Alaska, \$270,000.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses in connection with conducting investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and such economic investigations, including housing and household buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, for coordinating nutrition services made available by Federal, State, and other agencies, and for disseminating useful information on these subjects, \$1,404,500.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigation concerned



1 with the livestock and meat industries and the domestic  
2 raising of fur-bearing animals, as follows:

3     Animal research: For animal husbandry investigations;  
4 investigations of diseases of animals and of tuberculin, serums,  
5 antitoxins, and analogous products; and cooperation in the  
6 administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry,  
7 poultry products, and hatcheries, as authorized by law (7  
8 U. S. C. 429), \$3,916,500.

9     Animal disease control and eradication: For the control  
10 and eradication of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of ani-  
11 mals, avian tuberculosis, brucellosis of domestic animals,  
12 scabies in sheep and cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera  
13 and related swine diseases, and dourine in horses, and other  
14 inspection and quarantine work authorized by law; for super-  
15 vision of the transportation of livestock, including adminis-  
16 tration of the twenty-eight-hour law; for inspection of  
17 vessels; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act of  
18 March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158) and sections 56 to  
19 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7  
20 U. S. C. 851-855), relating to veterinary biological  
21 products, \$8,635,000: *Provided*, That no payment here-  
22 under as compensation for any cattle condemned for  
23 slaughter for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, or brucellosis  
24 shall exceed (1) \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any

1 pure bred animal, (2) one-third of the difference between  
2 the appraised value and the value of salvage thereof, or (3)  
3 the amount paid or to be paid by the State or other cooperat-  
4 ing agency, and no payment hereunder shall be made for  
5 any animal if at the time of test or condemnation it shall  
6 belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or  
7 corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered  
8 for slaughter.

9 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws  
10 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food  
11 products, \$14,160,000: *Provided*, That the proviso permit-  
12 ting reimbursement for meat inspection appearing under the  
13 heading "Bureau of Animal Industry, Salaries and expenses,  
14 meat inspection" in the Department of Agriculture Appro-  
15 priation Act, 1952 is hereby repealed.

16 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

17 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions  
18 of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), includ-  
19 ing investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy  
20 industry, the applicable provisions of the Act of May 9,  
21 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c) ), relating to process or  
22 renovated butter, as amended, and the Act of May 23, 1908  
23 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a) ), insofar as it relates to the exporta-  
24 tion of process or renovated butter, \$1,659,500.



## 1 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

2 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,  
3 and demonstrations established under the provisions of sec-  
4 tion 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agri-  
5 cultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292) ; for  
6 the development of new and extended food, feed, and indus-  
7 trial uses for agricultural commodities, both plant and animal,  
8 and potential replacement crops, and processing, biological,  
9 chemical, physical, pharmacological, toxicological, and tech-  
10 nological investigation thereof, \$7,625,000.

11 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL  
12 ENGINEERING

13 Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research: For  
14 expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and dem-  
15 onstrations concerning plants, soils, and agricultural engi-  
16 neering, including those related to the production, improve-  
17 ment, handling, processing, transportation, and storage of  
18 farm and other crops; control of weeds, plant diseases, and  
19 nematodes; discovery and introduction of new and useful  
20 plants, both foreign and native; soil and water management  
21 to improve soil productivity and to conserve soil and water  
22 resources; the relation of soils to plant, animal, and human  
23 nutrition; fertilizers, liming materials, and soil amendments;  
24 farm machinery and processing equipment; farm buildings,

1 and farm electrification; and for the operation and mainte-  
2 nance of airplanes; \$11,586,000.

3 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-  
4 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-  
5 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.  
6 191-194), \$174,000.

7 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

8 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,  
9 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic  
10 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best  
11 means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to  
12 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and  
13 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related  
14 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of  
15 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best  
16 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect  
17 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,  
18 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee  
19 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.  
20 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149), the  
21 Act of May 9, 1938, relating to grasshoppers, Mormon  
22 crickets, and chinch bugs (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the  
23 Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), as amended,  
24 authorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread  
25 of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation



1 and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase (for emer-  
2 gency replacement only) of not to exceed one, as follows:

3 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects  
4 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest  
5 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range  
6 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other  
7 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and  
8 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;  
9 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to  
10 determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for  
11 investigations in connection with introduction of natural  
12 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the  
13 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects  
14 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,  
15 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in  
16 the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases;  
17 and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including  
18 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their  
19 application; \$3,888,760: *Provided*, That of the amount  
20 allotted for oriental fruitfly, not to exceed \$250,000 may  
21 be used for contracts with public or private agencies  
22 for research in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act  
23 of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i), and the amounts  
24 obligated for contract research shall remain available until  
25 expended.

1        Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out  
2 operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to  
3 prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato  
4 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic,  
5 cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, golden  
6 nematode, citrus blackfly, white-fringed beetle, Hall scale,  
7 and gypsy and brown-tail moths, and grasshoppers, Mormon  
8 crickets, and chinch bugs in accordance with the Act of  
9 May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the en-  
10 forcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with  
11 States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the  
12 Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7  
13 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of such  
14 cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any  
15 infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of  
16 February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with  
17 States in the compensation of growers for losses resulting  
18 from the destruction of or for not planting potatoes and  
19 tomatoes on lands infested or exposed to infestations of the  
20 golden nematode for the purpose authorized by the Golden  
21 Nematode Act (7 U. S. C. 150-150g), \$5,187,000:  
22 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used  
23 to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops,  
24 or other property injured or destroyed, except potatoes and  
25 tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nematode Act:



1 *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary,  
2 no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the con-  
3 trol of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has  
4 provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose,  
5 or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least  
6 equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated,  
7 subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local  
8 authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accom-  
9 plishment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden  
10 nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden  
11 Nematode Act.

12       Plant quarantines: For operations against the introduc-  
13 tion of insect pests or plant diseases into the United States,  
14 including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines and  
15 regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the Plant  
16 Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C.  
17 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-  
18 144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C.  
19 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quarantines as they  
20 pertain to Territories and districts of the United States, for  
21 the enforcement of plant quarantines through inspection in  
22 transit, including the interception and disposition of materials  
23 found to have been transported in violation of Federal plant  
24 quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under the  
25 Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), and enforcement

1 of regulations governing the movement of plants into and  
2 from the District of Columbia promulgated under section 15  
3 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended,  
4 and for inspection and certification of plants and plant prod-  
5 ucts to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries,  
6 as authorized in section 102 of the Organic Act of 1944  
7 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$2,600,000.

8       Emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases: For  
9 expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the joint  
10 resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e),  
11 including the operation and maintenance of airplanes, con-  
12 trol operations in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian  
13 Government or local Canadian authorities, and the employ-  
14 ment of Canadian citizens, \$500,000, which shall be appor-  
15 tioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised  
16 Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said joint resolu-  
17 tion to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions.

18                               CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

19       For expenses necessary for carrying out operations,  
20 measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, con-  
21 trol, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases  
22 which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United  
23 States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto as  
24 may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of



1 August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167),  
2 including the purchase (not to exceed one for emergency  
3 replacement only) and operation and maintenance of air-  
4 planes, and construction and alteration of necessary build-  
5 ings: *Provided*, That the cost of constructing or altering  
6 any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed  
7 \$2,500, as follows:

8 Forest Pest Control Act: For carrying out the pro-  
9 visions of the Act approved June 25, 1947 (16 U. S. C.,  
10 Supp. V, 594-1-594-5), \$2,300,000, of which \$1,900,000  
11 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the  
12 Revised Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said Act  
13 to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions.

14 White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pur-  
15 suant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a),  
16 \$3,000,000, of which \$460,000 shall be available to  
17 the Department of the Interior for the control of  
18 white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands  
19 under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian  
20 tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under  
21 restrictions of the United States; \$1,590,000 to the  
22 Forest Service for the control of white pine blister  
23 rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and

1 \$950,000 to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant  
2 Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of  
3 the entire program, method development, and for  
4 operations conducted under its direction for such control,  
5 including, but not confined to, the control of white pine  
6 blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned  
7 lands.

## 8 FOREST SERVICE

### 9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed  
11 \$15,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence  
12 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
13 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
14 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; to experiment and make investiga-  
15 tions and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and  
16 lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for  
17 any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the  
18 United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the  
19 proper care of the same; to investigate and test American  
20 timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods, for the  
21 preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investiga-  
22 tions and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable  
23 trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings:  
24 *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected,



1 or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-  
2 supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with  
3 any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower  
4 upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed  
5 \$18,500 (\$22,500 in Alaska) with the exception that any  
6 building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which  
7 was \$18,500 or more, may be improved out of the appropri-  
8 ations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an  
9 amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such  
10 building to protect, administer, and improve the national  
11 forests, including tree planting and other measures to  
12 prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the  
13 formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the  
14 natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to  
15 transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the  
16 national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report,  
17 and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations  
18 made by the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That the ap-  
19 propriations available to the Forest Service for the current  
20 fiscal year may be used for the operation and maintenance of  
21 aircraft, and the purchase of not to exceed three (for replace-  
22 ment only), and not to exceed \$250,000 of such appropria-  
23 tions may be used for the maintenance, improvement, and  
24 construction of airplane landing fields in the national forests,  
25 as follows:

1        National forest protection and management: For the  
2    administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,  
3    and development of the national forests, including the estab-  
4    lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including  
5    the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,  
6    production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and  
7    the care of plantations and young growth; the maintenance of  
8    roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all  
9    other improvements necessary for the proper and economical  
10   administration, protection, development, and use of the na-  
11   tional forests, including experimental areas under Forest  
12   Service administration, except that where direct purchases  
13   will be more economical than construction, improvements  
14   may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$18,500  
15   for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sani-  
16   tary and recreational facilities; timber cultural operations;  
17   development and application of fish and game management  
18   plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for  
19   planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimat-  
20   ing and appraising of timber and other resources and develop-  
21   ment and application of plans for their effective management,  
22   sale, and use; expenses of the National Forest Reservation  
23   Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March  
24   1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514); examination, classification,



1 surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting  
2 exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the bound-  
3 aries of the national forests that may be opened to homestead  
4 settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and  
5 the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as  
6 provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512) ;  
7 investigation and establishment of water rights, including the  
8 purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-  
9 way for use and protection of water rights necessary or  
10 beneficial in connection with the administration and public  
11 use of the national forests; not to exceed \$100,000 for the  
12 purchase of parcels of land and interests therein in Sanders  
13 County, Montana, but such land shall not be acquired with-  
14 out the approval of the local government concerned; and all  
15 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,  
16 protection, and general administration of the national forests;  
17 \$29,665,700.

18       Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest  
19 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administra-  
20 tion, including lands under contract for purchase or in process  
21 of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and for liquida-  
22 tion of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for  
23 such purpose, \$6,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 shall be  
24 apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised

1 Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary to meet emer-  
2 gency conditions.

3 Forest research: For forest research at forest or range  
4 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-  
5 where, in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7,  
6 8, 9, and 10 of the Act approved May 22, 1928, as amended  
7 (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), including the con-  
8 struction and maintenance of improvements; fire, silvicol-  
9 tural, watershed, and other forest investigations and experi-  
10 ments; investigations and experiments to develop improved  
11 methods of management of forest and other ranges; experi-  
12 ments, investigations, and tests of forest products; a com-  
13 prehensive forest survey; and investigations in forest eco-  
14 nomics; \$5,350,000: *Provided*, That funds may be ad-  
15 vanced to cooperators under such regulations as the Secre-  
16 tary may prescribe when such action will stimulate or  
17 facilitate cooperative work.

#### 18 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

19 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions  
20 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved No-  
21 vember 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relat-  
22 ing to forest development roads and trails, including the  
23 construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and



1 trails on experimental areas under Forest Service adminis-  
2 tration, \$13,546,000, which sum is authorized to be appro-  
3 priated by the Act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 786),  
4 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this  
5 appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase,  
6 construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the  
7 storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road  
8 and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost  
9 of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under  
10 this authorization shall not exceed \$18,500 (\$22,500 in  
11 Alaska), with the exception that any building erected,  
12 purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$18,500 or  
13 more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an amount  
14 not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such buildings.

15 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

16 Weeks Act

17 For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions  
18 of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S.  
19 C. 513-519, 521), \$75,000, to be available only for payment  
20 toward the purchase price of any lands acquired, including  
21 the cost of surveys in connection with such acquisition:  
22 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used  
23 for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries

1 of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no part of this  
2 appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land  
3 without the approval of the local government concerned.

4 STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

5 For expenses necessary for cooperation with the various  
6 States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest tree  
7 planting, in forest management and processing, and in farm  
8 forestry extension, pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1950  
9 (16 U. S. C. 568c, 568d), and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5  
10 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 564-568a), and  
11 Acts supplementary thereto; advising timberland owners,  
12 associations, and other appropriate agencies in the applica-  
13 tion of forest management principles to federally owned  
14 lands leased to States and to private forest lands, and advising  
15 wood-using industries in processing of forest products, so as  
16 to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of  
17 the timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the  
18 stabilization of employment and economic continuance of  
19 forest industries; \$10,792,708.

20 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

21 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance  
22 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication  
23 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as author-  
24 ized by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C  
25 580h), \$531,000, to remain available until expended.



## FLOOD PREVENTION

For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law 738) as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Department, to make preliminary examinations and surveys, and to perform works of improvement, and to plan the agricultural phases of the development of the Columbia Basin area, the Arkansas-White-Red River area, the New England-New York area, the Missouri River area, and the Mississippi River area, including not to exceed \$100,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, to remain available until expended, \$7,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department for flood prevention purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of the county board of supervisors of the county in which such lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee,

1 and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, and Neosho, Cotton-  
2 wood, Verdigris, Caney, and tributaries in Kansas, without  
3 the specific approval of the Board of County Commissioners  
4 of the county in which such lands are situated: *Provided*  
5 *further*, That of the funds available herein, not in excess of  
6 \$6,286,329 (with which shall be merged the unexpended  
7 balance of funds heretofore made available for these pur-  
8 poses) may be expended in watersheds heretofore authorized  
9 by section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22,  
10 1944, for necessary gully control, floodwater detention, and  
11 floodway structures in areas other than those over which the  
12 Department of the Army has jurisdiction and responsibility.

#### 13 WATERSHED PROTECTION

14 For expenses necessary to conduct surveys, investiga-  
15 tions, and research and to carry out preventive measures,  
16 including, but not limited to, engineering operations, methods  
17 of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use  
18 of land, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law  
19 46, Seventy-fourth Congress; \$5,000,000.

#### 20 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

##### 21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions  
23 of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), title  
24 III of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012),  
25 and the Act of August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011 ~~note~~),



1 including research and investigations into irrigation, drain-  
2 age, and watershed hydrology (including the construction,  
3 operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, sta-  
4 tions, laboratories, plots, and installations); classification  
5 and mapping of soils; preparing conservation plans and  
6 establishing measures to conserve soil and water (includ-  
7 ing farm irrigation and land drainage and such special  
8 measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the sil-  
9 tation of reservoirs); establishment and operation of con-  
10 servation nurseries; development and management of land  
11 utilization project lands and facilities; dissemination of in-  
12 formation; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent  
13 buildings; operation and maintenance of aircraft; and furnish-  
14 ing of subsistence to employees; \$60,844,014: *Provided*, That  
15 the cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as  
16 improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply  
17 or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such  
18 building and with the exception of buildings acquired in  
19 conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes,  
20 shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight buildings to be  
21 constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per  
22 building and except that alterations or improvements to other  
23 existing permanent buildings costing \$2,500 or more may  
24 be made in any fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$500  
25 per building: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-

1 priation shall be available for the construction of any such  
2 building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided*  
3 *further*, That in the State of Missouri, where the State has  
4 established a central State agency authorized to enter into  
5 agreements with the United States or any of its agencies on  
6 policies and general programs for the saving of its soil by  
7 the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation district  
8 in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the  
9 United States with any such soil conservation district shall  
10 have the prior approval of such central State agency before  
11 they shall become effective as to such district: *Provided*  
12 *further*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended  
13 for soil and water conservation operations under the Act  
14 of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), in demonstra-  
15 tion projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000  
16 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence  
17 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
18 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
19 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That qualified  
20 local engineers may be temporarily employed at per diem  
21 rates to perform the technical planning work of the service:  
22 *Provided further*, That the Secretary may sell at market  
23 value any property located in Yalobusha, Chickasaw, and  
24 Pontotoc Counties, Mississippi, administered under title III  
25 of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and



1 suitable for return to private ownership under such terms  
2 and conditions as would not conflict with the purposes of  
3 said Act.

#### 4 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

5 For expenses necessary to carry into effect the functions  
6 of the Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat.  
7 685, 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as  
8 amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (Public Law  
9 132), and September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039),  
10 relating to water conservation and utilization projects, to  
11 remain available until expended, \$425,500, which sum shall  
12 be merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore  
13 appropriated to said Department for the purposes of said  
14 Acts.

#### 15 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

16 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-  
17 visions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conserva-  
18 tion and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29,  
19 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including  
20 not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of  
21 exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and  
22 international fairs within the United States; \$211,982,000,  
23 to remain available until December 31 of the next succeed-  
24 ing fiscal year for compliance with the program of soil-build-

1 ing practices and soil- and water-conserving practices author-  
2 ized under this head in the Department of Agriculture  
3 Appropriation Act, 1953, carried out during the period  
4 July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1953, inclusive, of which  
5 amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance  
6 in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation  
7 practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conservation  
8 practices related directly to flood prevention work in ap-  
9 proved watersheds: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$26,-  
10 178,700 of the total sum provided under this head shall  
11 be available during the current fiscal year for salaries and  
12 other administrative expenses for carrying out such program,  
13 the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be charged  
14 to such limitation; but not more than \$4,500,000 shall  
15 be transferred to the appropriation account, "Admin-  
16 istrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-  
17 ment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to  
18 claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of  
19 the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the  
20 Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the con-  
21 servation practice or practices and has complied with all  
22 other requirements as conditions for such payments and  
23 that the statements and information contained in the applica-  
24 tion for payment are correct and true, to the best of his  
25 knowledge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United



1 States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds  
2 herein appropriated or made available for the functions  
3 assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant  
4 to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23,  
5 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any  
6 regional information employees or any State information  
7 employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of  
8 inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to  
9 individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount  
10 shall be available for salaries and other administrative ex-  
11 penses in connection with the formulation and administration  
12 of the 1954 program of soil-building practices and  
13 soil- and water-conserving practices, under the Act of  
14 February 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to \$195,000,-  
15 000, including administration, and formulated on the basis  
16 of a distribution of the funds available for payments and  
17 grants among the several States in accordance with their  
18 conservation needs as determined by the Secretary, except  
19 that the proportion allocated to any State shall not be  
20 reduced more than 15 per centum from the distribu-  
21 tion for the next preceding program year, and no  
22 participant shall receive more than \$1,000); but the  
23 payments or grants under such programs shall be con-  
24 ditioned upon the utilization of land with respect to  
25 which such payments or grants are to be made in con-

1    formity with farming practices which will encourage and  
2    provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving  
3    practices in the most practical and effective manner and  
4    adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined  
5    and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant  
6    to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic  
7    Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b) ), for  
8    the respective States: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
9    5 per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conserva-  
10    tion program for any county may, on the recommendation  
11    of such county committee and approval of the State com-  
12    mittee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation  
13    Service for services of its technicians in formulating and  
14    carrying out the agricultural conservation program in the  
15    participating counties, and the funds so allotted may be  
16    placed in a single account for each State, and shall not be  
17    utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for any purpose  
18    other than technical and other assistance in such counties:  
19    *Provided further*, That not to exceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per centum of  
20    the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for  
21    any State may be utilized in determining the most needed  
22    conservation practices on individual farms for which Federal  
23    assistance shall be given: *Provided further*, That such  
24    amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds, ferti-  
25    lizers, lime, trees, or any other farming material, or any



1 soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agri-  
2 cultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming  
3 practices approved by the Secretary under programs pro-  
4 vided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any  
5 funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office,  
6 corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such  
7 Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the  
8 payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has  
9 been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act to  
10 prevent pernicious political activities", approved August 2,  
11 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance  
12 with the provisions of title 18, United States Code, section  
13 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such section  
14 which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the  
15 payment of personal services or other expenses designed to  
16 influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or  
17 oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except  
18 upon request of any Member or through the proper official  
19 channels.

## 20 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

### 21 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

22 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out  
23 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant  
24 to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment  
25 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), and to

1 provide advice and assistance to selective service authorities  
2 in connection with farm labor, \$35,500,000, of which not  
3 more than \$5,500,000 shall be transferred to the appropria-  
4 tion account "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agri-  
5 cultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided*, That \$6,000,-  
6 000 of this appropriation shall be placed in reserve pending  
7 determination by the Secretary as to the necessity of market-  
8 ing quotas for the 1954 crop of wheat, and this amount shall  
9 be released in such sums and at such times as may be  
10 determined by the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary.

11 SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

12 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-  
13 visions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160),  
14 \$59,645,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next  
15 succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (includ-  
16 ing transfers) from this appropriation for other than pay-  
17 ments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,445,000.

18 SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

19 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of  
20 the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760),  
21 \$83,365,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation  
22 shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said  
23 Act.



## MARKETING SERVICES

For expenses necessary for acquiring and diffusing market information on agricultural commodities, food products and byproducts, the standardization, classification, grading, handling, storage, and marketing thereof, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm and food products throughout the world, the analysis of cotton fiber, the classing of cotton for producer members of cotton quality improvement groups, the establishment of classification standards and maintenance of an inspection service for tobacco (7 U. S. C. 471-476, 501-508, 511-511q) ; for investigating and certifying, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition of any agricultural commodity or food product, whether raw or processed, and any product containing an agricultural commodity or derivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including the collection of such fees as are reasonable and as nearly as may cover the cost of the service rendered; for performing

1 the duties imposed upon the Secretary by chapter 14 of the  
2 Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26  
3 U. S. C. 1920-1935); and for carrying into effect the  
4 United States Cotton Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 51-65), the  
5 United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), the  
6 Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), section 201 (a) to  
7 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment  
8 Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), including not to exceed  
9 \$25,000 for employment at rates not to exceed \$100 per  
10 diem, pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a),  
11 of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended  
12 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
13 55a), the Acts to provide standards for containers for fruits  
14 and vegetables (15 U. S. C. 251-257i), the United States  
15 Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the Federal Seed  
16 Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers and Stockyards  
17 Act (7 U. S. C. 181-229), the Federal Insecticide, Fungi-  
18 cide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U. S. C. 135-135k), and the  
19 Tobacco Plant and Seed Exportation Act (7 U. S. C. 516),  
20 \$11,486,000.

21 REPAYMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

22 For reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation  
23 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Marketing serv-  
24 ices", fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon through



1 June 30, 1953), pursuant to authority contained under the  
2 head "Marketing services" in the Department of Agriculture  
3 Appropriation Act, 1952 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading  
4 tobacco and classing cotton without charge to producers, as  
5 authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 473a, 511d), \$768,505.

6 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

7 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-  
8 visions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7  
9 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$700,000.

10 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

11 For operating and administrative expenses, \$7,350,000.

12 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

13 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electri-  
14 fication Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924), as  
15 follows:

16 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

17 For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying  
18 out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from  
19 the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the pro-  
20 visions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural Electri-  
21 fication program, \$135,000,000; and rural telephone pro-  
22 gram, \$50,000,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed  
23 \$30,000,000 for the rural electrification program, may be  
24 borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent

1 that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal  
2 year 1954, under the then existing conditions, for the ex-  
3 peditious and orderly development of the program.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For administrative expenses, including not to exceed  
6 \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed  
7 \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence  
8 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
9 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August  
10 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$7,775,000.

11 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

12 To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and the  
13 related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm  
14 Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031) ; the Farm-  
15 ers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note;  
16 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C. Code 535;  
17 60 Stat. 1062-1080) ; the Act of July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C.  
18 436-439) ; the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended (16  
19 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), for the development of  
20 facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and  
21 semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title  
22 V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1471-1483),  
23 as amended by the Housing Act of 1952 (Public Law 531,  
24 approved July 14, 1952), relating to financial assistance  
25 for farm housing; the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation



1 Trust Liquidation Act, approved May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C.  
2 440-444) ; and the Act to direct the Secretary of Agricul-  
3 ture to convey certain mineral interests, approved September  
4 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039) , as follows:

5 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

6 For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes  
7 under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,  
8 as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition and  
9 preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing  
10 several authorities) : Title I and section 43 of title IV of  
11 the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and  
12 title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, (except  
13 grants under 504 (a) ), \$35,500,000, of which not to exceed  
14 \$5,000,000 of the amount available for the purposes of title  
15 I and section 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,  
16 as amended, may be distributed to States and Territories  
17 without regard to farm population and prevalence of tenancy,  
18 in addition to the amount otherwise distributed thereto, for  
19 loans in reclamation projects and to entrymen on unpatented  
20 public land (sums available for loans under title V of the  
21 Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to remain available until  
22 expended) ; title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,  
23 as amended, \$120,000,000; the Act of August 28, 1937, as  
24 amended, \$7,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the  
25 foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed in one account

1 from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the  
2 provisions set forth under this head in the Department of  
3 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For the making, servicing, and collecting of loans and  
6 insured mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made  
7 under prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to  
8 Farmers' Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers'  
9 Home Administration Act of 1946, the extension of financial  
10 assistance under the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and  
11 the administration of assets transferred under subsection 2  
12 (f) of the Act of May 3, 1950, \$27,600,000, together with  
13 a transfer to this appropriation item of not to exceed  
14 \$325,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges  
15 made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12  
16 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

17 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

18 For necessary expenses, including library membership  
19 fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to mem-  
20 bers only or to members at a lower price than to others,  
21 payment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed  
22 \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the  
23 Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833); \$410,000,  
24 together with not to exceed \$2,135,500 of receipts from  
25 Farm Credit agencies, to be advanced to this appropriation,



1 to cover the cost of supervision, facilities, examinations, and  
2 other services rendered to such agencies; \$2,545,500.

### 3 EXTENSION SERVICE

#### 4 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

5 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto  
6 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

7 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928  
8 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones  
9 Act, section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935  
10 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,  
11 section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as  
12 amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1),  
13 \$12,496,827; additional extension work, the Act approved  
14 April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000;  
15 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.  
16 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the  
17 Territory of Alaska, \$17,300, and the Act approved Octo-  
18 ber 27, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-4, 5), extending to the  
19 Territory of Alaska the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act  
20 and sections 21 and 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones  
21 Act, \$42,558; Puerto Rico, section 3 of the Act of March 4,  
22 1931 (7 U. S. C. 386f), authorizing extension of the Capper-  
23 Ketcham Act to Puerto Rico, \$32,131; the Act approved  
24 August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the

1 benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto  
2 Rico, \$408,000; and the Act approved October 26, 1949  
3 (7 U. S. C. 343d-2, 3), extending the benefits of section 23  
4 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico,  
5 \$101,090; and section 506a of title V of the Housing Act  
6 of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1476), \$33,050; in all, payments to  
7 States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$27,165,956.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of  
10 the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C.  
11 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto,  
12 and to coordinate the extension work of the Department  
13 and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions,  
14 \$920,000.

15 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

16 For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agricul-  
17 ture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle  
18 for replacement only; travel expenses, including examina-  
19 tion of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery,  
20 supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and  
21 drayage charges; advertising of bids, communication service,  
22 postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other  
23 miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided  
24 for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the  
25 Department of Agriculture, \$2,188,000, together with such



1 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are  
2 provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal  
3 year for such services and expenses, which several amounts or  
4 portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not  
5 exceeding a total of \$101,280, shall be transferred to and  
6 made a part of this appropriation.

#### 7 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

8 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or  
9 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field  
10 service, \$2,300,000, together with such amounts from other  
11 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the  
12 schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such  
13 expenses which several amounts not exceeding a total of  
14 \$318,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of this  
15 appropriation.

#### 16 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

17 For necessary expenses for the Foreign Agricultural  
18 Service and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and  
19 integrate activities of the Department in connection with  
20 foreign agricultural work, \$673,000.

#### 21 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of Information for  
23 the dissemination of agricultural information and the coordi-  
24 nation of informational work and programs authorized by  
25 Congress in the Department, \$1,160,000, together with such

1 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are  
2 provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal  
3 year for such expenses, which several amounts not exceeding  
4 a total of \$16,014 shall be transferred to and made a part of  
5 this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to exceed  
6 \$560,000 may be used for farmers' bulletins, which shall be  
7 adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections  
8 of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which  
9 shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks  
10 furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in  
11 Congress, as they shall direct (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less  
12 than two hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty  
13 copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives  
14 of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the  
15 Yearbook of Agriculture) as authorized by section 73 of the  
16 Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241) : *Provided*,  
17 That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by  
18 the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be  
19 used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of  
20 section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
21 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
22 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That no part  
23 of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or  
24 maintenance of regional or State field offices, or for the  
25 compensation of employees in such offices.



## LIBRARY

For necessary expenses, including dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; \$673,800.

## TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1954 for such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$17,100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That \$600,000 of this authorization shall be placed in reserve to

1 be apportioned pursuant to Section 3679 of the Revised  
2 Statutes, as amended, for use only in such amounts and  
3 at such times as may become necessary to carry out  
4 program operations; *Provided further*, That all necessary  
5 expenses (including legal and special services performed  
6 on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal  
7 services) in connection with the acquisition, operation,  
8 maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or  
9 personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which  
10 it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged  
11 collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses  
12 for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That the Secretary  
13 of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to dis-  
14 charge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation  
15 to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling notes issued by  
16 the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the  
17 amount of the capital impairment determined by the ap-  
18 praisal of June 30, 1952, pursuant to sections 1 and 4  
19 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C.  
20 713a-1, 4), \$96,205,161.

21 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed  
22 \$750,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the  
23 funds of the Corporation shall be available for admin-  
24 istrative expenses, including employment on a contract or



1 fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the per-  
2 formance of special services, including legal services, and  
3 the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks,  
4 national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and  
5 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of  
6 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h) ; and said  
7 total sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished  
8 and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration  
9 central office, interest expense, and expenses in connection  
10 with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement,  
11 protection, or disposition of real or personal property be-  
12 longing to the Corporation or in which it has an interest:  
13 *Provided*, That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year  
14 all cash funds in excess of the estimated operating require-  
15 ments for the current fiscal year shall be declared as  
16 dividends and paid into the general fund of the Treasury:  
17 *Provided further*, That the aggregate amount of bonds the  
18 Corporation may issue and have outstanding at any one  
19 time shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

20 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed  
21 \$1,690,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of  
22 the funds of the banks shall be available for adminis-  
23 trative expenses and services performed for the banks by  
24 other Government agencies (except services and facilities

1 furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit  
2 Administration central office, and services performed by any  
3 Federal Reserve bank and by the United States Treasury  
4 in connection with the financial transactions of the banks) ;  
5 and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense,  
6 legal and special services performed on a contract or fee  
7 basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, opera-  
8 tion, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition  
9 of real or personal property belonging to the banks or in  
10 which they have an interest.

11       Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,465,-  
12 000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of  
13 the corporations shall be available for administrative ex-  
14 penses and services performed for the corporations by  
15 other Government agencies (except services and facilities  
16 furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Ad-  
17 ministration central office) ; and said total sum shall be  
18 exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services  
19 performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connec-  
20 tion with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improve-  
21 ment, protection, or disposition of real or personal property  
22 belonging to the corporations or in which they have an  
23 interest.



## TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL  
MATERIALS

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98f), \$439,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable provisions contained in the item "Office of Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration".

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER  
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

For expenses necessary in the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, including the payment of claims growing out of destruction of animals (including poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, when there has been compliance with all lawful quarantine regulations, and for foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122),

1 including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act  
2 of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from  
3 other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus,  
4 corporations, or agencies of the Department such sums as he  
5 may deem necessary, but not to exceed \$2,650,000 for erad-  
6 ication of vesicular exanthema of swine, to be available  
7 only in an emergency which threatens the livestock or poul-  
8 try industry of the country, and any unexpended balances of  
9 funds transferred under this head in the next preceding fiscal  
10 year shall be merged with such transferred amounts: *Pro-*  
11 *vided*, That, except for payments made pursuant to said  
12 Act of February 28, 1947, the payment for animals may  
13 be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-produc-  
14 tion, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement  
15 based on breeding value no appraisement of any animal  
16 shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy  
17 value and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency to  
18 be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United  
19 States shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements:  
20 *Provided further*, That poultry may be appraised in  
21 groups when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird:  
22 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be subject  
23 to applicable provisions contained in the item "Office of  
24 Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration":



1 *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is  
2 hereby authorized and directed to discharge indebtedness  
3 of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of  
4 the Treasury by canceling notes issued by the Corporation  
5 to the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$7,057,575  
6 for funds transferred and expenses incurred under this head  
7 through fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon through  
8 June 30, 1953) pursuant to authority granted in the De-  
9 partment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

10 INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

11 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and  
12 directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit  
13 Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling  
14 notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the  
15 Treasury in the amount of \$171,740,395 for the net costs  
16 during the fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon  
17 through June 30, 1953) under the International Wheat  
18 Agreement Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642).

19 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 SEC. 401. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law,  
21 the lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the  
22 Department under this Act shall be available for the pur-  
23 chase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not  
24 to exceed 400 passenger motor vehicles for replacement

1 only, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in the  
2 conduct of the work of the Department outside the District  
3 of Columbia.

4 SEC. 402. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting  
5 the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the tem-  
6 porary employment of translators when competent citizen  
7 translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of  
8 emergency of persons in the field service of the Department  
9 for periods of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment  
10 under the appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

11 SEC. 403. Of appropriations herein made which are  
12 available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be  
13 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or  
14 tracts of land.

15 SEC. 404. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act  
16 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of  
17 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf  
18 of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau  
19 thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, and prediction, oral or  
20 written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused  
21 by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton  
22 or the trend of same.

23 SEC. 405. Except to provide materials required in or  
24 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable



1 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-  
2 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of  
3 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced  
4 outside of the United States.

5 SEC. 406. Not less than \$575,000 shall be available for  
6 contracts in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act of  
7 August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i) from appropriations  
8 herein made for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics;  
9 Bureau of Animal Industry; Bureau of Dairy Industry;  
10 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineer-  
11 ing; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Bureau  
12 of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Bureau of Human  
13 Nutrition and Home Economics; and the Forest Service.

14 SEC. 407. No part of any appropriation contained in  
15 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
16 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
17 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against  
18 the Government of the United States or who is a member of  
19 an organization of Government employees that asserts the  
20 right to strike against the Government of the United States,  
21 or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that  
22 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
23 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
24 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
25 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the

1 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Gov-  
2 ernment of the United States, is not a member of an organi-  
3 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to  
4 strike against the Government of the United States, or that  
5 such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an  
6 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
7 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*  
8 *further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the  
9 Government of the United States or who is a member of an  
10 organization of Government employees that asserts the right  
11 to strike against the Government of the United States, or  
12 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
13 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
14 States by force or violence and accepts employment the sal-  
15 ary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or  
16 fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and,  
17 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or im-  
18 prisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*  
19 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to,  
20 and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing  
21 law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall  
22 be construed to require an affidavit from any person em-  
23 ployed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work  
24 involving the loss of human life or destruction of property,  
25 the payment of salary or wages may be made to such per-



1 sons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in  
2 such emergency without execution of the affidavit contem-  
3 plated by this section.

4 SEC. 408. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
5 Act or of the funds available for expenditure by any corpora-  
6 tion or agency included in this Act shall be used for publicity  
7 or propaganda purposes to support or defeat legislation pend-  
8 ing before the Congress.

9 SEC. 409. This Act may be cited as the "Department  
10 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954".

Passed the House of Representatives May 20, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

*Clerk.*

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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Department of  
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June  
30, 1954, and for other purposes.

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MAY 21, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 3, 1953  
For actions of June 2, 1953  
83rd-1st, No. 100

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Senate received International Wheat Agreement. Senate debated State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill. Senate subcommittee began marking up USDA appropriation bill. Sen. Langer favored more funds for school-lunch program. Sens. Kerr and Capehart discussed stabilization of cattle prices. Rep. Cooley and others opposed USDA reorganization plan. House committee ordered reported Alaskan statehood bill. Sen. Mundt inserted Secretary's S. Dak. speech. Rep. Rogers (Tex.) introduced bill authorizing CCC to sell corn at price fixed by Secretary.

## HOUSE

- 1. REORGANIZATION.** Rep. Cooley and others criticized the USDA reorganization plan, claiming it would give the Secretary too much power. (pp. 6127-31).
- 2. LANDS.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1308, to amend the Color of Title Act. (H. Rept. 497) (p. 6132).
- 3. FLOOD CONTROL.** Passed without amendment S. 261, approving the Connecticut River flood control compact (pp. 6101-03). This bill will now be sent to the President.  
Passed with amendment S. 117, to amend the Flood Control Act of 1941 relating to apportionment of moneys received on account of leasing of lands acquired by the U. S. for flood-control purposes (pp. 6101, 6105).
- 4. PERSONNEL.** Passed without amendment S. 1870 to extend the time of the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel for its report to Congress from Dec. 31, 1953, to June 30, 1954 (p. 6104). This bill will now be sent to the President.  
Passed without amendment H.R. 4126, to continue the effectiveness of the war-risk and detention benefits for Federal employees until July 1, 1954 (p. 6105).



5. APPROPRIATION. Concluded consideration of H.R. 5471, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1954, but deferred a vote on the bill until Wednesday (pp. 6110-19).
6. MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H.R. 335, to amend the mineral leasing laws to eliminate the waiver of rentals for oil and gas leases, and H.R. 4983, amended, to define the surface rights vested in the locator of a mining claim hereafter made under U. S. mining laws (pp. D496, D497).
7. ALASKA. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H.R. 2982, amended, to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union (p. D497).
8. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Rep. Marshall inserted a Stock and Dairy Farmer article pointing out the importance of dairy products as an industry and as food (p. 6098).
9. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Patman criticized the increase in U. S. bond interest rates and stated that "when Government bond prices commenced going down, farm prices commenced going down" (pp. 6124-26).
10. RESEARCH. Received from this Department the OES report for 1952 (p. 6132).
11. WATER CONSERVATION. Received a Texas Legislature memorial on the impediments of the water-conservation program of the several States, etc. (p. 6133).

#### SENATE

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Continued debate on H.R. 4974, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 6070-2, 6082-95). Agreed to a committee amendment providing \$2,200,000 for the 1954 agriculture census (p. 6088). Agreed, 41-38, to a committee amendment providing \$9,400,000 for censuses of business and manufactures (pp. 6083-7). Sen. Knowland's motion to reconsider this vote was tabled, 39-35 (pp. 6087-8).

The Committee reduced the amount for forest highways by \$1,000,000 from the House allowance of \$15,000,000; this amount is \$4,000,000 below the current year, and \$6,000,000 below the 1954 budget estimate. In this connection, the committee's report states: "The committee heard testimony that only about 60 percent of the contracts would be liquidated in 1954, and therefore it is believed that the amount provided will be sufficient." For access roads the Senate committee version provides \$5,500,000, which is \$2,000,000 below the House bill, \$22,500,000 below the current year, and \$14,500,000 below the 1954 budget estimate. In explanation of this cut, the committee report states: "As of June 30, 1953, there will be an estimated unexpended balance of \$13,000,000, which, together with the amount recommended, will allow this program to go forward at about its present rate. The amount recommended will provide approximately \$14,500,000 for new projects."

The Appropriations Subcommittee began marking up for reporting to the full committee H.R. 5227, the agriculture appropriation bill for 1954 (p. D493).

13. WHEAT AGREEMENT. Received the President's message transmitting an agreement revising and renewing the International Wheat Agreement (Exec. H, 83rd Cong.), to Foreign Relations Committee (p. 6095).
14. LEASE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments S. 690, authorizing the GSA Administrator to execute lease-purchase agreements covering real property (S. Rept. 318). (p. 6065)



# Daily Digest

## HIGHLIGHTS

Senate worked on State, Justice, Commerce appropriations.

House passed 37 miscellaneous bills and worked on D. C. appropriations.

Bill providing for Alaskan statehood ordered reported by House committee.

## Senate

### Chamber Action

*Routine Proceedings, pages 6062-6070*

**Bills Introduced:** 4 bills and 1 resolution were introduced as follows: S. 2035 to S. 2038; and S. Con. Res. 31.

Page 6065

**Bills Reported:** Reports were made as follows:

S. 690, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 relating to lease-purchase agreements, with amendments (S. Rept. 318).

Page 6065

**State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations:** Senate continued its consideration of H. R. 4974, State, Justice, Commerce appropriations for fiscal year 1954, adopting a number of committee amendments affecting the Justice and Commerce Departments, one by a rollcall vote and another in amended form, as follows:

By 41 yeas to 38 nays, committee amendment providing \$9.4 million for censuses of business and manufactures (subsequently, by 39 yeas to 35 nays, Senate tabled a motion to reconsider vote by which this committee amendment had been approved); committee amendment providing funds for technical development and evaluation, CAA, as amended by adoption of modified Capehart amendment increasing the amount by \$250,000.

During the proceedings, Senator Mundt filed motion to reconsider vote by which Senate yesterday rejected committee amendment allocating foreign currencies and credits owed to U. S. in amount equal to \$4 million for acquisition by State Department of buildings abroad, and Senator Bridges filed notice of intention to suspend the rules for adoption of amendment declaring it to be sense of Congress that Communist China should not be admitted to membership in U. N.

Pending at recess was Ellender amendment in nature of a substitute for committee amendment on Federal aid airport program, so as to increase committee figure therefor by \$17.5 million.

Pages 6070-6072, 6082-6095

**Military Uniforms:** Senator Saltonstall entered motion to reconsider vote by which Senate on May 28, 1953, concurred in House amendments to S. 1550, authorizing the

President to prescribe the occasions upon which the uniform of any of the Armed Forces may be worn by persons honorably discharged therefrom.

Senate then adopted S. Con. Res. 31, to rescind signature by Speaker of House of S. 1550, and requested House to return to Senate its message announcing Senate's agreement to House amendments to this bill.

Pages 6095-6096

**Treaty Received:** Senate received agreement revising and renewing the International Wheat Agreement, which was signed April 13-27, 1953, by representatives of U. S. and 44 other nations (Exec. H, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)—referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Page 6095

**Confirmations:** Nomination of Adm. Arthur W. Radford to be Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff, Department of Defense, was confirmed, along with those of Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway to be Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Gen. Nathan F. Twining to be Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force, and Adm. Robert B. Carney to be Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department.

Page 6096

**Nominations:** 275 Army and 28 Air Force nominations were received.

Pages 6096-6097

**Program for Wednesday:** Senate recessed at 4:56 p. m. until noon Wednesday, June 3, when it will continue on H. R. 4974, State, Justice, Commerce appropriations.

### Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

#### APPROPRIATIONS—AGRICULTURE

**Committee on Appropriations:** Subcommittee, in executive session, began marking up for reporting to the full committee H. R. 5227, Agriculture appropriations for 1954, but did not complete its work and will continue tomorrow.

#### APPROPRIATIONS—ARMY

**Committee on Appropriations:** Subcommittee on Armed Services continued its hearings on proposed

1954 budget estimates for the Defense Department, with testimony today on requests for the Army from Secretary Robert T. Stevens and Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff. Hearings will continue tomorrow with testimony from representatives of the Air Force.

#### APPROPRIATIONS—LABOR-HEW

*Committee on Appropriations:* Continuing its hearings on H. R. 5246, Labor-HEW appropriations for 1954, subcommittee heard testimony, as indicated, from the following witnesses:

On appropriations for mental health activities—Mike Gorman, Washington, D. C., Dr. Henry Brosin, University of Pittsburgh Medical School, Dr. Maurice Greenhill, University of Maryland, and Ben May, of Alabama;

On funds for arthritis and metabolic diseases—Gen. George C. Kenney, New York, Dr. Joseph Lee Hollander, Pennsylvania, Dr. Charles H. Slocumb, Minnesota, and Dr. Currier McEwan, New York;

On grants for hospital construction—John W. Cronin, Chief, Division of Hospital Facilities, Bureau of Medical Services, PHS; and

In support of requests for grants to States for Employment Security Administration—H. Fred Garrett, president, Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

#### AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT

*Committee on Armed Services:* Preparedness Subcommittee No. 1 began hearings on problems of Air Force aircraft procurement, with testimony from John A. McCone, former Under Secretary of the Air Force for Procurement. Mr. McCone discussed the matter of the letting of C-119 (flying boxcar) contracts of Kaiser-Frazer, and Fairchild Aircraft Co. Hearings continue tomorrow.

#### LEASE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS

*Committee on Government Operations:* Committee approved for reporting with amendments S. 690, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 relating to lease-purchase agreements.

#### INTERNAL SECURITY

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Internal Security Subcommittee continued its investigations into subversive influences in Government and in educational institutions, and questioned the following witnesses:

Harold Glasser, former adviser to the Treasury Department, and presently an officer of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in New York City, who answered questions concerning his service abroad with UNRRA and for the Treasury Department, but refused, on constitutional grounds, to answer questions as to membership or activities in the Communist Party;

Tom Davin, a former newspaperman, who also refused, on constitutional grounds, to say whether or not he ever worked for the Communist Party, but stated that he is not presently a Communist; and

Dr. Joseph Wortis, a neuropsychiatrist at New York University Medical College, and a former field examiner for the VA in the New York area, who refused to say whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party when employed with the VA or when he wrote his book on Soviet Psychiatry, but did state that he is not presently a Communist and was not a Communist when the aforementioned book was published.

Subcommittee recessed subject to call.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—VOTING AGE

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Subcommittee held hearings on S. J. Res. 53 and S. J. Res. 64, proposing an amendment to the Constitution to grant right to vote to U. S. citizens who have attained the age of 18, and received testimony in behalf of their enactment from Rufus Wilson, American Veterans of World War II, and Philip Wilder, professor, Wabash University. Subcommittee recessed subject to call.

#### PRIVATE BILL

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Subcommittee held hearings on S. 2026, for the relief of the Henly Construction Co., with testimony from Lillian Henly, Boise, Idaho, A. Bruce Wright, Assistant Solicitor, Department of Interior, and T. W. Mermel, Assistant to the Commissioner—Engineering, Bureau of Reclamation. Subcommittee recessed subject to call.

#### SCIENCE FOUNDATION, AND EDUCATION COMPACT

*Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:* Subcommittee on Education, in executive session, approved for reporting to the full committee with amendment S. 977, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, and without amendment S. 1515, granting the consent of Congress for certain Western States to enter into a compact relating to higher education.









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued  
For actions of

June 4, 1953  
June 3, 1953  
83rd-1st, No. 101

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Senate debated State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill. Senate Subcommittee approved for reporting to full committee USDA appropriation bill. House rejected motion to consider resolution disapproving USDA reorganization plan. House passed flammable fabrics bill. House committee reported bills establishing commissions on intergovernmental relations and organization.

## SENATE

- 1. APPROPRIATIONS.** Continued debate on H.R. 4974, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 6175, 6182-223). Rejected, 35-36, a motion to suspend the rules to permit consideration en bloc of three Carlson amendments granting heads of the State, Justice and Commerce Departments complete discretion to terminate the services of employees outside the competitive civil service (pp. 6217-21). Agreed to committee amendments providing \$14,000,000 for forest highways, and \$5,500,000 for access roads (p. 6201).  
The Appropriations Subcommittee approved for reporting to the full committee with amendments H.R. 5227, the Agriculture appropriation bill for 1954 (p. D500).
- 2. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY.** The Foreign Relations Subcommittee ordered reported to the full committee with amendments S. 589, to create the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (p. D501).
- 3. EXPERIMENT STATIONS.** Received a printed copy of USDA's report on the agricultural experiment stations for 1952, which is to take place of a typewritten report received Jan. 2; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 6170).
- 4. TVA.** Sen. Kefauver urged appropriation of additional funds for more power-generating facilities for TVA, and inserted a Tenn. Railroad and Public Utilities Comm. resolution on this subject (pp. 6170-1).



5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Wiley spoke "on the crucial importance of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund," and inserted various messages urging continued U. S. support and appropriations for this fund (pp. 6174-5).
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM as announced by the acting majority leader: Thurs., after completion of the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill, the Senate will consider 3 "noncontroversial" bills, including S. 690, authorizing GSA to enter into lease-purchase agreements covering real property; and S. 1461, concerning common carriers' requests for increased rates; and then "the acting majority leader would propose that the Senate recess until Monday" (p. 6213).

#### HOUSE

7. REORGANIZATION. Approved Reorganization Plan No. 2, for this Department, by rejecting, 128-261, a motion to consider H. Res. 236 disapproving this plan. Reps. Fountain, Abernethy, and Hope analyzed the reorganization plan and inserted statements made by the Secretary and his staff on this and former reorganization plans of the Department (pp. 6136-51). This plan goes into effect today, June 4.
8. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed H.R. 5471, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 6135-36).
9. FLAMMABLE FABRICS. Passed with a clarifying amendment H.R. 5069, to prohibit movement in interstate commerce of highly flammable fabrics and wearing apparel (pp. 6155-64).
10. CCC PEA SALES. The "Daily Digest" states: "The Hoeven subcommittee announced today that public hearings have been scheduled for Wednesday morning, June 17, to study the CCC sale of 80,000 tons of Austrian winter peas to 3 west-coast concerns" (p. D503).
11. ECONOMIC CONTROLS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Banking and Currency Committee, in consideration of S. 1081, providing for temporary economic controls, "agreed unanimously to strike all of title 8 out of the bill, which provided for a 90-day freeze on prices, wages, services, etc., in the case of emergency. Also struck out of title 6 all the provisions concerning consumer credit and real-estate credit controls." (p. D503).
12. FARM HOUSING. The Veterans' Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 5456, extending to June 30, 1954 the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under title 3 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (H.Rept. 501) (p. 6167).
13. ORGANIZATION. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H.R. 4406 and H.R. 992, to establish commissions on intergovernmental relations and organization of the Executive Branch (H. Repts. 504 and 505). The Rules Committee reported resolutions providing for consideration of these bills (p. 6167).
14. SMALL BUSINESS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 5111, to create the Small Business Administration (p. 6167).
15. DISBURSING. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3770, to amend the act of Dec. 23, 1944, authorizing certain transactions by disbursing officers (H. Rept. 511). A resolution for consideration of this bill was also reported (p. 6167).



# Daily Digest

## HIGHLIGHTS

Senate continued work on State, Justice, Commerce appropriations.

House passed D. C. appropriations and bill on flammable fabrics.

Bill to establish a Small Business Administration cleared for House by Rules Committee.

## Senate

### Chamber Action

#### *Routine Proceedings, pages 6169-6175*

**Bills Introduced:** 8 bills and 3 resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 2039 to S. 2046; S. J. Res. 82 and 83; and S. Con. Res. 32.

Pages 6171, 6176

**Bills Referred:** 28 House-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees.

Pages 6173, 6200

**Bills Placed on Calendar:** H. R. 4505 and H. R. 4540, to authorize the sale of certain lands to the State of Oklahoma, were ordered to be placed on calendar.

Page 6173

**Committee Assignment:** Senator Pastore was appointed to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to fill vacancy created by resignation therefrom of Senator Johnson of Texas.

Page 6213

**State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations:** Senate continued work on H. R. 4974, State, Justice, Commerce appropriations for fiscal year 1954, disposing of all remaining committee amendments, and some floor amendments. Actions on amendments were as follows:

**Adopted:** By voice vote, most remaining committee amendments; on division vote, committee amendment providing \$12.5 million for Federal-aid airport program; by unanimous vote of 76 yeas, Bridges amendment on behalf of committee declaring it to be sense of Congress that Communist China should not be admitted to membership in U. N.; committee amendment allocating foreign currencies and credits owed to U. S. in amount equal to \$4 million for acquisition by State Department of buildings abroad, after adoption, by 48 yeas to 23 nays, of Mundt motion to reconsider vote by which Senate, on June 1, had rejected this committee amendment; and

**Rejected:** By 19 yeas to 58 nays, Ellender amendment, in nature of a substitute for committee amendment, on Federal-aid airport program, so as to increase committee

figure therefor by \$17.5 million; by 24 yeas to 54 nays, committee amendment providing \$40,144,000 for ship construction, Maritime Activities, Commerce Department (motion to reconsider this vote was tabled), after rejection of Butler (Maryland) amendment (to this committee amendment) to provide that funds for ship construction shall also be available for ship conversion; on point of order, committee amendment respecting appointment and tenure of deputy U. S. marshals and their clerical assistants, following which, by 35 yeas to 36 nays, Senate also rejected Bridges motion to suspend the rules for action on this amendment; Douglas amendment (to committee amendment) reducing by \$2.5 million funds for acquisition by State Department of buildings abroad, with a proviso that foreign funds and credits therefor shall be used for general purposes rather than building purchase; committee amendment to item respecting contributions to certain international organizations and prescribing method of payment of funds to U. N. (by withdrawal of amendment); by 36 yeas to 36 nays, Bridges motion to suspend rules for action on a series of 3 committee amendments (which had been rejected on point of order), authorizing Attorney General and Secretaries of State and Commerce to terminate any employee of their respective Departments when necessary or desirable in interest of U. S.

Pending at recess were 2 Schoeppel amendments (1) increasing by \$1 million funds for research and testing, Bureau of Standards, and (2) increasing by \$613,000 funds for radio propagation and standards, Bureau of Standards.

Pages 6175, 6182-6223

**Treaties Received:** Senate received and referred to Committee on Foreign Relations three conventions between U. S. and Australia, signed at Washington, D. C., May 14, 1953, for avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes, as follows:

(On income) Executive I, 83d Congress, 1st session; (on estates of deceased persons) Executive J, 83d Con-



gress, 1st session; and (on gifts) Executive K, 83d Congress, 1st session. Page 6174

**Nominations:** 6 civilian nominations, including that of Amos J. Peaslee, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador to Australia, and 3 Navy nominations were received. Page 6229

**Program for Thursday:** Senate recessed at 7:57 p. m. until noon Thursday, June 4, when it will continue on H. R. 4974, State, Justice, Commerce appropriations for 1954, to be followed by H. R. 1730, transportation in Government-owned vehicles to certain VA field employees, S. 690, lease-purchase agreements, and S. 1461, applications for certain common carriers for rate increases.

## Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

### APPROPRIATIONS—AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

**Committee on Appropriations:** Subcommittee completed marking up H. R. 5227, Agriculture appropriations for 1954, and approved the bill for reporting to the full committee with amendments. Subcommittee adjourned subject to call.

### APPROPRIATIONS—AIR FORCE

**Committee on Appropriations:** Subcommittee on Armed Services continued its hearings on 1954 budget estimates for the Department of Defense, with testimony today on requests for the Air Force from Secretary Harold E. Talbot; Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Chief of Staff; James H. Douglas, Jr., Under Secretary; Lt. Gen. C. B. Stone, Deputy Chief of Staff (Comptroller); and Maj. Gen. Oliver S. Picher, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff (Operations) for Programing. Hearings continue tomorrow with further testimony from the Air Force.

### APPROPRIATIONS—INTERIOR

**Committee on Appropriations:** Subcommittee concluded its hearings on H. R. 4828, Interior appropriations for 1954, with testimony in support of additional funds for the Alaska Railroad from Under Secretary Ralph A. Tudor; and William Strand, Director, and Dell H. Nucker, executive officer, both of the Office of Territories, all of the Department of Interior. Subcommittee adjourned subject to call.

### APPROPRIATIONS—LABOR-HEW

**Committee on Appropriations:** Subcommittee continued its hearings on H. R. 5246, Labor-HEW appropriations for 1954, with testimony, as indicated, from the following witnesses:

In behalf of funds for cancer research—James Adams, Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads, and Dr. Charles Cameron, all of New York, and Dr. Sidney Farber, of Boston; and

On funds for neurological activities—Dr. Cornelius Traeger, of New York, Dr. Earling Hansen, of Minnesota, and Mrs. Garvin Tankersley, of Washington, D. C.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

### AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT

**Committee on Armed Services:** Continuing its hearings on Air Force procurement of C-119 type aircraft, Preparedness Subcommittee No. 1 had as its witness Lt. Gen. Orval R. Cook, Deputy Chief of Staff for Materiel, Air Force. General Cook's testimony was with regard to contracts which allegedly led to increases in cost of the C-119's. Hearings will continue tomorrow with further testimony from this witness.

### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

**Committee on Armed Services:** Subcommittee on Real Estate and Military Construction, in executive session, approved two classified overseas Army projects.

Subcommittee will meet again on June 5, when it will hold a joint executive session with a House Armed Services subcommittee to consider classified Army construction in Europe.

### NOMINATIONS

**Committee on Banking and Currency:** Committee unanimously approved for reporting the nominations of William D. Mitchell, of Colorado, to be Administrator, Small Defense Plants Administration, and Frank A. Southard, Jr., of New York, to be U. S. Executive Director, International Monetary Fund.

Prior to their approval, committee heard Senator Millikin and Representative Hill testify in behalf of Mr. Mitchell's nomination, and both nominees answer questions in behalf of their own nominations.

### MISCELLANEOUS D. C. BILLS

**Committee on the District of Columbia:** Subcommittee on the Judiciary received testimony, as indicated, on the following bills:

On H. R. 3704, to provide for the incorporation, regulation, merger, consolidation, and dissolution of certain business corporations in the D. C.—Preston C. King, president, D. C. Bar Association, who favored its enactment, and Irving Bryan, Assistant Corporation Counsel for D. C., Albert Philipson, D. C. Bar Association, and John B. Duncan, D. C. Recorder of Deeds, who also favored enactment of the bill, but with suggested amendments;

On H. R. 4229, to change the name of the Polycultural Institution of America to Polycultural University of America—Irving Bryan, C. Melvin Sharpe, Board of Education for the D. C., and Dr. Hobart M. Corning, Superintendent of D. C. Schools, all of whom opposed the bill; and Representative Bailey, Prof. Anatol J. Shneiderov, president, Polycultural Institution of America, and Dr. George Fox Mott, all of whom favored the bill;









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 9, 1953  
For actions of June 8, 1953  
83rd-1st, No. 104

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Senate committee reported USDA appropriation bill. Senate passed farm-bankruptcy and weather-control bills. House committees reported economic controls and wheat marketing quota bills. House received conference report on 3rd supplemental appropriation bill.

## SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 5227 (S. Rept. 382) (p. 6370).

Representatives of the Department agencies and bureaus have been advised in detail of the Committee's actions. Copies of the bill as reported, committee report, and hearings will be distributed directly to the agency budget offices, as soon as received, pursuant to a distribution list that has been worked out with the Department agencies. The agencies will receive the material at the same time this office will receive it. The material will not be distributed from this office. In general, copies should be obtained through the agency and bureau budget offices rather than from this office.

At the end of this Digest are (1) a summary comparison of the Committee actions with the 1954 estimates, House figures, and total anticipated funds available in 1953, and (2) excerpts from the committee report.

2. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment this bill, H.R. 5174 (S. Rept. 373) (p. 6369).
3. WEATHER CONTROL. Passed as reported S. 285 (pp. 6390-2). This bill provides for a temporary Advisory Committee on Weather Control comprised of 9 members, including 5 appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the



Senate from persons in private life with outstanding ability in the fields of science, agriculture, and business, and the Secretaries of Defense, Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce, or their designees. The Committee shall make a complete study and evaluation of public and private experiments in weather control for the purpose of determining the extent to which the U. S. should experiment with, engage in, or regulate activities designed to control weather. The Committee shall have authority to secure information and statistics from Federal agencies, to hold hearings and take testimony, and to require keeping and production of records by persons undertaking weather control experiments. It shall report to Congress at the earliest possible moment on the advisability of Government regulation of activities of persons attempting to modify the weather and shall make its final report to Congress not later than June 30, 1956, 30 days after which it shall expire.

4. FARM BANKRUPTCY. Passed as reported S. 25, to amend the uniform bankruptcy law so as to provide for farmer-debtor relief thereunder (pp. 6381-7, 6402).
5. FOREIGN TRADE. Passed as reported by the Rules Committee S. Res. 25, to provide for an investigation of means of expanding foreign investments and trade (pp. 6392-3).
6. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed without amendment H.R. 4025, to authorize additional appropriations for flood control projects in the Columbia River Basin (p. 6390). This bill will now be sent to the President.  
Passed with amendment S. 621, to authorize additional appropriations for the Lower San Joaquin River project (pp. 6389, 6402).
7. TRANSPORTATION. Passed with amendment H.R. 2347, to continue for 6 months after termination of the national emergency certain powers relating to priorities in transportation (p. 6392).
8. PURCHASING. Passed as reported S. 24, to permit review of decisions of Government contracting officers involving questions of fact arising under Government contracts in cases other than those in which fraud is alleged (pp. 6375-76, 6402, 6406).
9. LAND LAWS. Agreed to Committee amendments and several McCarran amendments before passing over S. 1857, providing that no condemnation of lands by the Federal Government shall destroy, diminish, or otherwise impair water rights on lands not condemned (pp. 6387-8).
10. FARM LABOR. Discussed and passed over H.R. 3480, to extend for 3 years the period of availability of Mexican farm labor in this country (p. 6381). Sen. Knowland inserted correspondence with the Labor Department and certain agricultural and other groups in Calif. relative to negotiations between this Government and Mexico on this matter (pp. 6403-6).
11. ROADS. Received a Mich. Legislature memorial urging the Federal Government "to give every possible consideration to the general purposes of the Hearst plan for better roads" (p. 6368).
12. PRICE SUPPORTS. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging Congress to support corn and feed grain on a flexible basis and to authorize liquidation of surplus Government stocks thereof "at prices which the livestock industry and other potential purchasers are able to pay" (p. 6368).



32. RECLAMATION. H.R. 5599, by Rep. Dempsey, to amend the act of September 27, 1950, relating to construction of the Vermejo reclamation project; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 6433).
33. PROPERTY. H.R. 5605, by Rep. Hillelson, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide that transfers of real property from certain Government corporations to other Government agencies shall not operate to remove such real property from local tax rolls; to Government Operations Committee (p. 6433).

COMMITTEE HEARING RELEASED BY G.P.O.

34. APPROPRIATIONS. Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriations, 1954, H.R. 5174. S. Appropriations Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR JUNE 9: Potash imports, H. Agriculture Subcommittee. Trade agreements extension, H. Ways and Means (exec.), and H. Rules.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105A.

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# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## Senate Committee Bill, 1954, Compared with House Bill, 1954

[Note.—Amounts for 1953 are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1954 Senate Committee Bill.]

Bureau or Item	Appropriations and Loan Authorizations, 1953	Original Budget Estimates, 1954	Revised Budget Estimates, 1954	House Bill, 1954	Senate Committee Bill, 1954	Increase (+), or Decrease (-)
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR REGULAR ACTIVITIES:						
Agricultural Marketing Act (RMA--Title II) .....	\$5,249,333	\$5,500,000	\$5,250,000	\$5,500,000	\$5,250,000	-\$250,000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics .....	5,428,400	5,780,000	5,530,000	5,278,000	5,530,000	+252,000
Agricultural Research Administration (excluding payments to State Experiment Stations) .....						
Payments to State Experiment Stations .....	63,165,514	66,052,000	63,716,600	62,427,937	64,324,577	+1,896,640
Total, Agricultural Research Administration .....	12,441,208	13,453,708	13,441,208	13,441,208	13,453,708	+12,500
Control of forest pests .....	75,606,722	79,505,708	77,157,808	75,869,145	77,778,285	+1,909,140
Forest Service (excluding forest roads and trails) .....	6,649,434	7,350,000	6,650,000	5,300,000	6,445,000	+1,145,000
Forest roads and trails .....	52,862,825	54,541,680	52,545,000	52,414,408	52,516,708	+102,300
Flood Prevention: .....	16,071,958	11,267,000	21,021,000	13,546,000	16,000,000	+2,454,000
Under Flood Control Acts .....	5,719,833	12,833,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	-
Under legislation other than the Flood Control Acts .....	-	2,733,000	-	-	-	-
Total, Flood Prevention .....	5,719,833	15,566,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	-



Watershed protection .....	- -	- -	- -	5,000,000:	- -	- -	-5,000,000
Soil Conservation Service .....	62,269,514:	66,491,000:	60,325,000:	61,269,514:	61,629,014:	61,629,014:	+359,500
Agricultural conservation program ..	251,747,866:	250,000,000:	211,982,000:	211,982,000:	211,982,000:	211,982,000:	- -
Additional land treatment meas-	:	:	:	:	:	:	- -
ures in selected watershed areas:	:	:	:	:	:	:	- -
to accelerate flood prevention.:	- -	2,436,000:	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total, Agricultural conserva-	:	:	:	:	:	:	- -
tion program .....	251,747,866:	252,436,000:	211,982,000:	211,982,000:	211,982,000:	211,982,000:	- -
Production and Marketing Adminis-	:	:	:	:	:	:	- -
tration:	:	:	:	:	:	:	- -
Agricultural adjustment programs: c/	9,995,781:	8,000,000:	35,600,000:	35,500,000:	38,500,000:	38,500,000:	+3,000,000
Sugar Act program .....	64,998,776:	64,700,000:	59,645,000:	59,645,000:	59,645,000:	59,645,000:	- -
School lunch program .....	83,364,269:	83,365,000:	75,000,000:	83,365,000:	83,365,000:	83,365,000:	- -
Marketing services (Salaries	:	:	:	:	:	:	- -
and expenses) .....	11,474,025:	11,600,000:	11,474,000:	11,486,000:	11,496,000:	11,496,000:	+10,000
Repayment to Commodity Credit	:	:	:	:	:	:	- -
Corporation for certain grad-	:	:	:	:	:	:	- -
ing and classing costs in 1952:	- -	818,505:	768,505:	768,505:	768,505:	768,505:	- -
Total, Production and Market-	:	:	:	:	:	:	- -
ing Administration (exclud-	:	:	:	:	:	:	- -
ing Commodity Credit	:	:	:	:	:	:	- -
Corporation) .....	169,832,851:	168,483,505:	182,487,505:	190,764,505:	193,774,505:	193,774,505:	+3,010,000
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:	8,500,000:	7,948,000:	7,350,000:	7,350,000:	7,350,000:	7,350,000:	- -
Rural Electrification Administra-	:	:	:	:	:	:	- -
tion (Salaries and expenses) ...	8,287,980:	9,000,000:	7,775,000:	7,775,000:	7,775,000:	7,775,000:	- -
Farmers' Home Administration	:	:	:	:	:	:	- -
(Salaries and expenses) .....	29,340,042:	29,400,000:	27,600,000:	27,600,000:	27,600,000:	27,600,000:	- -
Farm Credit Administration:	:	:	:	:	:	:	- -
Direct appropriation .....	429,720:	431,000:	410,000:	410,000:	410,000:	410,000:	- -
Assessments against member insti-	:	:	:	:	:	:	- -
tutions of the Farm Credit	:	:	:	:	:	:	- -
system .....	2,321,451:	2,322,000:	2,135,500:	2,135,500:	2,135,500:	2,135,500:	- -
Extension Service (principally	:	:	:	:	:	:	- -
payments to States) .....	28,065,384:	28,199,129:	28,199,129:	28,085,956:	28,085,956:	28,085,956:	- -
All other .....	7,849,651:	8,183,000:	7,614,800:	7,694,800:	7,694,800:	7,694,800:	- -
Total, Annual Appropriations for	:	:	:	:	:	:	- -
Regular Activities .....	736,232,964:	752,404,022:	711,032,742:	714,974,828:	718,956,768:	718,956,768:	+3,981,940





[illegible]

- a/ Includes \$5,000,000 contained in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill for construction of timber-access roads to permit removal of insect-infested and insect-killed trees in Montana and Idaho.
- b/ House Bill and Senate Committee Bill authorize the formulation of a 1954 crop year program amounting to \$195,000,000 (Revised Budget proposed \$140,000,000).
- c/ In addition, the Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill provides \$3,150,000 to be derived by transfer from other appropriations available to the Department.
- d/ Estimate of requirements for fiscal year 1954 will be submitted at a later date if legislation to extend the Defense Production Act is enacted.
- e/ In addition, Act provides a contingency authorization of \$50,000,000. Including the carry-over of funds from prior years, a loan program of \$165,000,000 is planned for fiscal year 1953.
- f/ The original and revised Budgets propose a contingency authorization of \$60,000,000 to be distributed directly to States where needed, in addition to regular allocations, except that not more than 20 per centum of such additional amounts may be distributed to any one State; total program of \$120,000,000 planned for fiscal year 1954 in revised Budget (original Budget contemplated a total program of \$135,000,000).
- g/ In addition, House Bill provides a contingency authorization of \$30,000,000. The Committee Report states "This will make possible a total program of \$190,000,000 in view of the availability of an additional \$25,000,000 from carry-overs into 1954."
- h/ In addition, Senate Committee Bill provides a contingency authorization of \$45,000,000.
- i/ Includes \$10,000,000 contingency fund used in fiscal year 1953, and \$7,500,000 additional authorization contained in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill. Including the carry-over of funds from prior years and supplemental authorization, total telephone loans of \$42,976,000 are planned for fiscal year 1953.
- j/ Includes reserve of \$600,000 for use only in such amounts and at such times as may become necessary to carry out program operations.
- k/ The 1953 Act provided this amount as a "non-fund" appropriation, instead of an authorization to cancel notes.



EXCERPTS FROM SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

General

"In reporting the bill to the Senate, the committee recommends total increases of \$9,386,440 and total decreases of \$5,404,500, for a net increase over the House bill of \$3,981,940." .....

Research

"The need for continued research in agriculture is universally recognized. The platforms of both political parties have endorsed the providing of adequate funds for research in agriculture, and farm organizations as well as trade associations have repeatedly requested additional funds of as much as \$17 million for such research.

"The committee was advised that for all industry the total cost of research is estimated for 1 year at approximately \$2 billion, of which the Federal Government is paying 47 percent. In the case of agriculture, total research expenditures are around \$250 million, of which industry is putting up \$140 million and \$110 million is divided about evenly between the States and the Federal Government.

"Since the beginning of time agriculture has provided the basic needs of all mankind. That truism applies to all of us in fuller measure today than ever because agriculture has also become the source upon which industry must depend for raw materials in producing the many things that add to the health, comfort, and convenience of everyday life.

"Steel, oil, coal, rubber, and numerous other products are of course vital to our national well-being. But not one of them, nor all of them put together are as basic to our individual lives or our national strength as food. Yet, the American public and perhaps too many of us in the Congress take for granted that sufficient food will always be available to us when, where, and how we like it.

"That is a dangerous assumption. While it is true that American farmers have up to this time met, and sometimes exceeded, the demand for farm products, we must face the fact that the land we now have under cultivation must largely provide for our rapidly increasing population. With approximately 2 million more people to feed each year, and with little new land to move to, the most practical solution obviously is to further increase farm production per acre and per animal.

"If the past can be used as a guide to the future, the farmers of this country can and will continue to meet our needs for products of the soil. Agriculture in the United States has made more progress in the last 75 years than in the previous 75 centuries elsewhere in the world. This period of remarkable advancement coincides with the history of research by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural experiment stations.....

"Indeed, the interdependence of industry, labor, agriculture, our national strength, and the well-being of human beings in this country has become an established fact. All will benefit by striving to maintain this interdependence.

"It has been roughly estimated that of the agricultural appropriations about half are primarily of benefit to farmers, and the other half is divided between benefits to the general public and benefits mutually between the farmer and the general public.

"The cost of helping agriculture to reach its present high degree of efficiency has probably seemed high to many, but the investment has paid high returns. Cash receipts from farm marketings have more than tripled over the past 2 decades to about \$28 billion. The net income of farm operators over that same period has gone from \$4.3 billion to \$13 billion. The value of farm assets has jumped from about \$68.4 billion to \$127 billion.....

"All this progress did not occur by accident. A combination of factors has helped to bring it about: A renewed effort on the part of farmers to apply research findings to their operations; reasonably favorable weather; and last, but not least, the assurance to farmers of returns that have had a fair relationship to the returns enjoyed by other segments of our economy."

# INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS:

## "Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Economic investigations ..... /\$252,000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$2,372,000, which is \$100,000 below the estimate of \$2,472,000. Within the funds available, the committee believes it is desirable also to include studies of marketing and transportation on horticultural products."

## ARA:

## "Bureau of Animal Industry:

Animal Research ..... / 273,000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$4,189,500, which is \$170,500 below the estimate of \$4,360,000.

The increase is for the following:

Research on improving efficiency of forage utilization .....	\$140,000
Basic research on bloat in cattle .....	58,000
Study of parasites and paristic diseases of cattle, sheep, and swine, acquired through forage consumed .....	75,000

Total increase .....	273,000
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## "Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry ..... / 125,000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$7,750,000, which is \$250,000 below the estimate of \$8,000,000.

The increase is for the following investigations:

Cereal and forage crop utilization .....	\$40,000
Fruit and vegetable utilization .....	45,000
Poultry, dairy, and animal products utilization .....	40,000

Total increases .....	125,000
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## "Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:

Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research ..... / 652,000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$12,238,000, which is \$73,000 over the estimate of \$12,165,000.

The increases recommended are as follows:

Field crop investigations:

Increase for defoliation of cotton .....	\$40,000
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ARA: (cont.)

"Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering: (cont.)

Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research (cont.)

Field crop investigations: (cont.)

Weed control, to promote mechanization of  
cotton industry .....\$50,000

Sugar-plant production, breeding, disease, and  
quality, increase in addition to \$100,000  
allowed by House ..... 50,000

Barley investigations ..... 40,000

Wheat smut investigations ..... 78,000

Wheat stem rust investigations ..... 40,000

Oats investigations ..... 40,000

Corn, rice, grain sorghum, flax, soy beans  
and other forage crops ..... 70,000

Horticultural crop investigations:

Citrus crop investigations, increase in  
addition to \$50,000 allowed by House ..... 40,000

Forest disease investigations:

Control of forest diseases in Lake States  
and Northwest ..... 80,000

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation agriculture  
investigations:

Influence of practices on nutritional value  
of plants ..... 84,000

Agricultural engineering investigations:

Increase for equipment for harvesting and  
cleaning small-seeded grass and legume  
seed crops ..... 40,000

Total increases ..... 652,000

"Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Insect investigations .....\$188,140

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of  
\$4,076,900, which is \$113,100 below the estimate of \$4,190,000.

The increase is to provide funds for new work as follows:

Development of biological control methods for  
insect pests and weeds ..... \$88,140

Development of methods for controlling or  
eliminating insect damage to processed and  
stored products ..... 100,000

Total increases ..... 188,140

Insect and plant disease control .....\$413,000

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore to the  
1953 level of operation by providing the full amount of the  
estimate of \$5,600,000. The increases recommended are for the  
following:

Japanese beetle control .....\$157,700

Sweetpotato weevil control ..... 119,000

Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication ..... 78,000

Hall scale eradication ..... 58,300

Total increases ..... 413,000

"Control of Forest Pests:

Forest Pest Control Act ..... / 1,050,000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$3,350,000.

Of the increase, \$30,000 is restored for detection and appraisal surveys, and \$1,020,000 is restored for control operations, including chemical control of the spruce bark beetle in the Montana-Idaho area.

White pine blister rust ..... 95,000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$3,095,000, which is \$915,000 below the estimate of \$4,000,000.

The restoration of \$95,000 is for cooperative blister rust control on State and privately owned lands under the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

"Forest Service:

National forest protection and management ..... / 50,000

The increase is to restore a new item requested to prepare for cutting on the very large new pulp timber sale in Alaska.

The committee has received complaints from stockmen that the Forest Service in many cases has been imposing a 10-percent reduction on the grazing permits at the time that the base properties were transferred. The committee has received assurances from the Forest Service that it is the desire of that agency that maximum use be made of the forest lands for grazing purposes, consistent with efficient range management. The committee directs that the Forest Service make a continuous study of this problem and that reductions in grazing permits not be assessed at the time that a base property changes ownership.

Forest research ..... / 52,300

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$5,402,300, the same amount as available last year, which is \$160,000 below the estimate of \$5,562,300.

In providing funds for this level of operation, the committee is opposed to the closing of any station that is doing effective work.

"Soil Conservation Service:

Salaries and expenses ..... / 100,000

In connection with the allowance of the House for eventual liquidation or turning over of 16 of the soil conservation nurseries and continuing essential work in 8 of such nurseries, the committee feels that the too rapid liquidation of these nurseries will result in unnecessary waste and has therefore allowed \$1,200,000 for the operation of all 24 of the nurseries by the Soil Conservation Service. The amount allowed is a reduction below last year by \$500,000, and will necessarily result in a reduced scale of operation unless States and local subdivisions of government contribute to such operation. For this purpose, the committee suggests that the Department undertake to work out cooperative arrangements which will secure sufficient funds from local sources to adequately maintain these nurseries.

The committee agrees with the recommendation of the House that a study be made of the need to continue the regional offices of the SCS, with the application of the savings which might be developed for the employment of additional technicians in the field.



**"Soil Conservation Service: (cont.)**

**Flood restoration**

Recent floods in Louisiana have seriously damaged agricultural lands, making it necessary that assistance be furnished farmers in order to restore their lands to production. Public Law 371 approved June 4, 1952, 82d Cong., provided an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture of \$14,500,000 for assistance to farmers for on-farm land restoration and rehabilitation and \$5,500,000 for off-farm emergency restoration of channel capacity in tributary stream channels and waterways. The committee has been informed that there are balances available in these two appropriations which the Department had planned to use in connection with the program for eradication of vesicular exanthema of swine. However, in view of the emergency now existing in Louisiana as a result of the flood or that may occur in other States as the result of floods, the Department should use such part of these balances as necessary to alleviate the flood disaster in Louisiana and other States where floods may occur and assist farmers in restoring the productive capacity of their land. Any remaining funds as well as funds from other sources should be transferred for the vesicular exanthema program including, if necessary, the transfer of funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation which would be reimbursed from future appropriations.

**"Agricultural Conservation Program:**

The committee has heard with grave concern of the proposed changes to be made in the types of conservation practices for which ACP payments will be made. We believe that it would be a mistake to institute such drastic changes.

The committee, in approving the authorization for soil-conservation practices, intends to adhere to the policy of having these practices instituted by the several State committees as has been the case in past years. The State committees are fully informed as to the practices necessary to carry on a well-balanced conservation program within the State and should be permitted to select these practices at the State level with a minimum of control from Washington.

We do not approve of the changes proposed by the Secretary of Agriculture and his assistants, and have authorized the crop year 1954 ACP payments through PMA committees with the intent that the program in effect in 1953 will be substantially followed in 1954.

The committee recommends that the following proviso be deleted from the bill:

:Provided further, That not to exceed 1½ per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any State may be utilized in determining the most needed conservation practices on individual farms for which Federal assistance shall be given

The committee is advised that the Department plans to utilize the services of community committeemen to the maximum extent needed to help to determine the most needed practices under the type of program authorized through full discussions between the farmers and the agencies and interests concerned on the total conservation problem of the Nation, of the county, and of the community.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount a participant shall receive be increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

**"Production and Marketing Administration:**

Agricultural adjustment programs.....\$3,000,000

The increase recommended by the committee is for the purpose of measuring the 1953 cotton acreage as an aid to establishment of



"Production and Marketing Administration: (cont.)"

acreage allotments for the 1954 crop. The House directed that the 1953 acreage be measured as soon as possible, and the Department insists that it will require an increase of \$6,000,000 to carry out such direction. It is the sense of the committee that the additional \$3,000,000 provided should enable the Department to complete the entire program contemplated, including the measurements, without asking for additional appropriations for 1954.

"Rural Electrification Administration:

The committee is advised that approximately 60 percent of the farms of the country remain without telephone service of any kind and that a large proportion of those presently served suffer from inadequate service. The committee urges REA to move as fast as consistent with good business methods with its loan and construction programs in order to eliminate delays which have occurred in the past.

The agency has made good progress in working with existing companies, approximately half of the loans having been made to this type of organization. To overcome the delays and slow progress in bringing service to the large number without telephones, it is urged that every avenue be pursued. This means using existing companies and new cooperatives as set forth in the original act. It is recognized that in many instances the program cannot move forward except by the farmers in a community doing the job for themselves by forming their own organization and, where necessary, acquiring the existing exchange in their local trade centers as the nucleus for economic and efficient service."

DECREASES:

"Agricultural Research Administration:

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Animal disease control and eradication.....-\$154,500

The net decrease recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$8,480,500, which is \$574,500 below the estimate of \$9,055,000.

The committee recommends a total of \$443,000 for indemnities for brucellosis eradication, or a decrease from the amount allowed by the House of \$268,690.

"Watershed Protection: .....-5,000,000"

The decrease recommended by the committee is to deny this approach to a recognized problem. The committee is advised that the number of projects intended to be covered by the amount provided are a few of a large number of such projects on which preliminary examinations or surveys have been made but which have not been authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1944. The committee believes that undoubtedly many of these projects possess great merit, but is of the opinion that they should take the appropriate parliamentary course as contemplated by the provisions of the Flood Control Act of 1944.

In addition, no supplemental estimate has been submitted for this purpose.



"Farmers Home Administration:

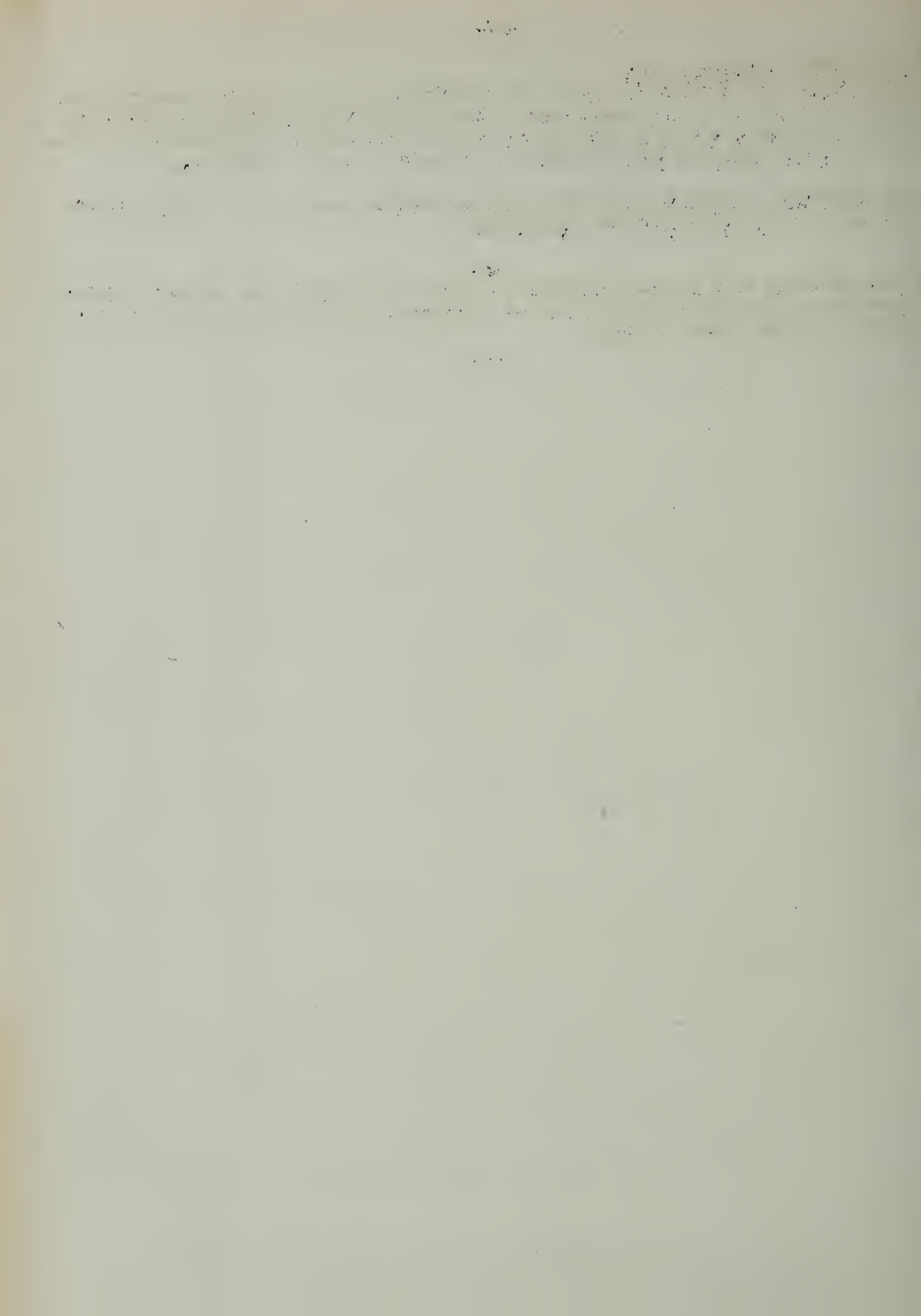
In agreeing to the House allowance for salaries and expenses, the committee believes that the home management work of the Administration should be continued and suggests that a larger and more equitable distribution of administrative expenses to the disaster loan revolving fund would make this possible.

The committee recommends that the amount authorized for water facilities loans be reduced from \$7,000,000 to \$6,500,000."

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It is understood that the full Committee report will request the Secretary to re-explore operations under the Packers and Stockyards Act, whereby dealers are required to furnish surety bonds.

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83D CONGRESS }  
1st Session }

SENATE

} REPORT  
No. 382 }

## AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

JUNE 8, 1953.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. YOUNG, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5227]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House (direct appropriations)..... \$712, 747, 828

Amount of increase by Senate committee (net)..... 3, 981, 940

Amount of bill as reported to Senate..... 716, 729, 768

Amount of appropriations, 1953..... 737, 209, 833

Amount of estimates for 1954..... 749, 852, 342

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Under the appropriations for 1953..... 20, 480, 065

Under the estimates for 1954..... 33, 122, 574

### GENERAL STATEMENT

In reporting the bill to the Senate, the committee recommends total increases of \$9,386,440 and total decreases of \$5,404,500, for a net increase over the House bill of \$3,981,940.

The largest item of increase recommended is \$3 million for measuring cotton acreage in connection with allotments for 1954 crops. The

second largest item of increase recommended is \$2,454,000 for construction of access roads in north Idaho and Montana to permit salvage operations required by the infestation of the spruce bark beetle. The remainder of the increase recommended is for adjustments in the various research and control programs of the Department, of which research projects are increased by about \$1,500,000.

The largest item of decrease recommended is \$5 million for the new item of watershed protection inserted by the House.

### RESEARCH

The need for continued research in agriculture is universally recognized. The platforms of both political parties have endorsed the providing of adequate funds for research in agriculture, and farm organizations as well as trade associations have repeatedly requested additional funds of as much as \$17 million for such research.

The committee was advised that for all industry the total cost of research is estimated for 1 year at approximately \$2 billion, of which the Federal Government is paying 47 percent. In the case of agriculture, total research expenditures are around \$250 million, of which industry is putting up \$140 million and \$110 million is divided about evenly between the States and the Federal Government.

Since the beginning of time agriculture has provided the basic needs of all mankind. That truism applies to all of us in fuller measure today than ever because agriculture has also become the source upon which industry must depend for raw materials in producing the many things that add to the health, comfort, and convenience of everyday life.

Steel, oil, coal, rubber, and numerous other products are of course vital to our national well-being. But not one of them, nor all of them put together, are as basic to our individual lives or our national strength as food. Yet, the American public and perhaps too many of us in the Congress take for granted that sufficient food will always be available to us when, where, and how we like it.

That is a dangerous assumption. While it is true that American farmers have up to this time met, and sometimes exceeded, the demand for farm products, we must face the fact that the land we now have under cultivation must largely provide for our rapidly increasing population. With approximately 2 million more people to feed each year, and with little new land to move to, the most practical solution obviously is to further increase farm production per acre and per animal.

If the past can be used as a guide to the future, the farmers of this country can and will continue to meet our needs for products of the soil. Agriculture in the United States has made more progress in the last 75 years than in the previous 75 centuries elsewhere in the world. This period of remarkable advancement coincides with the history of research by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural experiment stations.

Over the past 25 years, agricultural research has increased crop yields by 45 percent; it has increased milk production per cow by 25 percent, and the increase in eggs per hen has increased even more. In 1900, 1 farm worker produced enough for himself and 7 others; he now produces enough for himself and 14 others. From the standpoint of comparative national strength, this progress takes on added



significance when we consider that in Russia it takes 1 farm family to produce food for 2 families. In the United States, 8 out of 9 persons in the civilian labor force are working at jobs in industry and business.

While accomplishing its No. 1 job of providing enough food and fiber in peace and war, agriculture has become a tremendous market for the things produced by the nonagricultural industries. Great industrial establishments now make more tractors, trucks, combines, corn pickers, and many other types of farm equipment. The fertilizer business, the producers of pesticides, the electric appliance industry, the automobile and gasoline industries, all owe much, and some of their existence, to farm purchasing power.

In a recent year farmers owned about 4½ million tractors, 2,400,000 trucks, and 4,350,000 automobiles. Altogether, the equipment on farms nowadays is valued at more than \$15 billion, and the investment has gone up sharply from year to year ever since mechanized equipment started to take the place of horses about 25 years ago.

Mr Each year farmers use about 50 million tons of chemical materials. They use about 16 billion gallons of crude petroleum each year, more than is used annually by any other industry. Each year the tractors and other mechanized equipment on farms requires 320 million pounds of raw rubber or the amount required to put tires on 6 million automobiles. And under present conditions, farmers each year need about 20 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical power, the amount required to supply power to Philadelphia, Boston, Houston, Toledo, and Dayton.

Indeed, the interdependence of industry, labor, agriculture, our national strength, and the well-being of human beings in this country has become an established fact. All will benefit by striving to maintain this interdependence.

It has been roughly estimated that of the agricultural appropriations about half are primarily of benefit to farmers, and the other half is divided between benefits to the general public and benefits mutually between the farmer and the general public.

Mr The cost of helping agriculture to reach its present high degree of efficiency has probably seemed high to many, but the investment has paid high returns. Cash receipts from farm marketings have more than tripled over the past 2 decades to about \$28 billion. The net income of farm operators over that same period has gone from \$4.3 billion to \$13 billion. The value of farm assets has jumped from about \$68.4 billion to \$127 billion.

A more important yardstick for measuring progress, perhaps, is the fact that per capita consumption of such protective foods as meat, milk, eggs, fruit, and vegetables has increased appreciably. In 1950, for instance, consumers ate 19 percent more meat, poultry, and fish; 29 percent more eggs; 22 percent more dairy products other than butter; and 10 percent more fruit and vegetables than we ate just prior to World War II.

All this progress did not occur by accident. A combination of factors has helped to bring it about: A renewed effort on the part of farmers to apply research findings to their operations; reasonably favorable weather; and last, but not least, the assurance to farmers of returns that have had a fair relationship to the returns enjoyed by other segments of our economy.

There is little reason to doubt that farmers will continue to use good farming practices to the extent of their ability, now that they are convinced of their merits; the weather continues to be an unknown factor; since industry, labor, and consumers have such a high stake in a healthy and prosperous agriculture, the continuation of programs to help keep it that way, requires our most serious consideration.

Despite the progress that has been made in developing and bringing agricultural know-how to farmers, the job ahead is even more challenging. With an increasing number of people to consume food and fiber products, with a declining number of people on farms to produce them, and with relatively little new land on which crops can be grown, there has never been a more urgent need for efficient production, processing, and merchandising of farm products.

Each year insects still do about \$4 billion worth of damage to our farm crops. The annual loss to cotton insects alone is more than \$760 million. Our researchers estimate that we still lose 1 farm animal out of every 10 because of diseases and parasites. Mastitis and brucellosis of cattle still cost \$240 million a year and poultry diseases another \$200 million.

More than half of our timber resources are lost through fire, insects, and disease, and waste in land clearing and other poor forestry management practices. It would be impossible to estimate, in terms of dollars, the loss of soil fertility that has taken place. It is a fact, however, that about 50 million acres of once productive cropland are too badly eroded for cultivation and another 100 million acres has been reduced because from half to all of the original topsoil has washed away.

As much as 30 percent of some of our fresh fruits and vegetables are lost through spoilage between the producer and the consumer. A few years ago a study in 13 Midwest States showed that one-third of the eggs marketed in those States dropped below grade A quality before they reached the first buyer. These are problems to which renewed attention must be given if we and those who come after us are to maintain the standard of living we now enjoy.

Few will challenge the merits of research and other services that have been and are being rendered for farmers by the United States Department of Agriculture. In many instances the end product of one research finding has more than paid the cost of Agriculture's annual appropriation. Take dextran, for example, which has been found to be a satisfactory substitute for blood plasma in treating shock casualties on the battlefield. While the value of this discovery cannot be evaluated in dollars and cents, it is a forward step in saving lives. The Department's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry has spent \$750,000 on this research—only about one-fifth the cost of a B-36 bomber.

Several years ago the Department's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry perfected a new elastic type cotton bandage that is particularly suitable for treating severe burns. It has proved under actual combat conditions to be superior to any bandage yet developed both from the standpoint of performance and cost. In fact, the Department of Defense saved about \$5 million on its first order of 10 million bandages. This is about two-thirds of the entire annual appropriation for the Bureau.



The value of work done by the Department's researchers in the field of plant diseases defies computation. The hand of science in combating the effects of stem rust alone no doubt has meant the difference between success and complete failure in the production of cereal crops in this country. Through the use of rust-resistant varieties of oats in Iowa alone, farmers there have harvested the equivalent of an extra crop of oats each year for the past 12 years. The money value in that time amounts to well over \$100 million. All in all the value of disease-resistant cereals which have been developed by our plant breeders, are now estimated to add about half a billion dollars a year to our cereal crop income.

Research in the breeding, feeding, and management of animals is showing how to produce more meat per pound of feed. New meat-type hogs produce more choice cuts than the average hog, and recent tests indicate the possibility of increasing by 50 percent the daily gain in weight of cattle in the feed lot. Only a decade ago, it took 12 pounds of feed and 12 weeks to produce a 3-pound broiler. Now, 9 pounds of feed will produce such a bird in 10 weeks.

Research is helping to improve the grasslands of this country and this fits in well with the overall need to produce more efficiently per acre, per animal, and per man-hour of labor. In North Carolina, for example, it has been proven that an acre capable of producing 50 bushels of corn, can produce the equivalent in feed of 87 bushels of corn as improved pasture. The estimated return per man-hour of work was \$23 from the improved pasture compared with \$3.69 from corn.

Soil and water conservation and good land-use practices in general are vital in peace and war. It is the best assurance that farmers will be able to maintain production in the years and generations ahead. But, as stated earlier, we must more than merely maintain production—we must make each acre and animal more productive than it is now to meet the definitely foreseeable increased demands of more and more consumers. Great progress has been made in this direction, but the Department's Soil Conservation Service estimates that only one-fourth of the total conservation job has been done. Therefore, some idea of the job ahead can be obtained by a brief résumé of what has already been accomplished.

At the present time approximately 2,500 soil conservation districts and ranches—organized under State enabling acts and administered by locally elected supervisors—include about four-fifths of all the farmland in the country. In these districts, nearly 2¼ million farmers or ranchers have completed conservation farm plans or are working toward completion of them with the help of SCS technicians. About 275 million acres are covered by complete plans and about 180 million acres have already received the combined conservation treatment called for by them.

Under the agricultural conservation program, which is administered largely by local county and community committees, 52 million acres of pasture and range have been improved by reseeding; 18 million acres are being protected through the construction of standard, broad-based terraces; permanent cover has been established on 2 million acres of land subject to erosion; 5 million acres have been leveled for irrigation; sod waterways have been established on 315,000 acres; trees have been planted on 900,000 acres; 824,000 small dams have

been built on farms and ranches to retard soil losses and reduce flood damage. All this and only one-fourth of the job is done.

One-third of the land area of the United States is in forest land. If properly managed, these forests could produce all of the timber needed in the foreseeable future for an expanding economy. Unfortunately, however, the current annual drain on saw timber is in excess of the annual growth. Most public forest land is now managed for continuous production and many of the more progressive private owners of forest land are practicing excellent forestry. But much of the timber cutting on private lands is still not up to good forestry standards.

The Department's Forest Service administers the national forests which consist of about 180 million acres of public lands. These forests each year make a major contribution, not only to the Nation's welfare, but directly in cash to the Federal Treasury. Last year, in receipts from the sale of timber, grazing fees, and other special uses, they returned to the Treasury more than the total cost of managing and protecting the national forests.

Much of the Department's work in helping farmers and the handlers, processors, and merchandisers of farm products to do a better job of getting these products from the farm to the consumer is of a continuing nature. The cumulative investment in services rendered for research, soil conservation, marketing, plant and livestock inspection, market news, crop reporting, farm credit, and many others, adds up to a tremendous sum. But it is estimated that the cumulative returns exceed by manyfold the total cost. The investment is one that must be protected lest we lose the incalculable benefits that have been gained.

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

### BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

Economic investigations-----	\$252, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$2,372,000, which is \$100,000 below the estimate of \$2,472,000. Within the funds available, the committee believes it is desirable also to include studies of marketing and transportation on horticultural products.

### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION:

#### Office of Administrator.

For the purpose of clarifying the limitation on the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year, in order to prevent any possibility of limiting alterations to 2 percent in the case of small buildings and to \$2,500 in any case, the committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

*whichever is greater*

This amendment would also conform the language to that carried in previous appropriation acts.

The committee was advised that heavier surfacing is urgently needed for the road in the Beltsville Research Center connecting with the new Washington-Baltimore



# INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Parkway, because of the heavier traffic expected when the new parkway is opened. In order that funds may be available for such capital improvement work, the committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

*: Provided further, That transfers not to exceed \$11,000 may be made to this appropriation from the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Administration for general-use capital improvements at the Agricultural Research Center*

### Office of Experiment Stations:

Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and  
Puerto Rico-----

\$12, 500

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore that amount for Alaska, in order to provide the estimate of \$13,453,708.

The committee also recommends that the amount of payments for extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska be increased from \$62,500 to \$75,000.

### Bureau of Animal Industry:

Animal research-----

273, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$4,189,500, which is \$170,500 below the estimate of \$4,360,000.

The increase is for the following:

Research on improving efficiency	
of forage utilization-----	\$140, 000
Basic research on bloat in cattle--	58, 000
Study of parasites and parasitic	
diseases of cattle, sheep, and	
swine, acquired through forage	
consumed-----	75, 000

Total increase----- 273, 000

### Meat inspection.

In connection with the proviso in the 1952 act permitting reimbursement for meat inspection, the committee recommends the deletion of the following:

is hereby repealed

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:  
*is amended by adding "voluntary" before the word "reimbursements"*

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry---

125, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$7,750,000, which is \$250,000 below the estimate of \$8,000,000.

The increase is for the following investigations:

Cereal and forage crop utilization-----	\$40, 000
Fruit and vegetable utilization-----	45, 000
Poultry, dairy, and animal products	
utilization-----	40, 000

Total increases----- 125, 000

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued  
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural  
Engineering:Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering re-  
search-----

\$652, 000

The increase recommended by the committee  
is to provide a total of \$12,238,000, which is  
\$73,000 over the estimate of \$12,165,000.

The increases recommended are as follows:

## Field crop investigations:

Cotton and leaf and stem  
fiber crop production, in-  
crease for defoliation of  
cotton (to provide total for  
all purposes of \$665,260)--- \$40, 000

Weed control, increase to pro-  
mote mechanization of cot-  
ton industry (to provide  
total for all purposes of  
\$278,020)----- 50, 000

Sugar-plant production,  
breeding, disease, and qual-  
ity, increase in addition to  
\$100,000 allowed by House  
(to provide total for all  
purposes of \$706,540)----- 50, 000

Barley investigations (to pro-  
vide total of \$199,240)----- 40, 000

Wheat smut investigations  
(to provide total of  
\$126,000)----- 78, 000

Wheat stem rust investiga-  
tions (to provide total of  
\$153,000)----- 40, 000

Oats investigations (to pro-  
vide total of \$98,220)----- 40, 000

Corn, rice, grain sorghum,  
flax, soy beans and other  
forage crops (to provide  
total of \$1,245,340)----- 70, 000

## Horticultural crop investigations:

Citrus crop investigations, in-  
crease in addition to \$50,000  
allowed by House (to provide  
total of \$265,540)----- 40, 000

Forest disease investigations: Con-  
trol of forest diseases in Lake  
States and Northwest (to pro-  
vide total of \$579,000)----- 80, 000

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation agri-  
culture investigations: Influence  
of practices on nutritional value  
of plants (to provide total of  
\$219,520)----- 84, 000

Agricultural engineering investiga-  
tions: Farm machinery, increase  
for equipment for harvesting and  
cleaning small-seeded grass and  
legume seed crops (to provide  
total of \$431,190)----- 40, 000

Total increases----- 652, 000



# INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued

### Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Insect investigations..... \$188, 140

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$4,076,900, which is \$113,100 below the estimate of \$4,190,000.

The increase is to provide funds for new work as follows:

Development of biological control methods for insect pests and weeds..... \$88, 140

Development of methods for controlling or eliminating insect damage to processed and stored products..... 100, 000

Total increases..... 188, 140

Insect and plant disease control..... 413, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore to the 1953 level of operation by providing the full amount of the estimate of \$5,600,000. The increases recommended are for the following:

Japanese beetle control..... \$157, 700

Sweetpotato weevil control..... 119, 000

Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication..... 78, 000

Hall scale eradication..... 58, 300

Total increases..... 413, 000

### Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Plant quarantines..... 150, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$2,750,000, which is \$50,000 below the estimate of \$2,800,000.

Emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases..... 250, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$750,000, which is \$250,000 below the estimate of \$1,000,000.

Total increases, Agricultural Research Administration..... 2, 063, 640

## CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS:

Forest Pest Control Act..... 1, 050, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$3,350,000.

Of the increase, \$30,000 is restored for detection and appraisal surveys, and \$1,020,000 is restored for control operations, including chemical control of the spruce bark beetle in the Montana-Idaho area.

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS—Continued

White pine blister rust----- \$95, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$3,095,000, which is \$905,000 below the estimate of \$4,000,000.

The restoration of \$95,000 is for cooperative blister rust control on State and privately owned lands under the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Total increase, control of forest pests----- 1, 145, 000

## FOREST SERVICE:

National forest protection and management----- 50, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$29,715,700, which is \$1,538,000 below the estimate of \$31,253,700.

The increase is to restore a new item requested to prepare for cutting on the very large new pulp timber sale in Alaska. The committee is advised that the new pulp mill will soon be completed and believes that no handicap should be imposed on the timber sales in connection with such logging operations in Alaska.

Within the funds available to the Forest Service, the Department is directed to maintain in operation the nursery at Eveleth, Minn.

The committee has received complaints from stockmen that the Forest Service in many cases has been imposing a 10-percent reduction on the grazing permits at the time that the base properties were transferred. The committee has received assurances from the Forest Service that it is the desire of that agency that maximum use be made of forest lands for grazing purposes, consistent with efficient range management. The committee directs that the Forest Service make a continuous study of this problem and that reductions in grazing permits not be assessed at the time that a base property changes ownership.

Forest research----- 52, 300

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$5,402,300, the same amount as available last year, which is \$160,000 below the estimate of \$5,562,300.

In providing funds for this level of operation, the committee is opposed to the closing of any station that is doing effective work.

Forest roads and trails----- 2, 454, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$16,000,000, which is \$4,733,000 over the estimate of \$11,267,000.

The Department requested an increase of \$9,950,000 for the construction of access roads in north Idaho and Montana to meet a serious infestation of spruce bark beetle through salvage operations. The third supplemental bill for 1953 contains \$5,000,000 for this purpose, and the House allowed half of the remainder, or \$2,475,000 in the 1954 bill.

The committee believes the increase recommended will provide sufficient funds for this purpose.



# INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## FOREST SERVICE—Continued

### Acquisition of lands for national forests, Weeks Act.

The committee recommends the substitution of the word "of" for the word "toward" in the language of the bill making \$75,000 available for payment in connection with the purchase of lands acquired under the Weeks Act.

Total increases, Forest Service-----	\$2, 556, 300
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## SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE:

Salaries and expenses-----	100, 000
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The net increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$60,944,014, which is \$4,861,986 below the estimate of \$65,806,000.

The committee reduces by \$500,000 the increase of \$1,115,722 allowed by the House for assistance to soil conservation districts. The committee is advised that such reduction will not be detrimental to the programs of such districts.

The increases recommended by the committee are for the following:

Hydrologic studies (to provide total of \$677,180)-----	\$100, 000
Soil conservation nurseries operation (to provide total of \$1,200,000)----	500, 000
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- - Total increases-----	600, 000
Less decrease-----	500, 000
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Net increase-----	100, 000

In connection with the allowance of the House for eventual liquidation or turning over of 16 of the soil conservation nurseries and continuing essential work in 8 of such nurseries, the committee feels that the too rapid liquidation of these nurseries will result in unnecessary waste and has therefore allowed \$1,200,000 for the operation of all 24 of the nurseries by the Soil Conservation Service. The amount allowed is a reduction below last year by \$500,000, and will necessarily result in a reduced scale of operation unless States and local subdivisions of government contribute to such operation. For this purpose, the committee suggests that the Department undertake to work out cooperative arrangements which will secure sufficient funds from local sources to adequately maintain these nurseries.

The committee agrees with the recommendation of the House that a study be made of the need to continue the regional offices of the Soil Conservation Service, with the application of the savings which might be developed for the employment of additional technicians in the field.

Water conservation and utilization projects-----	259, 500
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$685,000.

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE—Continued

## Flood restoration

Recent floods in Louisiana have seriously damaged agricultural lands, making it necessary that assistance be furnished farmers in order to restore their lands to production. Public Law 371 approved June 4, 1952, 82d Cong., provided an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture of \$14,500,000 for assistance to farmers for on-farm land restoration and rehabilitation and \$5,500,000 for off-farm emergency restoration of channel capacity in tributary stream channels and waterways. The committee has been informed that there are balances available in these two appropriations which the Department had planned to use in connection with the program for eradication of vesicular exanthema of swine. However, in view of the emergency now existing in Louisiana as a result of the flood or that may occur in other States as the result of floods, the Department should use such part of these balances as necessary to alleviate the flood disaster in Louisiana and other States where floods may occur and assist farmers in restoring the productive capacity of their land. Any remaining funds as well as funds from other sources should be transferred for the vesicular exanthema program including, if necessary, the transfer of funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation which would be reimbursed from future appropriations.

Total increases, Soil Conservation Service—

\$359, 500

## AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

In agreeing to the amount of the House allowance of \$211,982,000, a reduction of \$40,454,000 below the estimate of \$252,436,000, the committee also agrees with the House in expecting the Department to meet all commitments made to farmers under the program authorized for the 1953 crop year, and if the amount provided is insufficient for that purpose the Department is expected to take the necessary action to secure additional funds which may be needed.

The committee agrees with the House in authorizing for the 1954 crop year program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices the amount of \$195,000,000, which is \$55,000,000 below the estimate of \$250,000,000.

The committee has heard with grave concern of the proposed changes to be made in the types of conservation practices for which ACP payments will be made. We believe that it would be a mistake to institute such drastic changes.

The committee, in approving the authorization for soil-conservation practices, intends to adhere to the policy of having these practices instituted by the several State committees as has been the case in past years. The State committees are fully informed as to the practices necessary to carry on a well-balanced conservation program within the State and should be permitted to select these practices at the State level with a minimum of control from Washington.

We do not approve of the changes proposed by the Secretary of Agriculture and his assistants, and have authorized the crop year 1954 ACP payments through PMA committees with the intent that the program in effect in 1953 will be substantially followed in 1954.



# INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM—Continued

The committee recommends that the following proviso be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 1½ per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any State may be utilized in determining the most needed conservation practices on individual farms for which Federal assistance shall be given

The committee is advised that the Department plans to utilize the services of community committeemen to the maximum extent needed to help to determine the most needed practices under the type of program authorized through full discussions between the farmers and the agencies and interests concerned on the total conservation problem of the Nation, of the county, and of the community.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount a participant shall receive be increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

## PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION:

Agricultural adjustment programs-----	\$3, 000, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the purpose of measuring the 1953 cotton acreage as an aid to establishment of acreage allotments for the 1954 crop. The House directed that the 1953 acreage be measured as soon as possible, and the Department insists that it will require an increase of \$6,000,000 to carry out such direction. The total amount provided is \$38,500,000, which represents the estimate of \$8,000,000 plus additional requests of the Department for carrying out acreage allotments and marketing quotas on cotton and wheat. It is the sense of the committee that the additional \$3,000,000 provided should enable the Department to complete the entire program contemplated, including the measurements, without asking for additional appropriations for 1954.

Marketing services-----	10, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the establishment of a livestock market news service at Sioux Falls, S. Dak. In view of the policy of the committee as to Federal funds being matched by local agencies, it is expected that the additional amount required for such service will be defrayed from local sources.

The committee requests the Secretary of Agriculture to reexplore the operations under the Packers and Stockyards Act requiring dealers purchasing livestock to furnish bonds to secure the business obligations they incur, in order to determine whether such requirements are necessary and to determine whether these requirements are uniformly observed in all States of the Union, with a report thereon to be made to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in the near future.

Total increases, Production and Marketing Administration-----	<u>3, 010, 000</u>
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## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends that the amount authorized to be borrowed for the rural telephone program be increased from \$50,000,000 to \$67,500,000, which is \$2,500,000 above the estimate of \$65,000,000.

The committee recommends that the additional amount which may be borrowed for the rural electrification program to the extent required during 1954 for the expeditious and orderly development of the program be increased from \$30,000,000 to \$45,000,000.

The committee is advised that approximately 60 percent of the farms of the country remain without telephone service of any kind and that a large proportion of those presently served suffer from inadequate service. The committee urges REA to move as fast as consistent with good business methods with its loan and construction programs in order to eliminate delays which have occurred in the past.

The agency has made good progress in working with existing companies, approximately half of the loans having been made to this type of organization. To overcome the delays and slow progress in bringing service to the large number without telephones, it is urged that every avenue be pursued. This means using existing companies and new cooperatives as set forth in the original act. It is recognized that in many instances the program cannot move forward except by the farmers in a community doing the job for themselves by forming their own organization and, where necessary, acquiring the existing exchange in their local trade centers as the nucleus for economic and efficient service.

## OFFICE OF INFORMATION

In agreeing to the House allowance of \$1,160,000, which is \$140,000 below the estimate of \$1,300,000, the committee believes that the quotas to each Member of Congress in reprinting farmers bulletins, for which funds were restored by the House allowance, may be reduced by a sufficient number to permit the printing of revised out-of-date farm bulletins.

Total increases-----	<u><u>\$9, 386, 440</u></u>
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DECREASES

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT----- \$250, 000

The decrease recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$5,250,000, approximately the amount available for 1953, which is \$250,000 below the estimate of \$5,500,000.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION:

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Animal disease control and eradication----- 154, 500

The net decrease recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$8,480,500, which is \$574,500 below the estimate of \$9,055,000.

The committee recommends a total of \$443,000 for indemnities for brucellosis eradication, or a decrease from the amount allowed by the House of \$268,690.

The committee also recommends increases as follows:

Control and eradication of cattle-fever ticks (to provide total of \$383,440)-----	\$94, 190
Inspection at sea and air ports of entry to guard against foreign animal plagues (to provide total of \$746,390)-----	10, 000
Supervision of hog-cholera vaccine production (to provide total of \$537,940)-----	10, 000

Total increases-----	114, 190
(Decrease of \$268,690, less increases of \$114,190, for net decrease of \$154,500.)	

WATERSHED PROTECTION----- 5, 000, 000

The decrease recommended by the committee is to deny this approach to a recognized problem. The committee is advised that the number of projects intended to be covered by the amount provided are a few of a large number of such projects on which preliminary examinations or surveys have been made but which have not been authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1944. The committee believes that undoubtedly many of these projects possess great merit, but is of the opinion that they should take the appropriate parliamentary course as contemplated by the provisions of the Flood Control Act of 1944.

In addition, no supplemental estimate has been submitted for this purpose.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

In agreeing to the House allowance for salaries and expenses, the committee believes that the home management work of the Administration should be continued and suggests that a larger and more equitable distribution of administrative expenses to the disaster loan revolving fund would make this possible.

The committee recommends that the amount authorized for water facilities loans be reduced from \$7,000,000 to \$6,500,000.

Total decreases-----	5, 404, 500
Total increases-----	9, 386, 440
Less decreases-----	5, 404, 500
Net increase-----	3, 981, 940
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate-----	716, 729, 768

## PERMANENT AUTHORIZATIONS

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1953	Budget estimates, 1954	Increase or decrease
Forest Service:			
Expenses and refunds, brush disposal <sup>1</sup> .....	\$1,850,000	\$1,850,000	-----
Payments to Minnesota, national forests fund <sup>1</sup> .....	45,000	45,000	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico <sup>2</sup> .....	131,587	131,587	-----
Payments to States and Territories, national forests fund <sup>1</sup> .....	17,375,000	18,750,000	+\$1,375,000
Roads and Trails for States, national forests fund <sup>1</sup> .....	6,950,000	7,500,000	+550,000
Total, Forest Service.....	26,351,587	28,276,587	+1,925,000
Soil Conservation Service: Payments due counties, submarginal land program <sup>1</sup> .....	385,000	385,000	-----
Production and Marketing Administration:			
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities <sup>2</sup> .....	181,040,312	172,800,000	-8,240,312
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund <sup>1</sup> .....	390,000	390,000	-----
Total, Production and Marketing Administration.....	181,430,312	173,190,000	-8,240,312
Cooperative agricultural extension work <sup>2</sup> .....	4,711,200	4,711,200	-----
Total, permanent appropriations.....	212,878,099	206,562,787	-6,315,312

<sup>1</sup> Special fund accounts.<sup>2</sup> General fund accounts.



CORPORATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATIONS

(TITLE II)

Agency and item	Authoriza- tions, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recom- mended in House bill for 1954	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—		
					Authoriza- tions, 1953	Estimates, 1954	House bill
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	\$16,492,110	\$17,850,000	\$17,100,000	\$17,100,000	+ \$607,890	— \$750,000	-----
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	950,000	800,000	750,000	750,000	~ 200,000	— 50,000	-----
Federal intermediate credit banks.....	1,690,000	1,745,000	1,690,000	1,690,000	-----	— 55,000	-----
Production credit corporations.....	1,465,000	1,516,000	1,465,000	1,465,000	-----	— 51,000	-----
Total, corporate administrative expense limitations.....	20,597,110	21,911,000	21,005,000	21,005,000	+ 407,890	— 906,000	-----

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

(TITLE III)

Agency and item	Authoriza- tions, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recom- mended in House bill for 1954	Amount rec- ommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—		
					Authoriza- tions, 1953	Estimates, 1954	House bill
Research on strategic and critical materials.....	\$600,000	\$443,000	\$439,500	\$439,500	— \$160,500	— \$3,500	-----

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS  
(TITLE I)

Agency and item	Authoriza- tions, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recom- mended in House bill for 1954	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill, compared with—		
					Authoriza- tions, 1953	Estimates, 1954	House bill
Farmers' Home Administration:							
Farm ownership and housing-----	\$38, 000, 000	\$38, 000, 000	<sup>2</sup> \$35, 500, 000	\$35, 500, 000	—\$2, 500, 000	—\$2, 500, 000	-----
Production and subsistence-----	120, 000, 000	120, 000, 000	120, 000, 000	120, 000, 000	-----	-----	-----
Water facilities-----	6, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	6, 500, 000	+500, 000	—500, 000	—500, 000
Total, Farmers' Home Administration-----	164, 000, 000	165, 000, 000	162, 500, 000	162, 000, 000	—2, 000, 000	—3, 000, 000	—500, 000
Rural Electrification Administration:							
Electrification-----	50, 000, 000	135, 000, 000	<sup>2</sup> 135, 000, 000	<sup>3</sup> 135, 000, 000	+85, 000, 000	-----	-----
Telephone-----	<sup>1</sup> 42, 500, 000	65, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	67, 500, 000	+25, 000, 000	+2, 500, 000	+17, 500, 000
Total, Rural Electrification Administration-----	92, 500, 000	200, 000, 000	185, 000, 000	202, 500, 000	+110, 000, 000	+2, 500, 000	+17, 500, 000
Total loan authorizations-----	256, 500, 000	365, 000, 000	347, 500, 000	364, 500, 000	+108, 000, 000	—500, 000	+17, 000, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$7,500,000 in Third Supplemental, 1953.  
<sup>2</sup> And contingency fund of \$30,000,000.  
<sup>3</sup> And contingency fund of \$45,000,000.



# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1953, ESTIMATES FOR 1954, AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1954

## TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in House bill for 1954	Amount recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954
Agricultural Marketing Act.....	\$5,249,333	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000	\$5,250,000	+\$667	—\$250,000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:						
Economic investigations.....	2,370,400	2,472,000	2,120,000	2,372,000	+1,600	+252,000
Crop and livestock estimates.....	3,058,000	3,308,000	3,158,000	3,158,000	+100,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.....	5,428,400	5,780,000	5,278,000	5,530,000	+101,600	+252,000
Agricultural Research Administration:						
Office of Administrator.....	341,677	367,000	341,677	341,677	-----	-----
Office of Experiment Stations:						
Payments to States, etc.....	12,441,208	13,453,708	13,441,208	13,453,708	+1,012,500	+12,500
Salaries and expenses.....	380,000	380,000	380,000	380,000	-----	-----
Virgin Islands agricultural program.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-----	-----
Research on agricultural problems of Alaska.....	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	-----	-----
Total, Office of Experiment Stations.....	13,191,208	14,203,708	14,191,208	14,203,708	+1,012,500	+12,500
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.....	1,413,702	1,565,000	1,404,500	1,404,500	—9,202	-----
Bureau of Animal Industry:						
Animal research.....	3,831,652	4,360,000	3,916,500	4,189,500	+357,848	+273,000
Animal disease control and eradication.....	8,805,810	9,055,000	8,635,000	8,480,500	—325,310	—154,500
Meat inspection.....	14,160,000	14,160,000	14,160,000	14,160,000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Animal Industry.....	26,797,462	27,575,000	26,711,500	26,830,000	+32,538	+118,500

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953, estimates for 1954, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1954—Con.*

### TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recom- mended in House bill for 1954	Amount rec- ommended in Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill, compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	House bill
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued							
Bureau of Dairy Industry.....	\$1,590,055	\$1,815,000	\$1,659,500	\$1,659,500	+\$69,445	–\$155,500	
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.....	7,499,522	8,000,000	7,625,000	7,750,000	+\$250,478	–250,000	+\$125,000
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:							
Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research.....	11,435,928	12,165,000	11,586,000	12,238,000	+\$802,072	+\$73,000	+\$652,000
National Arboretum.....	149,000	225,000	174,000	174,000	+\$25,000	–51,000	
Total, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engi- neering.....	11,584,928	12,390,000	11,760,000	12,412,000	+\$827,072	+\$22,000	+\$632,000
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:							
Insect investigations.....	3,888,760	4,190,000	3,888,760	4,076,900	+\$188,140	–113,100	+\$188,140
Insect and plant disease control.....	5,599,403	5,600,000	5,187,000	5,600,000	+\$592		+\$413,000
Plant quarantines.....	2,700,000	2,800,000	2,600,000	2,750,000	+\$50,000	–50,000	+\$150,000
Emergency outbreaks of insect and plant diseases.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	750,000	–250,000	–250,000	+\$250,000
Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	13,188,168	13,590,000	12,175,760	13,176,900	–11,268	–413,100	+\$1,001,140
Total, Agricultural Research Administration.....	75,606,722	79,505,708	75,869,145	77,778,285	+\$2,171,563	–1,727,423	+\$1,909,140
Control of forest pests:							
Forest Pest Control Act.....	3,350,000	3,350,000	2,300,000	3,350,000			+\$1,050,000
White pine blister rust.....	3,299,434	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,095,000	–204,434	–905,000	+\$95,000
Total.....	6,649,434	7,350,000	5,300,000	6,445,000	–204,434	–905,000	+\$1,145,000



Forest Service:

Salaries and expenses:

National forest protection and management.....

Fighting forest fires.....

Forest research.....

Total, salaries and expenses.....

Forest roads and trails.....

Acquisition of land for national forests:

Weeks Act.....

Superior National Forest.....

Special acts.....

Total, land acquisition.....

State and private forestry cooperation.....

Cooperative range improvements.....

Total, Forest Service.....

Flood prevention.....

Watershed protection.....

Soil Conservation Service:

Salaries and expenses.....

Water conservation and utilization projects.....

Total, Soil Conservation Service.....

Agricultural Conservation program.....

29,919,361	31,253,700	29,665,700	29,715,700	-203,661	-1,538,000	+50,000
6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000			
5,402,300	5,562,300	5,350,000	5,402,300		-160,000	+52,300
41,321,661	42,816,000	41,015,700	41,118,000	-203,661	-1,698,000	+102,300
116,071,958	111,267,000	113,546,000	116,000,000	-71,958	+4,733,000	+2,454,000
75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000			
150,000			0	-150,000		
(141,680)	(141,680)	0	0	(-141,680)	(-141,680)	
225,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	-150,000		
10,864,484	10,978,000	10,792,708	10,792,708	-71,776	-185,292	
(310,000)	(531,000)	(531,000)	(531,000)	(+221,000)		
68,483,103	65,136,000	65,429,408	67,985,708	-497,395	+2,849,708	+2,556,300
5,719,833	15,566,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	+1,280,167	-8,566,000	
		5,000,000	0	0	0	-5,000,000
61,844,014	65,806,000	60,844,014	60,944,014	-900,000	-4,861,986	+100,000
425,500	685,000	425,500	685,000	+259,500		+259,500
62,269,514	66,491,000	61,269,514	61,629,014	-640,500	-4,861,986	+359,500
251,747,866	252,436,000	211,982,000	211,982,000	-39,765,866	-40,454,000	

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$5,000,000 in Third Supplemental, 1953.

<sup>2</sup> Additional requests increased figure to \$21,021,000. Third Supplemental, 1953 includes \$5,000,000 of this amount, leaving \$16,021,000 for consideration in this bill.

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953, estimates for 1954, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1954—Con.*

**TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES—Continued**

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in House bill for 1954	Amount recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill, compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954
Production and Marketing Administration:						
Agricultural adjustment programs.....	\$ 13, 145, 731	\$ 8, 000, 000	\$35, 500, 000	\$38, 500, 000	+\$25, 354, 219	+\$30, 500, 000
Sugar Act.....	64, 998, 776	64, 700, 000	59, 645, 000	59, 645, 000	– 5, 353, 776	– 5, 055, 000
School-lunch program.....	83, 364, 269	83, 365, 000	83, 365, 000	83, 365, 000	+731	-----
Marketing services.....	11, 474, 025	\$ 12, 418, 505	\$ 12, 254, 505	\$ 12, 264, 505	+\$790, 480	– 154, 000
Total, Production and Marketing Administration.....	172, 982, 851	168, 483, 505	190, 764, 505	193, 774, 505	+\$20, 791, 654	+\$3, 010, 000
Commodity Exchange Authority.....	725, 000	725, 000	700, 000	700, 000	–25, 000	–25, 000
Federal Crop Insurance (administrative expenses).....	8, 500, 000	7, 948, 000	7, 350, 000	7, 350, 000	–1, 150, 000	–598, 000
Rural Electrification Administration (S. and E.).....	8, 287, 980	9, 000, 000	7, 775, 000	7, 775, 000	–512, 980	–1, 225, 000
Farmers' Home Administration (S. and E.).....	29, 340, 042	29, 400, 000	27, 600, 000	27, 600, 000	–1, 740, 042	–1, 800, 000
Farm Credit Administration.....	429, 720	431, 000	410, 000	410, 000	–19, 720	–21, 000
Extension Service:						
Payments to States, etc.....	27, 165, 956	27, 169, 129	27, 165, 956	27, 165, 956	-----	– 3, 173
Salaries and expenses.....	899, 428	1, 030, 000	920, 000	920, 000	+\$20, 572	–110, 000
Total, Extension Service.....	28, 065, 384	28, 199, 129	28, 085, 956	28, 085, 956	+\$20, 572	–113, 173
Office of Secretary.....	2, 227, 133	2, 273, 000	2, 188, 000	2, 188, 000	–39, 133	–85, 000
Office of Solicitor.....	2, 352, 024	2, 500, 000	2, 300, 000	2, 300, 000	–52, 024	–200, 000
Foreign Agricultural Service.....	613, 124	685, 000	673, 000	673, 000	+\$59, 876	–12, 000
Office of Information.....	1, 251, 201	1, 300, 000	1, 160, 000	1, 160, 000	–91, 201	–140, 000



Library .....	681, 169	700, 000	673, 800	673, 800	-7, 369	-26, 200	-----
Total, title I regular activities .....	736, 609, 833	749, 409, 342	712, 308, 328	716, 290, 268	-20, 319, 565	-33, 119, 074	+3, 981, 940
Title III, special activities .....	600, 000	443, 000	439, 500	439, 500	-160, 500	-3, 500	-----
Total appropriations .....	737, 209, 833	749, 852, 342	712, 747, 828	716, 729, 768	-20, 480, 065	-33, 122, 574	+3, 981, 940

<sup>3</sup> Includes additional transfer of \$3,150,000 in Third Supplemental, 1953.

<sup>4</sup> Additional requests increased this figure to \$35,699,000 to provide for acreage controls on wheat and cotton.

<sup>5</sup> Includes \$768,505 for repayment to Commodity Credit Corporation for 1952 grading and classing costs, estimated at \$818,505.

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Calendar No. 38683D CONGRESS }  
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT  
No. 382?

## AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

-----Ordered to be printed

Mr. YOUNG, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5227]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House (direct appropriations) \$712, 747, 828

Amount of increase by Senate committee (net)----- 3, 981, 940

Amount of bill as reported to Senate----- 716, 729, 768

Amount of appropriations, 1953----- 737, 209, 833

Amount of estimates for 1954----- 749, 852, 342

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Under the appropriations for 1953----- 20, 480, 065

Under the estimates for 1954----- 33, 122, 574

## GENERAL STATEMENT

In reporting the bill to the Senate, the committee recommends total increases of \$9,386,440 and total decreases of \$5,404,500, for a net increase over the House bill of \$3,981,940.

The largest item of increase recommended is \$3 million for measuring acreage in connection with allotments for 1954 crops. The second

largest item of increase recommended is \$2,454,000 for construction of access roads in north Idaho and Montana to permit salvage operations required by the infestation of the spruce bark beetle. The remainder of the increase recommended is for adjustments in the various research and control programs of the Department, of which research projects are increased by about \$1,500,000.

The largest item of decrease recommended is \$5 million for the new item of watershed protection inserted by the House.

### RESEARCH

The need for continued research in agriculture is universally recognized. The platforms of both political parties have endorsed the providing of adequate funds for research in agriculture, and farm organizations as well as trade associations have repeatedly requested additional funds of as much as \$17 million for such research.

The committee was advised that for all industry the total cost of research is estimated for 1 year at approximately \$2 billion, of which the Federal Government is paying 47 percent. In the case of agriculture, total research expenditures are around \$250 million, of which industry is putting up \$140 million and \$110 million is divided about evenly between the States and the Federal Government.

Since the beginning of time agriculture has provided the basic needs of all mankind. That truism applies to all of us in fuller measure today than ever because agriculture has also become the source upon which industry must depend for raw materials in producing the many things that add to the health, comfort, and convenience of everyday life.

Steel, oil, coal, rubber, and numerous other products are of course vital to our national well-being. But not one of them, nor all of them put together, are as basic to our individual lives or our national strength as food. Yet, the American public and perhaps too many of us in the Congress take for granted that sufficient food will always be available to us when, where, and how we like it.

That is a dangerous assumption. While it is true that American farmers have up to this time met, and sometimes exceeded, the demand for farm products, we must face the fact that the land we now have under cultivation must largely provide for our rapidly increasing population. With approximately 2 million more people to feed each year, and with little new land to move to, the most practical solution obviously is to further increase farm production per acre and per animal.

If the past can be used as a guide to the future, the farmers of this country can and will continue to meet our needs for products of the soil. Agriculture in the United States has made more progress in the last 75 years than in the previous 75 centuries elsewhere in the world. This period of remarkable advancement coincides with the history of research by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural experiment stations.

Over the past 25 years, agricultural research has increased crop yields by 45 percent; it has increased milk production per cow by 25 percent, and the increase in eggs per hen has increased even more. In 1900, 1 farm worker produced enough for himself and 7 others; he now produces enough for himself and 14 others. From the standpoint of comparative national strength, this progress takes on added



significance when we consider that in Russia it takes 1 farm family to produce food for 2 families. In the United States, 8 out of 9 persons in the civilian labor force are working at jobs in industry and business.

While accomplishing its No. 1 job of providing enough food and fiber in peace and war, agriculture has become a tremendous market for the things produced by the nonagricultural industries. Great industrial establishments now make more tractors, trucks, combines, corn pickers, and many other types of farm equipment. The fertilizer business, the producers of pesticides, the electric appliance industry, the automobile and gasoline industries, all owe much, and some of their existence, to farm purchasing power.

In a recent year farmers owned about 4½ million tractors, 2,400,000 trucks, and 4,350,000 automobiles. Altogether, the equipment on farms nowadays is valued at more than \$15 billion, and the investment has gone up sharply from year to year ever since mechanized equipment started to take the place of horses about 25 years ago.

Each year farmers use about 50 million tons of chemical materials. They use about 16 billion gallons of crude petroleum each year, more than is used annually by any other industry. Each year the tractors and other mechanized equipment on farms requires 320 million pounds of raw rubber or the amount required to put tires on 6 million automobiles. And under present conditions, farmers each year need about 20 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical power, the amount required to supply power to Philadelphia, Boston, Houston, Toledo, and Dayton.

Indeed, the interdependence of industry, labor, agriculture, our national strength, and the well-being of human beings in this country has become an established fact. All will benefit by striving to maintain this interdependence.

It has been roughly estimated that of the agricultural appropriations about half are primarily of benefit to farmers, and the other half is divided between benefits to the general public and benefits mutually between the farmer and the general public.

The cost of helping agriculture to reach its present high degree of efficiency has probably seemed high to many, but the investment has paid high returns. Cash receipts from farm marketings have more than tripled over the past 2 decades to about \$28 billion. The net income of farm operators over that same period has gone from \$4.3 billion to \$13 billion. The value of farm assets has jumped from about \$68.4 billion to \$127 billion.

A more important yardstick for measuring progress, perhaps, is the fact that per capita consumption of such protective foods as meat, milk, eggs, fruit, and vegetables has increased appreciably. In 1950, for instance, consumers ate 19 percent more meat, poultry, and fish; 29 percent more eggs; 22 percent more dairy products other than butter; and 10 percent more fruit and vegetables than we ate just prior to World War II.

All this progress did not occur by accident. A combination of factors has helped to bring it about: A renewed effort on the part of farmers to apply research findings to their operations; reasonably favorable weather; and last, but not least, the assurance to farmers of returns that have had a fair relationship to the returns enjoyed by other segments of our economy.

There is little reason to doubt that farmers will continue to use good farming practices to the extent of their ability, now that they are convinced of their merits; the weather continues to be an unknown factor; since industry, labor, and consumers have such a high stake in a healthy and prosperous agriculture, the continuation of programs to help keep it that way, requires our most serious consideration.

Despite the progress that has been made in developing and bringing agricultural know-how to farmers, the job ahead is even more challenging. With an increasing number of people to consume food and fiber products, with a declining number of people on farms to produce them, and with relatively little new land on which crops can be grown, there has never been a more urgent need for efficient production, processing, and merchandising of farm products.

Each year insects still do about \$4 billion worth of damage to our farm crops. The annual loss to cotton insects alone is more than \$760 million. Our researchers estimate that we still lose 1 farm animal out of every 10 because of diseases and parasites. Mastitis and brucellosis of cattle still cost \$240 million a year and poultry diseases another \$200 million.

More than half of our timber resources are lost through fire, insects, and disease, and waste in land clearing and other poor forestry management practices. It would be impossible to estimate, in terms of dollars, the loss of soil fertility that has taken place. It is a fact, however, that about 50 million acres of once productive cropland are too badly eroded for cultivation and another 100 million acres has been reduced because from half to all of the original topsoil has washed away.

As much as 30 percent of some of our fresh fruits and vegetables are lost through spoilage between the producer and the consumer. A few years ago a study in 13 Midwest States showed that one-third of the eggs marketed in those States dropped below grade A quality before they reached the first buyer. These are problems to which renewed attention must be given if we and those who come after us are to maintain the standard of living we now enjoy.

Few will challenge the merits of research and other services that have been and are being rendered for farmers by the United States Department of Agriculture. In many instances the end product of one research finding has more than paid the cost of Agriculture's annual appropriation. Take dextran, for example, which has been found to be a satisfactory substitute for blood plasma in treating shock casualties on the battlefield. While the value of this discovery cannot be evaluated in dollars and cents, it is a forward step in saving lives. The Department's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry has spent \$750,000 on this research—only about one-fifth the cost of a B-36 bomber.

Several years ago the Department's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry perfected a new elastic type cotton bandage that is particularly suitable for treating severe burns. It has proved under actual combat conditions to be superior to any bandage yet developed both from the standpoint of performance and cost. In fact, the Department of Defense saved about \$5 million on its first order of 10 million bandages. This is about two-thirds of the entire annual appropriation for the Bureau.



The value of work done by the Department's researchers in the field of plant diseases defies computation. The hand of science in combating the effects of stem rust alone no doubt has meant the difference between success and complete failure in the production of cereal crops in this country. Through the use of rust-resistant varieties of oats in Iowa alone, farmers there have harvested the equivalent of an extra crop of oats each year for the past 12 years. The money value in that time amounts to well over \$100 million. All in all the value of disease-resistant cereals which have been developed by our plant breeders, are now estimated to add about half a billion dollars a year to our cereal crop income.

Research in the breeding, feeding, and management of animals is showing how to produce more meat per pound of feed. New meat-type hogs produce more choice cuts than the average hog, and recent tests indicate the possibility of increasing by 50 percent the daily gain in weight of cattle in the feed lot. Only a decade ago, it took 12 pounds of feed and 12 weeks to produce a 3-pound broiler. Now, 9 pounds of feed will produce such a bird in 10 weeks.

Research is helping to improve the grasslands of this country and this fits in well with the overall need to produce more efficiently per acre, per animal, and per man-hour of labor. In North Carolina, for example, it has been proven that an acre capable of producing 50 bushels of corn, can produce the equivalent in feed of 87 bushels of corn as improved pasture. The estimated return per man-hour of work was \$23 from the improved pasture compared with \$3.69 from corn.

Soil and water conservation and good land-use practices in general are vital in peace and war. It is the best assurance that farmers will be able to maintain production in the years and generations ahead. But, as stated earlier, we must more than merely maintain production—we must make each acre and animal more productive than it is now to meet the definitely foreseeable increased demands of more and more consumers. Great progress has been made in this direction, but the Department's Soil Conservation Service estimates that only one-fourth of the total conservation job has been done. Therefore, some idea of the job ahead can be obtained by a brief résumé of what has already been accomplished.

At the present time approximately 2,500 soil conservation districts and ranches—organized under State enabling acts and administered by locally elected supervisors—include about four-fifths of all the farmland in the country. In these districts, nearly 2¼ million farmers or ranchers have completed conservation farm plans or are working toward completion of them with the help of SCS technicians. About 275 million acres are covered by complete plans and about 180 million acres have already received the combined conservation treatment called for by them.

Under the agricultural conservation program, which is administered largely by local county and community committees, 52 million acres of pasture and range have been improved by reseeding; 18 million acres are being protected through the construction of standard, broad-based terraces; permanent cover has been established on 2 million acres of land subject to erosion; 5 million acres have been leveled for irrigation; sod waterways have been established on 315,000 acres; trees have been planted on 900,000 acres; 824,000 small dams have

been built on farms and ranches to retard soil losses and reduce flood damage. All this and only one-fourth of the job is done.

One-third of the land area of the United States is in forest land. If properly managed, these forests could produce all of the timber needed in the foreseeable future for an expanding economy. Unfortunately, however, the current annual drain on saw timber is in excess of the annual growth. Most public forest land is now managed for continuous production and many of the more progressive private owners of forest land are practicing excellent forestry. But much of the timber cutting on private lands is still not up to good forestry standards.

The Department's Forest Service administers the national forests which consist of about 180 million acres of public lands. These forests each year make a major contribution, not only to the Nation's welfare, but directly in cash to the Federal Treasury. Last year, in receipts from the sale of timber, grazing fees, and other special uses, they returned to the Treasury more than the total cost of managing and protecting the national forests.

Much of the Department's work in helping farmers and the handlers, processors, and merchandisers of farm products to do a better job of getting these products from the farm to the consumer is of a continuing nature. The cumulative investment in services rendered for research, soil conservation, marketing, plant and livestock inspection, market news, crop reporting, farm credit, and many others, adds up to a tremendous sum. But it is estimated that the cumulative returns exceed by manyfold the total cost. The investment is one that must be protected lest we lose the incalculable benefits that have been gained.

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

### BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

Economic investigations-----	\$252, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$2,372,000, which is \$100,000 below the estimate of \$2,472,000. Within the funds available, the committee believes it is desirable also to include studies of marketing and transportation on horticultural products.

### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION:

#### Office of Administrator.

For the purpose of clarifying the limitation on the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year, in order to prevent any possibility of limiting alterations to 2 percent in the case of small buildings and to \$2,500 in any case, the committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

*whichever is greater*

This amendment would also conform the language to that carried in previous appropriation acts.

The committee was advised that heavier surfacing is urgently needed for the road in the Beltsville Research Center connecting with the new Washington-Baltimore



# INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Parkway, because of the heavier traffic expected when the new parkway is opened. In order that funds may be available for such capital improvement work, the committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

*: Provided further, That transfers may be made to this appropriation from the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Administration for general-use capital improvements at the Agricultural Research Center*

### Office of Experiment Stations:

Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico-----

\$12, 500

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore that amount for Alaska, in order to provide the estimate of \$13,453,708.

The committee also recommends that the amount of payments for extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska be increased from \$62,500 to \$75,000.

### Bureau of Animal Industry:

Animal research-----

273, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$4,189,500, which is \$170,500 below the estimate of \$4,360,000.

The increase is for the following:

Research on improving efficiency of forage utilization-----	\$140, 000
Basic research on bloat in cattle--	58, 000
Study of parasites and parasitic diseases of cattle, sheep, and swine, acquired through forage consumed-----	75, 000

Total increase----- 273, 000

### Meat inspection.

In connection with the proviso in the 1952 act permitting reimbursement for meat inspection, the committee recommends the deletion of the following:

is hereby repealed  
and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:  
*is amended by adding "voluntary" before the word "reimbursements"*

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry---

125, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$7,750,000, which is \$250,000 below the estimate of \$8,000,000.

The increase is for the following investigations:

Cereal and forage crop utilization-----	\$40, 000
Fruit and vegetable utilization-----	45, 000
Poultry, dairy, and animal products utilization-----	40, 000

Total increases----- 125, 000

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued  
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural  
Engineering:Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering re-  
search-----

\$652, 000

The increase recommended by the committee  
is to provide a total of \$12,238,000, which is  
\$73,000 over the estimate of \$12,165,000.

The increases recommended are as follows:

## Field crop investigations:

Cotton and leaf and stem  
fiber crop production, in-  
crease for defoliation of  
cotton (to provide total for  
all purposes of \$665,260)-----

\$40, 000

Weed control, increase to pro-  
mote mechanization of cot-  
ton industry (to provide  
total for all purposes of  
\$278,020)-----

50, 000

Sugar-plant production,  
breeding, disease, and qual-  
ity, increase in addition to  
\$100,000 allowed by House  
(to provide total for all  
purposes of \$706,540)-----

50, 000

Barley investigations (to pro-  
vide total of \$199,240)-----

40, 000

Wheat smut investigations  
(to provide total of  
\$126,000)-----

78, 000

Wheat stem rust investiga-  
tions (to provide total of  
\$153,000)-----

40, 000

Oats investigations (to pro-  
vide total of \$98,220)-----

40, 000

Corn, rice, grain sorghum,  
flax, soy beans and other  
forage crops (to provide  
total of \$1,245,340)-----

70, 000

Horticultural crop investigations:  
Citrus crop investigations, in-  
crease in addition to \$50,000  
allowed by House (to provide  
total of \$265,540)-----

40, 000

Forest disease investigations: Con-  
trol of forest diseases in Lake  
States and Northwest (to pro-  
vide total of \$579,000)-----

80, 000

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation agri-  
culture investigations: Influence  
of practices on nutritional value  
of plants (to provide total of  
\$219,520)-----

84, 000

Agricultural engineering investiga-  
tions: Farm machinery, increase  
for equipment for harvesting and  
cleaning small-seeded grass and  
legume seed crops (to provide  
total of \$431,190)-----

40, 000

Total increases----- 652, 000



# INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued

### Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Insect investigations..... \$188, 140

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$4,076,900, which is \$113,100 below the estimate of \$4,190,000.

The increase is to provide funds for new work as follows:

Development of biological control methods for insect pests and weeds..... \$88, 140

Development of methods for controlling or eliminating insect damage to processed and stored products..... 100, 000

Total increases..... 188, 140

Insect and plant disease control..... 413, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore to the 1953 level of operation by providing the full amount of the estimate of \$5,600,000. The increases recommended are for the following:

Japanese beetle control..... \$157, 700

Sweetpotato weevil control..... 119, 000

Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication..... 78, 000

Hall scale eradication..... 58, 300

Total increases..... 413, 000

### Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Plant quarantines..... 150, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$2,750,000, which is \$50,000 below the estimate of \$2,800,000.

Emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases..... 250, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$750,000, which is \$250,000 below the estimate of \$1,000,000.

Total increases, Agricultural Research Administration..... 2, 063, 640

## CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS:

Forest Pest Control Act..... 1, 050, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$3,350,000.

Of the increase, \$30,000 is restored for detection and appraisal surveys, and \$1,020,000 is restored for control operations, including chemical control of the spruce bark beetle in the Montana-Idaho area.

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS—Continued

White pine blister rust-----	\$95, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$3,095,000, which is \$915,000 below the estimate of \$4,000,000.

The restoration of \$95,000 is for cooperative blister rust control on State and privately owned lands under the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Total increase, control of forest pests-----	1, 145, 000
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## FOREST SERVICE:

National forest protection and management-----	50, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$29,715,700, which is \$1,538,000 below the estimate of \$31,253,700.

The increase is to restore a new item requested to prepare for cutting on the very large new pulp timber sale in Alaska. The committee is advised that the new pulp mill will soon be completed and believes that no handicap should be imposed on the timber sales in connection with such logging operations in Alaska.

The committee has received complaints from stockmen that the Forest Service in many cases has been imposing a 10-percent reduction on the grazing permits at the time that the base properties were transferred. The committee has received assurances from the Forest Service that it is the desire of that agency that maximum use be made of forest lands for grazing purposes, consistent with efficient range management. The committee directs that the Forest Service make a continuous study of this problem and that reductions in grazing permits not be assessed at the time that a base property changes ownership.

Forest research-----	52, 300
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$5,402,300, the same amount as available last year, which is \$160,000 below the estimate of \$5,562,300.

In providing funds for this level of operation, the committee is opposed to the closing of any station that is doing effective work.

Forest roads and trails-----	2, 454, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$16,000,000, which is \$4,733,000 over the estimate of \$11,267,000.

The Department requested an increase of \$9,950,000 for the construction of access roads in north Idaho and Montana to meet a serious infestation of spruce bark beetle through salvage operations. The third supplemental bill for 1953 contains \$5,000,000 for this purpose, and the House allowed half of the remainder, or \$2,475,000 in the 1954 bill.

The committee believes the increase recommended will provide sufficient funds for this purpose.



# INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## FOREST SERVICE—Continued

### Acquisition of lands for national forests, Weeks Act.

The committee recommends the substitution of the word "of" for the word "toward" in the language of of bill making \$75,000 available for payment in connection with the purchase of lands acquired under the Weeks Act.

Total increases, Forest Service-----	\$2, 556, 300
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## SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE:

Salaries and expenses-----	100, 000
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The net increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$60,944,014, which is \$4,861,986 below the estimate of \$65,806,000.

The committee reduces by \$50,000 the increase of \$1,115,722 allowed by the House for assistance to soil conservation districts. The committee is advised that such reduction will not be detrimental to the programs of such districts.

The increases recommended by the committee are for the following:

Hydrologic studies (to provide total of \$677,180)-----	\$100, 000
Soil conservation nurseries operation (to provide total of \$1,200,000)----	500, 000

Total increases-----	600, 000
Less decrease-----	500, 000

Net increase-----	100, 000
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In connection with the allowance of the House for eventual liquidation or turning over of 16 of the soil conservation nurseries and continuing essential work in 8 of such nurseries, the committee feels that the too rapid liquidation of these nurseries will result in unnecessary waste and has therefore allowed \$1,200,000 for the operation of all 24 of the nurseries by the Soil Conservation Service. The amount allowed is a reduction below last year by \$500,000, and will necessarily result in a reduced scale of operation unless States and local subdivisions of government contribute to such operation. For this purpose, the committee suggests that the Department undertake to work out cooperative arrangements which will secure sufficient funds from local sources to adequately maintain these nurseries.

The committee agrees with the recommendation of the House that a study be made of the need to continue the regional offices of the Soil Conservation Service, with the application of the savings which might be developed for the employment of additional technicians in the field.

Water conservation and utilization projects-----	259, 500
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$685,000.

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE—Continued

## Flood restoration

Recent floods in Louisiana have seriously damaged agricultural lands, making it necessary that assistance be furnished farmers in order to restore their lands to production. Public Law 371 approved June 4, 1952, 82d Cong., provided an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture of \$14,500,000 for assistance to farmers for on-farm land restoration and rehabilitation and \$5,500,000 for off-farm emergency restoration of channel capacity in tributary stream channels and waterways. The committee has been informed that there are balances available in these two appropriations which the Department had planned to use in connection with the program for eradication of vesicular exanthema of swine. However, in view of the emergency now existing in Louisiana as a result of the flood or that may occur in other States as the result of floods, the Department should use such part of these balances as necessary to alleviate the flood disaster in Louisiana and other States where floods may occur and assist farmers in restoring the productive capacity of their land. Any remaining funds as well as funds from other sources should be transferred for the vesicular exanthema program including, if necessary, the transfer of funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation which would be reimbursed from future appropriations.

Total increases, Soil Conservation Service\_\_

\$359, 500

## AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

In agreeing to the amount of the House allowance of \$211,982,000, a reduction of \$40,454,000 below the estimate of \$252,436,000, the committee also agrees with the House in expecting the Department to meet all commitments made to farmers under the program authorized for the 1953 crop year, and if the amount provided is insufficient for that purpose the Department is expected to take the necessary action to secure additional funds which may be needed.

(NOTE.—Determination as to the amount to be recommended as the authorization for the 1954 crop year has been deferred by the subcommittee for the consideration of the full committee.

The estimate is \$250,000,000, the same as last year.

The House allowed \$195,000,000.)

The committee has heard with grave concern of the proposed changes to be made in the types of conservation practices for which ACP payments will be made. We believe that it would be a mistake to institute such drastic changes.

The committee, in approving the authorization for soil-conservation practices, intends to adhere to the policy of having these practices instituted by the several State committees as has been the case in past years. The State committees are fully informed as to the practices necessary to carry on a well-balanced conservation program within the State and should be permitted to select these practices at the State level with a minimum of control from Washington.



# INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM—Continued

We do not approve of the changes proposed by the Secretary of Agriculture and his assistants, and have authorized the crop year 1954 ACP payments through PMA committees with the intent that the program in effect in 1953 will be substantially followed in 1954.

The committee recommends that the following proviso be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 1½ per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any State may be utilized in determining the most needed conservation practices on individual farms for which Federal assistance shall be given

The committee is advised that the Department plans to utilize the services of community committeemen to the maximum extent needed to help to determine the most needed practices under the type of program authorized through full discussions between the farmers and the agencies and interests concerned on the total conservation problem of the Nation, of the county, and of the community.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount a participant shall receive be increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

## PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION:

Agricultural adjustment programs-----	\$3, 000, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the purpose of measuring the 1953 cotton acreage as an aid to establishment of acreage allotments for the 1954 crop. The House directed that the 1953 acreage be measured as soon as possible, and the Department insists that it will require an increase of \$6,000,000 to carry out such direction. The total amount provided is \$38,500,000, which represents the estimate of \$8,000,000 plus additional requests of the Department for carrying out acreage allotments and marketing quotas on cotton and wheat. It is the sense of the committee that the additional \$3,000,000 provided should enable the Department to complete the entire program contemplated, including the measurements, without asking for additional appropriations for 1954.

Marketing services-----	10, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the establishment of a livestock market news service at Sioux Falls, S. Dak. In view of the policy of the committee as to Federal funds being matched by local agencies, it is expected that the additional amount required for such service will be defrayed from local sources.

Total increases, Production and Marketing Administration-----	3, 010, 000
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## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends that the additional amount which may be borrowed for the rural electrification program to the extent required during 1954 for the expeditious and orderly development of the program be increased from \$30,000,000 to \$45,000,000.

The committee also recommends that a similar additional amount be provided for the rural telephone program by inserting the following in the bill:

*and \$10,000,000 for the rural telephone program*

The committee is advised that approximately 60 percent of the farms of the country remain without telephone service of any kind and that a large proportion of those presently served suffer from inadequate service. The committee urges REA to move as fast as consistent with good business methods with its loan and construction programs in order to eliminate delays which have occurred in the past.

The agency has made good progress in working with existing companies, approximately half of the loans having been made to this type of organization. To overcome the delays and slow progress in bringing service to the large number without telephones, it is urged that every avenue be pursued. This means using existing companies and new cooperatives as set forth in the original act. It is recognized that in many instances the program cannot move forward except by the farmers in a community doing the job for themselves by forming their own organization and, where necessary, acquiring the existing exchange in their local trade centers as the nucleus for economic and efficient service.

## OFFICE OF INFORMATION

In agreeing to the House allowance of \$1,160,000, which is \$140,000 below the estimate of \$1,300,000, the committee believes that the quotas to each Member of Congress in reprinting farmers bulletins, for which funds were restored by the House allowance, may be reduced by a sufficient number to permit the printing of revised out-of-date farm bulletins.

Total increases.....	\$9, 386, 440
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# DECREASES

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT----- \$250, 000

The decrease recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$5,250,000, approximately the amount available for 1953, which is \$250,000 below the estimate of \$5,500,000.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION:

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Animal disease control and eradication----- 154, 500

The net decrease recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$8,480,500, which is \$574,500 below the estimate of \$9,055,000.

The committee recommends a total of \$443,000 for indemnities for brucellosis eradication, or a decrease from the amount allowed by the House of \$268,690.

The committee also recommends increases as follows:

Control and eradication of cattle-fever ticks (to provide total of \$383,440)----- \$94, 190

Inspection at sea and airports of entry to guard against foreign animal plagues (to provide total of \$746,390)----- 10, 000

Supervision of hog-cholera vaccine production (to provide total of \$537,940)----- 10, 000

Total increases----- 114, 190  
(Decrease of \$268,690, less increases of \$114,190, for net decrease of \$154,500.)

WATERSHED PROTECTION----- 5, 000, 000

The decrease recommended by the committee is to deny this approach to a recognized problem. The committee is advised that the number of projects intended to be covered by the amount provided are a few of a large number of such projects on which preliminary examinations or surveys have been made but which have not been authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1944. The committee believes that undoubtedly many of these projects possess great merit, but is of the opinion that they should take the appropriate parliamentary course as contemplated by the provisions of the Flood Control Act of 1944.

In addition, no supplemental estimate has been submitted for this purpose.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

In agreeing to the House allowance for salaries and expenses, the committee believes that the home management work of the Administration should be continued and suggests that a larger and more equitable distribution of administrative expenses to the disaster loan revolving fund would make this possible.

The committee recommends that the amount authorized for water facilities loans be reduced from \$7,000,000 to \$6,500,000.

Total decreases----- 5, 404, 500

Total increases----- 9, 386, 440

Less decreases----- 5, 404, 500

Net increase----- 3, 981, 940

Amount of bill as reported to the Senate----- 716, 729, 768

## PERMANENT AUTHORIZATIONS

Agency and item	Authorizations, 1953	Budget estimates, 1954	Increase or decrease
Forest Service:			
Expenses and refunds, brush disposal <sup>1</sup>	\$1,850,000	\$1,850,000	-----
Payments to Minnesota, national forests fund <sup>1</sup>	45,000	45,000	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico <sup>2</sup>	131,587	131,587	-----
Payments to States and Territories, national forests fund <sup>1</sup>	17,375,000	18,750,000	+\$1,375,000
Roads and Trails for States, national forests fund <sup>1</sup>	6,950,000	7,500,000	+550,000
Total, Forest Service	26,351,587	28,276,587	+1,925,000
Soil Conservation Service: Payments due counties, submarginal land program <sup>1</sup>	385,000	385,000	-----
Production and Marketing Administration:			
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities <sup>2</sup>	181,040,312	172,800,000	-8,240,312
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund <sup>1</sup>	390,000	390,000	-----
Total, Production and Marketing Administration	181,430,312	173,190,000	-8,240,312
Cooperative agricultural extension work <sup>2</sup>	4,711,200	4,711,200	-----
Total, permanent appropriations	212,878,099	206,562,787	-6,315,312

<sup>1</sup> Special fund accounts.<sup>2</sup> General fund accounts.



CORPORATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATIONS

(TITLE II)

Agency and item	Authoriza- tions, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recom- mended in House bill for 1954	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—	
					Authoriza- tions, 1953	Estimates, 1954
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	\$16,492,110	\$17,850,000	\$17,100,000	\$17,100,000	+\$607,890	-\$750,000
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	950,000	800,000	750,000	750,000	-200,000	-50,000
Federal intermediate credit banks.....	1,690,000	1,745,000	1,690,000	1,690,000	-----	-55,000
Production credit corporations.....	1,465,000	1,516,000	1,465,000	1,465,000	-----	-51,000
Total, corporate administrative expense limitations.....	20,597,110	21,911,000	21,005,000	21,005,000	+407,890	-906,000

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

(TITLE III)

Agency and item	Authoriza- tions, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recom- mended in House bill for 1954	Amount rec- ommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—	
					Authoriza- tions, 1953	Estimates, 1954
Research on strategic and critical materials.....	\$600,000	\$443,000	\$439,500	\$439,500	-\$100,500	-\$3,500

# LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (TITLE I)

Agency and item	Authoriza- tions, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recom- mended in House bill for 1954	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill, compared with—		
					Authoriza- tions, 1953	Estimates, 1954	House bill
Farmers' Home Administration:							
Farm ownership and housing.....	\$38,000,000	\$38,000,000	\$35,500,000	\$35,500,000	-\$2,500,000	-\$2,500,000	-----
Production and subsistence.....	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	-----	-----	-----
Water facilities.....	6,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	6,500,000	+500,000	-500,000	-500,000
Total, Farmers' Home Administration.....	164,000,000	165,000,000	162,500,000	162,000,000	-2,000,000	-3,000,000	-500,000
Rural Electrification Administration:							
Electrification.....	50,000,000	135,000,000	135,000,000	135,000,000	+85,000,000	-----	-----
Telephone.....	150,000,000	65,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	-----	-15,000,000	-----
Total, Rural Electrification Administration.....	100,000,000	200,000,000	185,000,000	185,000,000	+85,000,000	-15,000,000	-----
Total, loan authorizations.....	264,000,000	365,000,000	347,500,000	347,000,000	+83,000,000	-18,000,000	-500,000

1 Includes \$15,000,000 pending in Third Supplemental, 1953.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1953, ESTIMATES FOR 1954, AND AMOUNTS  
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1954

TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in House bill for 1954	Amount recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill, compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	House bill
Agricultural Marketing Act.....	\$5,249,333	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000	\$5,250,000	+\$667	—\$250,000	—\$250,000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:							
Economic investigations.....	2,370,400	2,472,000	2,120,000	2,372,000	+1,600	—100,000	+250,000
Crop and livestock estimates.....	3,058,000	3,308,000	3,158,000	3,158,000	+100,000	—150,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.....	5,428,400	5,780,000	5,278,000	5,530,000	+101,600	—250,000	+252,000
Agricultural Research Administration:							
Office of Administrator.....	341,677	367,000	341,677	341,677	-----	—25,323	-----
Office of Experiment Stations:							
Payments to States, etc.....	12,441,208	13,453,708	13,441,208	13,453,708	+1,012,500	-----	+12,500
Salaries and expenses.....	380,000	380,000	380,000	380,000	-----	-----	-----
Virgin Islands agricultural program.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-----	-----	-----
Research on agricultural problems of Alaska.....	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Office of Experiment Stations.....	13,191,208	14,203,708	14,191,208	14,203,708	+1,012,500	-----	+12,500
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.....	1,413,702	1,565,000	1,404,500	1,404,500	—9,202	—160,500	-----
Bureau of Animal Industry:							
Animal research.....	3,831,652	4,360,000	3,916,500	4,189,500	+357,848	—170,500	+273,000
Animal disease control and eradication.....	8,805,810	9,055,000	8,635,000	8,480,500	—325,310	—574,500	—154,500
Meat inspection.....	14,160,000	14,160,000	14,160,000	14,160,000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Animal Industry.....	26,797,462	27,575,000	26,711,500	26,830,000	+32,538	—745,000	+118,500

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953, estimates for 1954, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1954—Con.*

### TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recom- mended in House bill for 1954	Amount rec- ommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill, compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	House bill
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued							
Bureau of Dairy Industry.....	\$1,590,055	\$1,815,000	\$1,659,500	\$1,659,500	+\$69,445	—\$155,500	-----
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.....	7,499,522	8,000,000	7,625,000	7,750,000	+250,478	—250,000	+\$125,000
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:							
Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research.....	11,435,928	12,165,000	11,586,000	12,238,000	+802,072	+73,000	+652,000
National Arboretum.....	149,000	225,000	174,000	174,000	+25,000	—51,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.....	11,584,928	12,390,000	11,760,000	12,412,000	+827,072	+22,000	+652,000
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:							
Insect investigations.....	3,888,760	4,190,000	3,888,760	4,076,900	+188,140	—113,100	+188,140
Insect and plant disease control.....	5,599,408	5,600,000	5,187,000	5,600,000	+592	-----	+413,000
Plant quarantines.....	2,700,000	2,800,000	2,600,000	2,750,000	+50,000	—50,000	+150,000
Emergency outbreaks of insect and plant diseases.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	750,000	—250,000	—250,000	+250,000
Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	13,188,168	13,590,000	12,175,760	13,176,900	—11,268	—413,100	+1,001,140
Total, Agricultural Research Administration.....	75,606,722	79,505,708	75,869,145	77,778,285	+2,171,563	—1,727,423	+1,909,140
Control of forest pests:							
Forest Pest Control Act.....	3,350,000	3,350,000	2,300,000	3,350,000	-----	-----	+1,050,000
White pine blister rust.....	3,299,434	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,095,000	—204,434	—905,000	+95,000
Total.....	6,649,434	7,350,000	5,300,000	6,445,000	—204,434	—905,000	+1,145,000



Forest Service:						
Salaries and expenses:						
National forest protection and management.....	29,919,361	31,253,700	29,665,700	29,715,700	-203,661	-1,538,000
Fighting forest fires.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000		
Forest research.....	5,402,300	5,562,300	5,350,000	5,402,300		-160,000
Total, salaries and expenses.....	41,321,661	42,816,000	41,015,700	41,118,000	-203,661	-1,698,000
Forest roads and trails.....	116,071,958	211,267,000	13,546,000	16,000,000	-71,958	+4,733,000
Acquisition of land for national forests:						
Weeks Act.....	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000		
Superior National Forest.....	150,000			0	-150,000	
Special acts.....	(141,680)	(141,680)	0	0	(-141,680)	
Total, land acquisition.....	225,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	-150,000	
State and private forestry cooperation.....	10,864,484	10,978,000	10,792,708	10,792,708	-71,776	-185,292
Cooperative range improvements.....	(310,000)	(531,000)	(531,000)	(531,000)	(+221,000)	
Total, Forest Service.....	68,483,103	65,136,000	65,429,408	67,985,708	-497,395	+2,849,708
Flood prevention.....	5,719,833	15,566,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	+1,280,167	-8,566,000
Watershed protection.....			5,000,000	0	0	-5,000,000
Soil Conservation Service:						
Salaries and expenses.....	61,844,014	65,806,000	60,844,014	60,944,014	-900,000	-4,861,986
Water conservation and utilization projects.....	425,500	685,000	425,500	685,000	+259,500	+259,500
Total, Soil Conservation Service.....	62,269,514	66,491,000	61,269,514	61,629,014	-640,500	-4,861,986
Agricultural Conservation program.....	251,747,866	252,436,000	211,982,000	211,982,000	-39,765,866	-40,454,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$5,000,000 pending in Third Supplemental, 1953.

<sup>2</sup> Revised budget increased figure to \$21,021,000. Third Supplemental, 1953 includes \$5,000,000 of this amount, leaving \$16,021,000 for consideration in this bill.

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953, estimates for 1954, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1954—Con.*

### TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in House bill for 1954	Amount recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill, compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	House bill
Production and Marketing Administration:							
Agricultural adjustment programs.....	\$ 13, 145, 781	\$ 8, 000, 000	\$35, 500, 000	\$38, 500, 000	+\$25, 354, 219	+\$30, 500, 000	+\$3, 000, 000
Sugar Act.....	64, 998, 776	64, 700, 000	59, 645, 000	59, 645, 000	—5, 353, 776	—5, 055, 000	-----
School-lunch program.....	83, 364, 269	83, 365, 000	83, 365, 000	83, 365, 000	+731	-----	-----
Marketing services.....	11, 474, 025	\$ 12, 418, 505	\$ 12, 254, 505	\$ 12, 264, 505	+790, 480	—154, 000	+10, 000
Total, Production and Marketing Administration.....	172, 982, 851	168, 483, 505	190, 764, 505	193, 774, 505	+20, 791, 654	+25, 291, 000	+3, 010, 000
Commodity Exchange Authority.....	725, 000	725, 000	700, 000	700, 000	—25, 000	—25, 000	-----
Federal Crop Insurance (administrative expenses).....	8, 500, 000	7, 948, 000	7, 350, 000	7, 350, 000	—1, 150, 000	—598, 000	-----
Rural Electrification Administration (S. and E.).....	8, 287, 980	9, 000, 000	7, 775, 000	7, 775, 000	—512, 980	—1, 225, 000	-----
Farmers' Home Administration (S. and E.).....	29, 340, 042	29, 400, 000	27, 600, 000	27, 600, 000	—1, 740, 042	—1, 800, 000	-----
Farm Credit Administration.....	429, 720	431, 000	410, 000	410, 000	—19, 720	—21, 000	-----
Extension Service:							
Payments to States, etc.....	27, 165, 956	27, 169, 129	27, 165, 956	27, 165, 956	-----	—3, 173	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	899, 428	1, 030, 000	920, 000	920, 000	+20, 572	—110, 000	-----
Total, Extension Service.....	28, 065, 384	28, 199, 129	28, 085, 956	28, 085, 956	+20, 572	—113, 173	-----
Office of Secretary.....	2, 227, 133	2, 273, 000	2, 188, 000	2, 188, 000	—39, 133	—85, 000	-----
Office of Solicitor.....	2, 352, 024	2, 500, 000	2, 300, 000	2, 300, 000	—52, 024	—200, 000	-----
Foreign Agricultural Service.....	613, 124	685, 000	673, 000	673, 000	+59, 876	—12, 000	-----
Office of Information.....	1, 251, 201	1, 300, 000	1, 160, 000	1, 160, 000	—91, 201	—140, 000	-----



Library-----	681, 169	700, 000	673, 800	673, 800	-7, 360	-26, 200	-----
Total, title I regular activities-----	736, 609, 833	749, 409, 342	712, 308, 328	716, 290, 268	-20, 319, 565	-33, 119, 074	+3, 981, 940
Title III, special activities-----	600, 000	443, 000	439, 500	439, 500	-160, 500	-3, 500	-----
Total appropriations-----	737, 209, 833	749, 852, 342	712, 747, 828	716, 729, 768	-20, 480, 065	-33, 122, 574	+3, 981, 940

<sup>3</sup> Includes additional transfer of \$3,150,000 pending in Third Supplemental, 1953.

<sup>4</sup> Revised budget increased this figure to \$35,600,000 to provide for acreage controls on wheat and cotton.

<sup>5</sup> Includes \$768,505 for repayment to Commodity Credit Corporation for 1952 grading and classing costs, estimated at \$818,505.

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[SUBCOMMITTEE PRINT]

Calendar No.

83<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 5227**

[Report No.      ]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 21, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE      , 1953

Reported by Mr. -----, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5      ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954,  
6      namely:

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

To enable the Secretary to improve and develop, independently or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies, and others, a sound and efficient system for the distribution and marketing of agricultural products under the provisions of titles II and III of the Act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1621-1629), and for expenses of any advisory committees established as provided in title III of said Act to assist in effectuating the research and service work of the Department, ~~\$5,500,000~~ \$5,250,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$600,000 of this amount shall be available for contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 205 of said Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for which it is made (but amounts made available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information, shall not exceed those which the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to other appropria-



tion items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates and for development of foreign markets.

#### BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (7 U. S. C. 411) and related Acts, as follows:

Economic investigations: For conducting investigations and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends, ~~\$2,120,000~~ \$2,372,000 *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under

1 the heading "Economic investigations" shall be used for  
2 State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural  
3 surveys, or for the maintenance of regional offices.

4 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,  
5 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-  
6 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and  
7 livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,  
8 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and  
9 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-  
10 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin  
11 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),  
12 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts  
13 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended  
14 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$3,158,000: *Pro-*  
15 *vided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall  
16 be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collat-  
17 ing, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers  
18 as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates  
19 of apple production for other than the commercial crop.

20 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

21 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator,  
23 including travel and subsistence expenses of advisory com-



1 mittees authorized by title III of the Act of August 14, 1946  
2 (7 U. S. C. 1628-1629), \$341,677: *Provided*, That of  
3 the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Ad-  
4 ministration, not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for  
5 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706  
6 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as  
7 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
8 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That the several appro-  
9 priations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall  
10 be available for the construction, alteration, and repair of  
11 buildings and improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless  
12 otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building  
13 (excepting headhouses connecting greenhouses and experi-  
14 mental farm houses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total  
15 amount for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500  
16 each shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and  
17 approved therefor, and the cost of altering any one building  
18 during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum  
19 of the cost of the building, *whichever is greater*: *Provided*  
20 *further*, That transfers may be made to this appropriation  
21 from the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research  
22 Administration for general-use capital improvements at the  
23 Agricultural Research Center.

1                   OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS  
2           PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND  
3                   PUERTO RICO

4       For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto  
5 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance where applicable, to  
6 carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating  
7 to agricultural experiment stations:

8       Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7  
9 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams  
10 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),  
11 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,  
12 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),  
13 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act ap-  
14 proved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), sections 3  
15 and 5, \$2,863,708, and sections 9 and 11 of said Act as  
16 added by the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427h,  
17 427j), including administration by the Office of Experi-  
18 ment Stations in the United States Department of Agri-  
19 culture; \$6,000,000, no part of which latter amount shall  
20 be used for beginning construction of any building cost-  
21 ing in excess of \$15,000; Hawaii, the Act approved May  
22 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits  
23 of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii,  
24 \$90,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929  
25 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act



1 to the Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of  
 2 section 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936, as amended  
 3 (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending the benefits of the Adams and  
 4 Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska, ~~\$62,500~~ \$75,000;  
 5 Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as amended  
 6 (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of certain  
 7 Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments  
 8 to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, ~~\$13,441,208~~  
 9 \$13,453,708.

#### 10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses in connection with administra-  
 12 tion of grants and coordination of research with States pur-  
 13 suant to the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906,  
 14 February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23, 1929,  
 15 March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory  
 16 thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f), and  
 17 title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by  
 18 the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g),  
 19 and for the administration, operation, and maintenance of  
 20 an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$380,000;  
 21 and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual  
 22 financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain  
 23 whether the expenditures are in accordance with their  
 24 provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agri-  
 25 cultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines

1 authorized in said Acts with research of the Department in  
2 similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

3 VIRGIN ISLANDS AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

4 For expenses necessary to carry out an agricultural  
5 program in the Virgin Islands in accordance with the pro-  
6 visions of the Act approved October 29, 1951 (48 U. S. C.  
7 1409m-1409o), \$100,000.

8 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

9 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-  
10 duct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems  
11 of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the  
12 Department as he may designate, independently or in coop-  
13 eration with appropriate agencies of the Territory of Alaska,  
14 \$270,000.

15 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

16 For necessary expenses in connection with conducting  
17 investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricul-  
18 tural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home,  
19 with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more  
20 effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and  
21 such economic investigations, including housing and house-  
22 hold buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of  
23 the rural home, for coordinating nutrition services made  
24 available by Federal, State, and other agencies, and for



1 disseminating useful information on these subjects, \$1,404,-  
2 500.

### 3 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

4 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of  
5 the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal  
6 Industry, and related Acts, and for investigation concerned  
7 with the livestock and meat industries and the domestic  
8 raising of fur-bearing animals, as follows:

9 Animal research: For animal husbandry investigations;  
10 investigations of diseases of animals and of tuberculin, serums,  
11 antitoxins, and analogous products; and cooperation in the  
12 administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry,  
13 poultry products, and hatcheries, as authorized by law (7  
14 U. S. C. 429), ~~\$3,916,500~~ \$4,189,500.

15 Animal disease control and eradication: For the control  
16 and eradication of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of ani-  
17 mals, avian tuberculosis, brucellosis of domestic animals,  
18 scabies in sheep and cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera  
19 and related swine diseases, and dourine in horses, and other  
20 inspection and quarantine work authorized by law; for super-  
21 vision of the transportation of livestock, including adminis-  
22 tration of the twenty-eight-hour law; for inspection of  
23 vessels; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act of

1 March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158) and sections 56 to  
2 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7  
3 U. S. C. 851-855), relating to veterinary biological  
4 products, ~~\$8,635,000~~ \$8,480,500: *Provided*, That no pay-  
5 ment hereunder as compensation for any cattle condemned  
6 for slaughter for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, or brucellosis  
7 shall exceed (1) \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any  
8 pure bred animal, (2) one-third of the difference between  
9 the appraised value and the value of salvage thereof, or (3)  
10 the amount paid or to be paid by the State or other cooperat-  
11 ing agency, and no payment hereunder shall be made for  
12 any animal if at the time of test or condemnation it shall  
13 belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or  
14 corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered  
15 for slaughter.

16 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws  
17 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food  
18 products, \$14,160,000: *Provided*, That the proviso permit-  
19 ting reimbursement for meat inspection appearing under the  
20 heading "Bureau of Animal Industry, Salaries and expenses,  
21 meat inspection" in the Department of Agriculture Appro-  
22 priation Act, 1952 is hereby repealed, is amended by adding  
23 "voluntary" before the word "reimbursements".



## BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, the applicable provisions of the Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relating to process or renovated butter, as amended, and the Act of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,659,500.

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations established under the provisions of section 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292); for the development of new and extended food, feed, and industrial uses for agricultural commodities, both plant and animal, and potential replacement crops, and processing, biological, chemical, physical, pharmacological, toxicological, and technological investigation thereof, ~~\$7,625,000~~ \$7,750,000.

## BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

## ENGINEERING

Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research: For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and dem-

1 onstrations concerning plants, soils, and agricultural engi-  
2 neering, including those related to the production, improve-  
3 ment, handling, processing, transportation, and storage of  
4 farm and other crops; control of weeds, plant diseases, and  
5 nematodes; discovery and introduction of new and useful  
6 plants, both foreign and native; soil and water management  
7 to improve soil productivity and to conserve soil and water  
8 resources; the relation of soils to plant, animal, and human  
9 nutrition; fertilizers, liming materials, and soil amendments;  
10 farm machinery and processing equipment; farm buildings,  
11 and farm electrification; and for the operation and mainte-  
12 nance of airplanes; ~~\$11,586,000~~ \$12,238,000.

13       National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-  
14 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-  
15 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.  
16 191-194), \$174,000.

17       BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

18       For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,  
19 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic  
20 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best  
21 means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to  
22 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and  
23 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related  
24 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of  
25 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best



1 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect  
2 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,  
3 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee  
4 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.  
5 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149), the  
6 Act of May 9, 1938, relating to grasshoppers, Mormon  
7 crickets, and chinch bugs (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the  
8 Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), as amended,  
9 authorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread  
10 of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation  
11 and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase (for emer-  
12 gency replacement only) of not to exceed one, as follows:

13       Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects  
14 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest  
15 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range  
16 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other  
17 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and  
18 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;  
19 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to  
20 determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for  
21 investigations in connection with introduction of natural  
22 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the  
23 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects  
24 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,  
25 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in

1 the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases;  
2 and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including  
3 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their  
4 application; ~~\$3,888,760~~ \$4,076,900: *Provided*, That of the  
5 amount allotted for oriental fruitfly, not to exceed \$250,000  
6 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies  
7 for research in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act  
8 of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i), and the amounts  
9 obligated for contract research shall remain available until  
10 expended.

11 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out  
12 operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to  
13 prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato  
14 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic,  
15 cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, golden  
16 nematode, citrus blackfly, white-fringed beetle, Hall scale,  
17 and gypsy and brown-tail moths, and grasshoppers, Mormon  
18 crickets, and chinch bugs in accordance with the Act of  
19 May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the en-  
20 forcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with  
21 States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the  
22 Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7  
23 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of such  
24 cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any  
25 infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of



1 February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with  
2 States in the compensation of growers for losses resulting  
3 from the destruction of or for not planting potatoes and  
4 tomatoes on lands infested or exposed to infestations of the  
5 golden nematode for the purpose authorized by the Golden  
6 Nematode Act (7 U. S. C. 150-150g), ~~\$5,487,000~~  
7 ~~\$5,600,000~~: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation  
8 shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals,  
9 farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed, except  
10 potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nema-  
11 tode Act: *Provided further*. That, in the discretion of the  
12 Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended for  
13 the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State  
14 has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this pur-  
15 pose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least  
16 equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated,  
17 subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local  
18 authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accom-  
19 plishment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden  
20 nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden  
21 Nematode Act.

22 Plant quarantines: For operations against the introduc-  
23 tion of insect pests or plant diseases into the United States,  
24 including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines and  
25 regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the Plant

1 Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C.  
2 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-  
3 144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C.  
4 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quarantines as they  
5 pertain to Territories and districts of the United States, for  
6 the enforcement of plant quarantines through inspection in  
7 transit, including the interception and disposition of materials  
8 found to have been transported in violation of Federal plant  
9 quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under the  
10 Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), and enforcement  
11 of regulations governing the movement of plants into and  
12 from the District of Columbia promulgated under section 15  
13 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended,  
14 and for inspection and certification of plants and plant prod-  
15 ucts to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries,  
16 as authorized in section 102 of the Organic Act of 1944  
17 (7 U. S. C. 147a), ~~\$2,600,000~~ \$2,750,000.

18       Emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases: For  
19 expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the joint  
20 resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e),  
21 including the operation and maintenance of airplanes, con-  
22 trol operations in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian  
23 Government or local Canadian authorities, and the employ-  
24 ment of Canadian citizens, ~~\$500,000~~ \$750,000, which shall  
25 be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised



1 Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said joint resolu-  
 2 tion to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions.

### 3 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

4 For expenses necessary for carrying out operations,  
 5 measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, con-  
 6 trol, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases  
 7 which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United  
 8 States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto as  
 9 may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of  
 10 August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167),  
 11 including the purchase (not to exceed one for emergency  
 12 replacement only) and operation and maintenance of air-  
 13 planes, and construction and alteration of necessary build-  
 14 ings: *Provided*, That the cost of constructing or altering  
 15 any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed  
 16 \$2,500, as follows:

17 Forest Pest Control Act: For carrying out the pro-  
 18 visions of the Act approved June 25, 1947 (16 U. S. C.,  
 19 Supp. V, 594-1-594-5), ~~\$2,300,000~~ \$3,350,000, of which  
 20 ~~\$1,900,000~~ \$2,920,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant  
 21 to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the  
 22 purposes of said Act to the extent necessary under the then  
 23 existing conditions.

24 White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pur-

1 suant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a),  
 2 ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,095,000, of which \$460,000 shall be avail-  
 3 able to the Department of the Interior for the control of  
 4 white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands  
 5 under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian  
 6 tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under  
 7 restrictions of the United States; \$1,590,000 to the  
 8 Forest Service for the control of white pine blister  
 9 rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and  
 10 ~~\$950,000~~ \$1,045,000 to the Bureau of Entomology and  
 11 Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of  
 12 the entire program, method development, and for  
 13 operations conducted under its direction for such control,  
 14 including, but not confined to, the control of white pine  
 15 blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned  
 16 lands.

## 17 FOREST SERVICE

### 18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed  
 20 \$15,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence  
 21 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
 22 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
 23 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; to experiment and make investiga-  
 24 tions and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and  
 25 lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for



1 any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the  
2 United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the  
3 proper care of the same; to investigate and test American  
4 timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods, for the  
5 preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investiga-  
6 tions and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable  
7 trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings:  
8 *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected,  
9 or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-  
10 supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with  
11 any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower  
12 upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed  
13 \$18,500 (\$22,500 in Alaska) with the exception that any  
14 building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which  
15 was \$18,500 or more, may be improved out of the appropri-  
16 ations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an  
17 amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such  
18 ~~building~~ *building*; to protect, administer, and improve the  
19 national forests, including tree planting and other measures  
20 to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the  
21 formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the  
22 natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to  
23 transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the  
24 national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report,  
25 and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations

1 made by the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That the ap-  
2 propriations available to the Forest Service for the current  
3 fiscal year may be used for the operation and maintenance of  
4 aircraft, and the purchase of not to exceed three (for replace-  
5 ment only), and not to exceed \$250,000 of such appropria-  
6 tions may be used for the maintenance, improvement, and  
7 construction of airplane landing fields in the national forests,  
8 as follows:

9       National forest protection and management: For the  
10 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,  
11 and development of the national forests, including the estab-  
12 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including  
13 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,  
14 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and  
15 the care of plantations and young growth; the maintenance of  
16 roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all  
17 other improvements necessary for the proper and economical  
18 administration, protection, development, and use of the na-  
19 tional forests, including experimental areas under Forest  
20 Service administration, except that where direct purchases  
21 will be more economical than construction, improvements  
22 may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$18,500  
23 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sani-  
24 tary and recreational facilities; timber cultural operations;  
25 development and application of fish and game management



1 plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for  
 2 planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimat-  
 3 ing and appraising of timber and other resources and develop-  
 4 ment and application of plans for their effective management,  
 5 sale, and use; expenses of the National Forest Reservation  
 6 Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March  
 7 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514) ; examination, classification,  
 8 surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting  
 9 exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the bound-  
 10 aries of the national forests that may be opened to homestead  
 11 settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and  
 12 the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as  
 13 provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512) ;  
 14 investigation and establishment of water rights, including the  
 15 purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-  
 16 way for use and protection of water rights necessary or  
 17 beneficial in connection with the administration and public  
 18 use of the national forests; not to exceed \$100,000 for the  
 19 purchase of parcels of land and interests therein in Sanders  
 20 County, Montana, but such land shall not be acquired with-  
 21 out the approval of the local government concerned; and all  
 22 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,  
 23 protection, and general administration of the national forests;  
 24 ~~\$29,665,700~~ \$29,715,700.

25 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest

1 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administra-  
2 tion, including lands under contract for purchase or in process  
3 of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and for liquida-  
4 tion of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for  
5 such purpose, \$6,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 shall be  
6 apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised  
7 Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary to meet emer-  
8 gency conditions.

9 Forest research: For forest research at forest or range  
10 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-  
11 where, in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7,  
12 8, 9, and 10 of the Act approved May 22, 1928, as amended  
13 (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), including the con-  
14 struction and maintenance of improvements; fire, silvicul-  
15 tural, watershed, and other forest investigations and experi-  
16 ments; investigations and experiments to develop improved  
17 methods of management of forest and other ranges; experi-  
18 ments, investigations, and tests of forest products; a com-  
19 prehensive forest survey; and investigations in forest eco-  
20 nomics; ~~\$5,350,000~~ \$5,402,300: *Provided*, That funds may  
21 be advanced to cooperators under such regulations as the  
22 Secretary may prescribe when such action will stimulate or  
23 facilitate cooperative work.



## FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating to forest development roads and trails, including the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, ~~\$13,546,000~~ \$16,000,000, which sum is authorized to be appropriated by the Act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 786), to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed \$18,500 (\$22,500 in Alaska), with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$18,500 or more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such buildings.

## ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

## Weeks Act

For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S.

1 C. 513-519, 521), \$75,000, to be available only for payment  
2 ~~toward~~ of the purchase price of any lands acquired, including  
3 the cost of surveys in connection with such acquisition:  
4 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used  
5 for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries  
6 of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no part of this  
7 appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land  
8 without the approval of the local government concerned.

9 STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

10 For expenses necessary for cooperation with the various  
11 States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest tree  
12 planting, in forest management and processing, and in farm  
13 forestry extension, pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1950  
14 (16 U. S. C. 568c, 568d), and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5  
15 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 564-568a), and  
16 Acts supplementary thereto; advising timberland owners,  
17 associations, and other appropriate agencies in the applica-  
18 tion of forest management principles to federally owned  
19 lands leased to States and to private forest lands, and advising  
20 wood-using industries in processing of forest products, so as  
21 to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of  
22 the timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the  
23 stabilization of employment and economic continuance of  
24 forest industries; \$10,792,708.



## COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as authorized by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 580h), \$531,000, to remain available until expended.

## FLOOD PREVENTION

For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law 738) as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Department, to make preliminary examinations and surveys, and to perform works of improvement, and to plan the agricultural phases of the development of the Columbia Basin area, the Arkansas-White-Red River area, the New England-New York area, the Missouri River area, and the Mississippi River area, including not to exceed \$100,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, to remain available until expended, \$7,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore

1 appropriated or transferred to the Department for flood  
2 prevention purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds  
3 shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and  
4 Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of  
5 the county board of supervisors of the county in which such  
6 lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used  
7 for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee,  
8 and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, and Neosho, Cotton-  
9 wood, Verdigris, Caney, and tributaries in Kansas, without  
10 the specific approval of the Board of County Commissioners  
11 of the county in which such lands are situated: *Provided*  
12 *further*, That of the funds available herein, not in excess of  
13 \$6,286,329 (with which shall be merged the unexpended  
14 balance of funds heretofore made available for these pur-  
15 poses) may be expended in watersheds heretofore authorized  
16 by section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22,  
17 1944, for necessary gully control, floodwater detention, and  
18 floodway structures in areas other than those over which the  
19 Department of the Army has jurisdiction and responsibility.

#### 20 WATERSHED PROTECTION

21 For expenses necessary to conduct surveys, investiga-  
22 tions, and research and to carry out preventive measures,  
23 including, but not limited to engineering operations, methods  
24 of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use



1 of land, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law  
2 46, ~~Seventy-fourth Congress; \$5,000,000.~~

### 3 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

#### 4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions  
6 of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), title  
7 III of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012),  
8 and the Act of August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011 note).  
9 including research and investigations into irrigation, drainage,  
10 and watershed hydrology (including the construction, opera-  
11 tion, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations,  
12 laboratories, plots, and installations) ; classification and map-  
13 ping of soils; preparing conservation plans and establishing  
14 measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irriga-  
15 tion and land drainage and such special measures as may be  
16 necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs) ;  
17 establishment and operation of conservation nurseries; de-  
18 velopment and management of land utilization project lands  
19 and facilities; dissemination of information; purchase and  
20 erection or alteration of permanent buildings; operation and  
21 maintenance of aircraft; and furnishing of subsistence to  
22 employees; ~~\$60,844,014~~ \$60,944,014: *Provided*, That the  
23 cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as  
24 improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply

1 or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such  
2 building and with the exception of buildings acquired in  
3 conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes,  
4 shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight buildings to be  
5 constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per  
6 building and except that alterations or improvements to other  
7 existing permanent buildings costing \$2,500 or more may  
8 be made in any fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$500  
9 per building: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-  
10 priation shall be available for the construction of any such  
11 building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided*  
12 *further*, That in the State of Missouri, where the State has  
13 established a central State agency authorized to enter into  
14 agreements with the United States or any of its agencies on  
15 policies and general programs for the saving of its soil by  
16 the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation district  
17 in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the  
18 United States with any such soil conservation district shall  
19 have the prior approval of such central State agency before  
20 they shall become effective as to such district: *Provided*  
21 *further*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended  
22 for soil and water conservation operations under the Act  
23 of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), in demonstra-



1 tion projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000  
 2 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence  
 3 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
 4 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
 5 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That qualified  
 6 local engineers may be temporarily employed at per diem  
 7 rates to perform the technical planning work of the service:  
 8 *Provided further*, That the Secretary may sell at market  
 9 value any property located in Yalobusha, Chickasaw, and  
 10 Pontotoc Counties, Mississippi, administered under title III  
 11 of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and  
 12 suitable for return to private ownership under such terms  
 13 and conditions as would not conflict with the purposes of  
 14 said Act.

#### 15 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

16 For expenses necessary to carry into effect the functions  
 17 of the Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat.  
 18 685, 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as  
 19 amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (Public Law  
 20 132), and September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039),  
 21 relating to water conservation and utilization projects, to  
 22 remain available until expended, ~~\$425,500~~ \$68,500, which

1 sum shall be merged with the unexpended balances of funds  
2 heretofore appropriated to said Department for the purposes  
3 of said Acts.

4           AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

5           To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-  
6 visions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conserva-  
7 tion and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29,  
8 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including  
9 not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of  
10 exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and  
11 international fairs within the United States; \$211,982,000,  
12 to remain available until December 31 of the next succeed-  
13 ing fiscal year for compliance with the program of soil-build-  
14 ing practices and soil- and water-conserving practices author-  
15 ized under this head in the Department of Agriculture  
16 Appropriation Act, 1953, carried out during the period  
17 July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1953, inclusive, of which  
18 amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance  
19 in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation  
20 practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conservation  
21 practices related directly to flood prevention work in ap-  
22 proved watersheds: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$26,-  
23 178,700 of the total sum provided under this head shall  
24 be available during the current fiscal year for salaries and  
25 other administrative expenses for carrying out such program,



1 the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be charged  
2 to such limitation; but not more than \$4,500,000 shall  
3 be transferred to the appropriation account, "Admin-  
4 istrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-  
5 ment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to  
6 claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of  
7 the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the  
8 Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the con-  
9 servation practice or practices and has complied with all  
10 other requirements as conditions for such payments and  
11 that the statements and information contained in the applica-  
12 tion for payment are correct and true, to the best of his  
13 knowledge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United  
14 States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds  
15 herein appropriated or made available for the functions  
16 assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant  
17 to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23,  
18 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any  
19 regional information employees or any State information  
20 employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of  
21 inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to  
22 individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount  
23 shall be available for salaries and other administrative ex-  
24 penses in connection with the formulation and administration  
25 of the 1954 program of soil-building practices and

1 soil- and water-conserving practices, under the Act of  
2 February 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to \$195,000,-  
3 000, including administration, and formulated on the basis  
4 of a distribution of the funds available for payments and  
5 grants among the several States in accordance with their  
6 conservation needs as determined by the Secretary, except  
7 that the proportion allocated to any State shall not be  
8 reduced more than 15 per centum from the distribu-  
9 tion for the next preceding program year, and no  
10 participant shall receive more than ~~\$1,000~~ \$1,500) ; but the  
11 payments or grants under such programs shall be con-  
12 ditioned upon the utilization of land with respect to  
13 which such payments or grants are to be made in con-  
14 formity with farming practices which will encourage and  
15 provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving  
16 practices in the most practical and effective manner and  
17 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined  
18 and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant  
19 to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic  
20 Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b) ), for  
21 the respective States: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
22 5 per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conserva-  
23 tion program for any county may, on the recommendation  
24 of such county committee and approval of the State com-  
25 mittee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation



1 Service for services of its technicians in formulating and  
2 carrying out the agricultural conservation program in the  
3 participating counties, and the funds so allotted may be  
4 placed in a single account for each State, and shall not be  
5 utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for any purpose  
6 other than technical and other assistance in such counties:  
7 *Provided further,* That not to exceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per centum of  
8 the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for  
9 any State may be utilized in determining the most needed  
10 conservation practices on individual farms for which Federal  
11 assistance shall be given: *Provided further,* That such  
12 amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds, ferti-  
13 lizers, lime, trees, or any other farming material, or any  
14 soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agri-  
15 cultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming  
16 practices approved by the Secretary under programs pro-  
17 vided for herein: *Provided further,* That no part of any  
18 funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office,  
19 corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such  
20 Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the  
21 payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has  
22 been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act to  
23 prevent pernicious ~~political~~ *political* activities", approved  
24 August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in ac-  
25 cordance with the provisions of title 18, United States Code,

1 section 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such  
 2 section which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for  
 3 the payment of personal services or other expenses designed  
 4 to influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or  
 5 oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except  
 6 upon request of any Member or through the proper official  
 7 channels.

## 8 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

### 9 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

10 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out  
 11 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant  
 12 to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment  
 13 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), and to  
 14 provide advice and assistance to selective service authorities  
 15 in connection with farm labor, ~~\$35,500,000~~ \$38,500,000, of  
 16 which not more than \$5,500,000 shall be transferred to the  
 17 appropriation account "Administrative expenses, section 392,  
 18 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided*, That \$6,-  
 19 000,000 of this appropriation shall be placed in reserve pend-  
 20 ing determination by the Secretary as to the necessity of mar-  
 21 keting quotas for the 1954 crop of wheat, and this amount  
 22 shall be released in such sums and at such times as may be  
 23 determined by the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary.



## SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160), \$59,645,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (including transfers) from this appropriation for other than payments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,445,000.

## SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760), \$83,365,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said Act.

## MARKETING SERVICES

For expenses necessary for acquiring and diffusing market information on agricultural commodities, food products and byproducts, the standardization, classification, grading, handling, storage, and marketing thereof, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm and food products throughout the world, the analysis of cotton fiber, the classing of cotton for producer members of cotton quality improvement groups, the establishment of classification standards and

1 maintenance of an inspection service for tobacco (7 U. S. C.  
2 471-476, 501-508, 511-511q) ; for investigating and certi-  
3 fying, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other  
4 interested parties the class, quality, and condition of any  
5 agricultural commodity or food product, whether raw or  
6 processed, and any product containing an agricultural com-  
7 modity or derivative thereof when offered for interstate  
8 shipment or when received at such important central markets  
9 as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at  
10 points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under  
11 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including  
12 the collection of such fees as are reasonable and as nearly  
13 as may cover the cost of the service rendered; for performing  
14 the duties imposed upon the Secretary by chapter 14 of the  
15 Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26  
16 U. S. C. 1920-1935) ; and for carrying into effect the  
17 United States Cotton Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 51-65) , the  
18 United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87) , the  
19 Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99) , section 201 (a) to  
20 201 (d) , inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment  
21 Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291) , including not to exceed  
22 \$25,000 for employment at rates not to exceed \$100 per  
23 diem, pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) ,  
24 of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574) , as amended



1 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
 2 55a), the Acts to provide standards for containers for fruits  
 3 and vegetables (15 U. S. C. 251-257i), the United States  
 4 Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the Federal Seed  
 5 Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers and Stockyards  
 6 Act (7 U. S. C. 181-229), the Federal Insecticide, Fungi-  
 7 cide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U. S. C. 135-135k), and the  
 8 Tobacco Plant and Seed Exportation Act (7 U. S. C. 516),  
 9 ~~\$11,486,000~~ \$11,496,000.

#### 10 REPAYMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

11 For reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation  
 12 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Marketing serv-  
 13 ices", fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon through  
 14 June 30, 1953), pursuant to authority contained under the  
 15 head "Marketing services" in the Department of Agriculture  
 16 Appropriation Act, 1952 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading  
 17 tobacco and classing cotton without charge to producers, as  
 18 authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 473a, 511d), \$768,505.

#### 19 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

20 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-  
 21 visions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7  
 22 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$700,000.

#### 23 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

24 For operating and administrative expenses, \$7,350,000.

## 1        RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

2        To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electri-  
3        fication Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924), as  
4        follows:

## 5                                LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

6        For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying  
7        out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from  
8        the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the pro-  
9        visions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural Electri-  
10        fication program, \$135,000,000; and rural telephone pro-  
11        gram, \$50,000,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed  
12        ~~\$30,000,000~~ *\$45,000,000* for the rural electrification pro-  
13        gram *and \$10,000,000 for the rural telephone program*, may  
14        be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the  
15        extent that such additional amounts are required during the  
16        fiscal year 1954, under the then existing conditions, for the  
17        expeditious and orderly development of the program.

## 18                                SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19        For administrative expenses, including not to exceed  
20        \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed  
21        \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence  
22        of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
23        574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August  
24        2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$7,775,000.



## FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031) ; the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C. Code 535; 60 Stat. 1062-1080) ; the Act of July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C. 436-439) ; the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), for the development of facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1471-1483), as amended by the Housing Act of 1952 (Public Law 531, approved July 14, 1952), relating to financial assistance for farm housing; the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act, approved May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C. 440-444) ; and the Act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain mineral interests, approved September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039), as follows:

## LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition and preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing

1 several authorities) : Title I and section 43 of title IV of  
2 the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and  
3 title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, (except  
4 grants under 504 (a) ), \$35,500,000, of which not to exceed  
5 \$5,000,000 of the amount available for the purposes of title  
6 I and section 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,  
7 as amended, may be distributed to States and Territories  
8 without regard to farm population and prevalence of tenancy,  
9 in addition to the amount otherwise distributed thereto, for  
10 loans in reclamation projects and to entrymen on unpatented  
11 public land (sums available for loans under title V of the  
12 Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to remain available until  
13 expended) ; title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,  
14 as amended, \$120,000,000; the Act of August 28, 1937, as  
15 amended, ~~\$7,000,000~~ \$6,500,000: *Provided*, That not to  
16 exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed in  
17 one account from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance  
18 with the provisions set forth under this head in the Depart-  
19 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

20

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For the making, servicing, and collecting of loans and  
22 insured mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made  
23 under prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to  
24 Farmers' Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers'  
25 Home Administration Act of 1946, the extension of financial



1 assistance under the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and  
2 the administration of assets transferred under subsection 2  
3 (f) of the Act of May 3, 1950, \$27,600,000, together with  
4 a transfer to this appropriation item of not to exceed  
5 \$325,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges  
6 made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12  
7 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

#### 8 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

9 For necessary expenses, including library membership  
10 fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to mem-  
11 bers only or to members at a lower price than to others,  
12 payment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed  
13 \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the  
14 Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833); \$410,000,  
15 together with not to exceed \$2,135,500 of receipts from  
16 Farm Credit agencies, to be advanced to this appropriation,  
17 to cover the cost of supervision, facilities, examinations, and  
18 other services rendered to such agencies; \$2,545,500.

#### 19 EXTENSION SERVICE

20 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

21 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto  
22 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

23 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928  
24 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones  
25 Act, section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935

1 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,  
 2 section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as  
 3 amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1),  
 4 \$12,496,827; additional extension work, the Act approved  
 5 April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000;  
 6 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.  
 7 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the  
 8 Territory of Alaska, \$17,300, and the Act approved Octo-  
 9 ber 27, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-4, 5), extending to the  
 10 Territory of Alaska the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act  
 11 and sections 21 and 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones  
 12 Act, \$42,558; Puerto Rico, section 3 of the Act of March 4,  
 13 1931 (7 U. S. C. 386f), authorizing extension of the Capper-  
 14 Ketcham Act to Puerto Rico, \$32,131; the Act approved  
 15 August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the  
 16 benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto  
 17 Rico, \$408,000; and the Act approved October 26, 1949  
 18 (7 U. S. C. 343d-2, 3), extending the benefits of section 23  
 19 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico,  
 20 \$101,090; and section 506a of title V of the Housing Act  
 21 of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1476), \$33,050; in all, payments to  
 22 States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$27,165,956.

23

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24

25

For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of  
 the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C.



1 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto,  
2 and to coordinate the extension work of the Department  
3 and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions,  
4 \$920,000.

#### 5 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

6 For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agricul-  
7 ture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle  
8 for replacement only; travel expenses, including examina-  
9 tion of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery,  
10 supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and  
11 drayage charges; advertising of bids, communication service,  
12 postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other  
13 miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided  
14 for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the  
15 Department of Agriculture, \$2,188,000, together with such  
16 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are  
17 provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal  
18 year for such services and expenses, which several amounts or  
19 portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not  
20 exceeding a total of \$101,280, shall be transferred to and  
21 made a part of this appropriation.

#### 22 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

23 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or  
24 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field  
25 service, \$2,300,000, together with such amounts from other

1 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the  
2 schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such  
3 expenses which several amounts not exceeding a total of  
4 \$318,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of this  
5 appropriation.

6 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

7 For necessary expenses for the Foreign Agricultural  
8 Service and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and  
9 integrate activities of the Department in connection with  
10 foreign agricultural work, \$673,000.

11 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

12 For necessary expenses of the Office of Information for  
13 the dissemination of agricultural information and the coordi-  
14 nation of informational work and programs authorized by  
15 Congress in the Department, \$1,160,000, together with such  
16 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are  
17 provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal  
18 year for such expenses, which several amounts not exceeding  
19 a total of \$16,014 shall be transferred to and made a part of  
20 this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to exceed  
21 \$560,000 may be used for farmers' bulletins, which shall be  
22 adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections  
23 of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which  
24 shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks  
25 furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in



1 Congress, as they shall direct (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less  
2 than two hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty  
3 copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives  
4 of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the  
5 Yearbook of Agriculture) as authorized by section 73 of the  
6 Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241) : *Provided*,  
7 That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by  
8 the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be  
9 used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of  
10 section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
11 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
12 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That no part  
13 of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or  
14 maintenance of regional or State field offices, or for the  
15 compensation of employees in such offices.

#### 16 LIBRARY

17 For necessary expenses, including dues for library mem-  
18 bership in societies or associations which issue publications  
19 to members only or at a price to members lower than to  
20 subscribers who are not members; \$673,800.

#### 21 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

22 The following corporations and agencies are hereby  
23 authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of  
24 funds and borrowing authority available to each such cor-  
25 poration or agency and in accord with law, and to make

1 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year  
2 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government  
3 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary  
4 in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the  
5 fiscal year 1954 for such corporation or agency, except as  
6 hereinafter provided:

7 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

8 Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act  
9 shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit  
10 Corporation from carrying out any activity or any  
11 program authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to ex-  
12 ceed \$17,100,000 shall be available for administrative  
13 expenses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That  
14 \$600,000 of this authorization shall be placed in reserve to  
15 be apportioned pursuant to Section 3679 of the Revised  
16 Statutes, as amended, for use only in such amounts and  
17 at such times as may become necessary to carry out  
18 program operations; *Provided further*, That all necessary  
19 expenses (including legal and special services performed  
20 on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal  
21 services) in connection with the acquisition, operation,  
22 maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or  
23 personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which  
24 it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged  
25 collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses



1 for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That the Secretary  
2 of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to dis-  
3 charge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation  
4 to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling notes issued by  
5 the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the  
6 amount of the capital impairment determined by the ap-  
7 praisal of June 30, 1952, pursuant to sections 1 and 4  
8 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C.  
9 713a-1, 4), \$96,205,161.

10 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed  
11 \$750,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the  
12 funds of the Corporation shall be available for admin-  
13 istrative expenses, including employment on a contract or  
14 fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the per-  
15 formance of special services, including legal services, and  
16 the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks,  
17 national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and  
18 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of  
19 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h) ; and said  
20 total sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished  
21 and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration  
22 central office, interest expense, and expenses in connection  
23 with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement,  
24 protection, or disposition of real or personal property be-  
25 longing to the Corporation or in which it has an interest:

1 *Provided*, That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year  
2 all cash funds in excess of the estimated operating require-  
3 ments for the current fiscal year shall be declared as  
4 dividends and paid into the general fund of the Treasury:  
5 *Provided further*, That the aggregate amount of bonds the  
6 Corporation may issue and have outstanding at any one  
7 time shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

8       Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed  
9 \$1,690,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of  
10 the funds of the banks shall be available for adminis-  
11 trative expenses and services performed for the banks by  
12 other Government agencies (except services and facilities  
13 furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit  
14 Administration central office, and services performed by any  
15 Federal Reserve bank and by the United States Treasury  
16 in connection with the financial transactions of the banks) ;  
17 and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense,  
18 legal and special services performed on a contract or fee  
19 basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, opera-  
20 tion, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition  
21 of real or personal property belonging to the banks or in  
22 which they have an interest.

23       Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,465,-  
24 000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of  
25 the corporations shall be available for administrative ex-



1   penses and services performed for the corporations by  
 2   other Government agencies (except services and facilities  
 3   furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Ad-  
 4   ministration central office) ; and said total sum shall be  
 5   exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services  
 6   performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connec-  
 7   tion with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improve-  
 8   ment, protection, or disposition of real or personal property  
 9   belonging to the corporations or in which they have an  
 10   interest.

### 11                   TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

#### 12   RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL 13                   MATERIALS

14       For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry  
 15   out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic  
 16   and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946  
 17   (50 U. S. C. 98f) , \$439,500: *Provided*, That this appro-  
 18   priation shall be subject to applicable provisions contained in  
 19   the item "Office of Administrator, Agricultural Research  
 20   Administration".

#### 21   ERADICATION    OF   FOOT-AND-MOUTH   AND   OTHER 22                   CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

23       For expenses necessary in the arrest and eradication of  
 24   foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-  
 25   monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,

1 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, in-  
2 cluding the payment of claims growing out of destruction  
3 of animals (including poultry) affected by or exposed to,  
4 or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such  
5 disease, when there has been compliance with all lawful quar-  
6 antine regulations, and for foot-and-mouth disease and  
7 rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the provisions  
8 of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of May 29,  
9 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122),  
10 including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act  
11 of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from  
12 other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus,  
13 corporations, or agencies of the Department such sums as he  
14 may deem necessary, but not to exceed \$2,650,000 for erad-  
15 ication of vesicular exanthema of swine, to be available  
16 only in an emergency which threatens the livestock or poul-  
17 try industry of the country, and any unexpended balances of  
18 funds transferred under this head in the next preceding fiscal  
19 year shall be merged with such transferred amounts: *Pro-*  
20 *vided*, That, except for payments made pursuant to said  
21 Act of February 28, 1947, the payment for animals may  
22 be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-produc-  
23 tion, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement  
24 based on breeding value no appraisement of any animal



1 shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy  
2 value and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency to  
3 be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United  
4 States shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements:  
5 *Provided further*, That poultry may be appraised in  
6 groups when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird:  
7 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be subject  
8 to applicable provisions contained in the item "Office of  
9 Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration":  
10 *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is  
11 hereby authorized and directed to discharge indebtedness  
12 of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of  
13 the Treasury by canceling notes issued by the Corporation  
14 to the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$7,057,575  
15 for funds transferred and expenses incurred under this head  
16 through fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon through  
17 June 30, 1953) pursuant to authority granted in the De-  
18 partment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

#### 19 INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

20 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and  
21 directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit  
22 Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling  
23 notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the  
24 Treasury in the amount of \$171,740,395 for the net costs

1 during the fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon  
2 through June 30, 1953) under the International Wheat  
3 Agreement Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642).

#### 4 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 401. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law,  
6 the lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the  
7 Department under this Act shall be available for the pur-  
8 chase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not  
9 to exceed 400 passenger motor vehicles for replacement  
10 only, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in the  
11 conduct of the work of the Department outside the District  
12 of Columbia.

13 SEC. 402. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting  
14 the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the tem-  
15 porary employment of translators when competent citizen  
16 translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of  
17 emergency of persons in the field service of the Department  
18 for periods of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment  
19 under the appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

20 SEC. 403. Of appropriations herein made which are  
21 available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be  
22 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or  
23 tracts of land.

24 SEC. 404. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act  
25 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of



1 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf  
2 of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau  
3 thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, and prediction, oral or  
4 written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused  
5 by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton  
6 or the trend of same.

7 SEC. 405. Except to provide materials required in or  
8 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable  
9 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-  
10 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of  
11 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced  
12 outside of the United States.

13 SEC. 406. Not less than \$575,000 shall be available for  
14 contracts in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act of  
15 August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i) from appropriations  
16 herein made for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics;  
17 Bureau of Animal Industry; Bureau of Dairy Industry;  
18 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineer-  
19 ing; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Bureau  
20 of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Bureau of Human  
21 Nutrition and Home Economics; and the Forest Service.

22 SEC. 407. No part of any appropriation contained in  
23 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
24 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
25 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against

1 the Government of the United States or who is a member of  
2 an organization of Government employees that asserts the  
3 right to strike against the Government of the United States,  
4 or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that  
5 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
6 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
7 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
8 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the  
9 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Gov-  
10 ernment of the United States, is not a member of an organi-  
11 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to  
12 strike against the Government of the United States, or that  
13 such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an  
14 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
15 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*  
16 *further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the  
17 Government of the United States or who is a member of an  
18 organization of Government employees that asserts the right  
19 to strike against the Government of the United States, or  
20 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
21 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
22 States by force or violence and accepts employment the sal-  
23 ary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or  
24 fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and,  
25 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or im-



1   prisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*  
2   *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to,  
3   and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing  
4   law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall  
5   be construed to require an affidavit from any person em-  
6   ployed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work  
7   involving the loss of human life or destruction of property,  
8   the payment of salary or wages may be made to such per-  
9   sons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in  
10  such emergency without execution of the affidavit contem-  
11  plated by this section.

12       SEC. 408. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
13  Act or of the funds available for expenditure by any corpora-  
14  tion or agency included in this Act shall be used for publicity  
15  or propaganda purposes to support or defeat legislation pend-  
16  ing before the Congress.

17       SEC. 409. This Act may be cited as the "Department  
18  of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954".

Passed the House of Representatives May 20, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

*Clerk.*

Calendar No.

83<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 5227**

[Report No.     ]

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## **AN ACT**

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Making appropriations for the Department of  
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June  
30, 1954, and for other purposes.

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May 21, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations

June     , 1953

Reported with amendments



# Calendar No. 386

83D CONGRESS }  
*1st Session* }

SENATE

{ REPORT  
No. 382

## AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

JUNE 8, 1953.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. YOUNG, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5227]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House (direct appropriations) \$712, 747, 828

Amount of increase by Senate committee (net)----- 3, 981, 940

Amount of bill as reported to Senate----- 716, 729, 768

Amount of appropriations, 1953----- 737, 209, 833

Amount of estimates for 1954----- 749, 852, 342

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Under the appropriations for 1953----- 20, 480, 065

Under the estimates for 1954----- 33, 122, 574

### GENERAL STATEMENT

In reporting the bill to the Senate, the committee recommends total increases of \$9,386,440 and total decreases of \$5,404,500, for a net increase over the House bill of \$3,981,940.

The largest item of increase recommended is \$3 million for measuring cotton acreage in connection with allotments for 1954 crops. The

second largest item of increase recommended is \$2,454,000 for construction of access roads in north Idaho and Montana to permit salvage operations required by the infestation of the spruce bark beetle. The remainder of the increase recommended is for adjustments in the various research and control programs of the Department, of which research projects are increased by about \$1,500,000.

The largest item of decrease recommended is \$5 million for the new item of watershed protection inserted by the House.

### RESEARCH

The need for continued research in agriculture is universally recognized. The platforms of both political parties have endorsed the providing of adequate funds for research in agriculture, and farm organizations as well as trade associations have repeatedly requested additional funds of as much as \$17 million for such research.

The committee was advised that for all industry the total cost of research is estimated for 1 year at approximately \$2 billion, of which the Federal Government is paying 47 percent. In the case of agriculture, total research expenditures are around \$250 million, of which industry is putting up \$140 million and \$110 million is divided about evenly between the States and the Federal Government.

Since the beginning of time agriculture has provided the basic needs of all mankind. That truism applies to all of us in fuller measure today than ever because agriculture has also become the source upon which industry must depend for raw materials in producing the many things that add to the health, comfort, and convenience of everyday life.

Steel, oil, coal, rubber, and numerous other products are of course vital to our national well-being. But not one of them, nor all of them put together, are as basic to our individual lives or our national strength as food. Yet, the American public and perhaps too many of us in the Congress take for granted that sufficient food will always be available to us when, where, and how we like it.

That is a dangerous assumption. While it is true that American farmers have up to this time met, and sometimes exceeded, the demand for farm products, we must face the fact that the land we now have under cultivation must largely provide for our rapidly increasing population. With approximately 2 million more people to feed each year, and with little new land to move to, the most practical solution obviously is to further increase farm production per acre and per animal.

If the past can be used as a guide to the future, the farmers of this country can and will continue to meet our needs for products of the soil. Agriculture in the United States has made more progress in the last 75 years than in the previous 75 centuries elsewhere in the world. This period of remarkable advancement coincides with the history of research by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural experiment stations.

Over the past 25 years, agricultural research has increased crop yields by 45 percent; it has increased milk production per cow by 25 percent, and the increase in eggs per hen has increased even more. In 1900, 1 farm worker produced enough for himself and 7 others; he now produces enough for himself and 14 others. From the standpoint of comparative national strength, this progress takes on added



significance when we consider that in Russia it takes 1 farm family to produce food for 2 families. In the United States, 8 out of 9 persons in the civilian labor force are working at jobs in industry and business.

While accomplishing its No. 1 job of providing enough food and fiber in peace and war, agriculture has become a tremendous market for the things produced by the nonagricultural industries. Great industrial establishments now make more tractors, trucks, combines, corn pickers, and many other types of farm equipment. The fertilizer business, the producers of pesticides, the electric appliance industry, the automobile and gasoline industries, all owe much, and some of their existence, to farm purchasing power.

In a recent year farmers owned about 4½ million tractors, 2,400,000 trucks, and 4,350,000 automobiles. Altogether, the equipment on farms nowadays is valued at more than \$15 billion, and the investment has gone up sharply from year to year ever since mechanized equipment started to take the place of horses about 25 years ago.

Each year farmers use about 50 million tons of chemical materials. They use about 16 billion gallons of crude petroleum each year, more than is used annually by any other industry. Each year the tractors and other mechanized equipment on farms requires 320 million pounds of raw rubber or the amount required to put tires on 6 million automobiles. And under present conditions, farmers each year need about 20 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical power, the amount required to supply power to Philadelphia, Boston, Houston, Toledo, and Dayton.

Indeed, the interdependence of industry, labor, agriculture, our national strength, and the well-being of human beings in this country has become an established fact. All will benefit by striving to maintain this interdependence.

It has been roughly estimated that of the agricultural appropriations about half are primarily of benefit to farmers, and the other half is divided between benefits to the general public and benefits mutually between the farmer and the general public.

The cost of helping agriculture to reach its present high degree of efficiency has probably seemed high to many, but the investment has paid high returns. Cash receipts from farm marketings have more than tripled over the past 2 decades to about \$28 billion. The net income of farm operators over that same period has gone from \$4.3 billion to \$13 billion. The value of farm assets has jumped from about \$68.4 billion to \$127 billion.

A more important yardstick for measuring progress, perhaps, is the fact that per capita consumption of such protective foods as meat, milk, eggs, fruit, and vegetables has increased appreciably. In 1950, for instance, consumers ate 19 percent more meat, poultry, and fish; 29 percent more eggs; 22 percent more dairy products other than butter; and 10 percent more fruit and vegetables than we ate just prior to World War II.

All this progress did not occur by accident. A combination of factors has helped to bring it about: A renewed effort on the part of farmers to apply research findings to their operations; reasonably favorable weather; and last, but not least, the assurance to farmers of returns that have had a fair relationship to the returns enjoyed by other segments of our economy.

There is little reason to doubt that farmers will continue to use good farming practices to the extent of their ability, now that they are convinced of their merits; the weather continues to be an unknown factor; since industry, labor, and consumers have such a high stake in a healthy and prosperous agriculture, the continuation of programs to help keep it that way, requires our most serious consideration.

Despite the progress that has been made in developing and bringing agricultural know-how to farmers, the job ahead is even more challenging. With an increasing number of people to consume food and fiber products, with a declining number of people on farms to produce them, and with relatively little new land on which crops can be grown, there has never been a more urgent need for efficient production, processing, and merchandising of farm products.

Each year insects still do about \$4 billion worth of damage to our farm crops. The annual loss to cotton insects alone is more than \$760 million. Our researchers estimate that we still lose 1 farm animal out of every 10 because of diseases and parasites. Mastitis and brucellosis of cattle still cost \$240 million a year and poultry diseases another \$200 million.

More than half of our timber resources are lost through fire, insects, and disease, and waste in land clearing and other poor forestry management practices. It would be impossible to estimate, in terms of dollars, the loss of soil fertility that has taken place. It is a fact, however, that about 50 million acres of once productive cropland are too badly eroded for cultivation and another 100 million acres has been reduced because from half to all of the original topsoil has washed away.

As much as 30 percent of some of our fresh fruits and vegetables are lost through spoilage between the producer and the consumer. A few years ago a study in 13 Midwest States showed that one-third of the eggs marketed in those States dropped below grade A quality before they reached the first buyer. These are problems to which renewed attention must be given if we and those who come after us are to maintain the standard of living we now enjoy.

Few will challenge the merits of research and other services that have been and are being rendered for farmers by the United States Department of Agriculture. In many instances the end product of one research finding has more than paid the cost of Agriculture's annual appropriation. Take dextran, for example, which has been found to be a satisfactory substitute for blood plasma in treating shock casualties on the battlefield. While the value of this discovery cannot be evaluated in dollars and cents, it is a forward step in saving lives. The Department's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry has spent \$750,000 on this research—only about one-fifth the cost of a B-36 bomber.

Several years ago the Department's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry perfected a new elastic type cotton bandage that is particularly suitable for treating severe burns. It has proved under actual combat conditions to be superior to any bandage yet developed both from the standpoint of performance and cost. In fact, the Department of Defense saved about \$5 million on its first order of 10 million bandages. This is about two-thirds of the entire annual appropriation for the Bureau.



The value of work done by the Department's researchers in the field of plant diseases defies computation. The hand of science in combating the effects of stem rust alone no doubt has meant the difference between success and complete failure in the production of cereal crops in this country. Through the use of rust-resistant varieties of oats in Iowa alone, farmers there have harvested the equivalent of an extra crop of oats each year for the past 12 years. The money value in that time amounts to well over \$100 million. All in all the value of disease-resistant cereals which have been developed by our plant breeders, are now estimated to add about half a billion dollars a year to our cereal crop income.

Research in the breeding, feeding, and management of animals is showing how to produce more meat per pound of feed. New meat-type hogs produce more choice cuts than the average hog, and recent tests indicate the possibility of increasing by 50 percent the daily gain in weight of cattle in the feed lot. Only a decade ago, it took 12 pounds of feed and 12 weeks to produce a 3-pound broiler. Now, 9 pounds of feed will produce such a bird in 10 weeks.

Research is helping to improve the grasslands of this country and this fits in well with the overall need to produce more efficiently per acre, per animal, and per man-hour of labor. In North Carolina, for example, it has been proven that an acre capable of producing 50 bushels of corn, can produce the equivalent in feed of 87 bushels of corn as improved pasture. The estimated return per man-hour of work was \$23 from the improved pasture compared with \$3.69 from corn.

Soil and water conservation and good land-use practices in general are vital in peace and war. It is the best assurance that farmers will be able to maintain production in the years and generations ahead. But, as stated earlier, we must more than merely maintain production—we must make each acre and animal more productive than it is now to meet the definitely foreseeable increased demands of more and more consumers. Great progress has been made in this direction, but the Department's Soil Conservation Service estimates that only one-fourth of the total conservation job has been done. Therefore, some idea of the job ahead can be obtained by a brief résumé of what has already been accomplished.

At the present time approximately 2,500 soil conservation districts and ranches—organized under State enabling acts and administered by locally elected supervisors—include about four-fifths of all the farmland in the country. In these districts, nearly 2¼ million farmers or ranchers have completed conservation farm plans or are working toward completion of them with the help of SCS technicians. About 275 million acres are covered by complete plans and about 180 million acres have already received the combined conservation treatment called for by them.

Under the agricultural conservation program, which is administered largely by local county and community committees, 52 million acres of pasture and range have been improved by reseeding; 18 million acres are being protected through the construction of standard, broad-based terraces; permanent cover has been established on 2 million acres of land subject to erosion; 5 million acres have been leveled for irrigation; sod waterways have been established on 315,000 acres; trees have been planted on 900,000 acres; 824,000 small dams have

been built on farms and ranches to retard soil losses and reduce flood damage. All this and only one-fourth of the job is done.

One-third of the land area of the United States is in forest land. If properly managed, these forests could produce all of the timber needed in the foreseeable future for an expanding economy. Unfortunately, however, the current annual drain on saw timber is in excess of the annual growth. Most public forest land is now managed for continuous production and many of the more progressive private owners of forest land are practicing excellent forestry. But much of the timber cutting on private lands is still not up to good forestry standards.

The Department's Forest Service administers the national forests which consist of about 180 million acres of public lands. These forests each year make a major contribution, not only to the Nation's welfare, but directly in cash to the Federal Treasury. Last year, in receipts from the sale of timber, grazing fees, and other special uses, they returned to the Treasury more than the total cost of managing and protecting the national forests.

Much of the Department's work in helping farmers and the handlers, processors, and merchandisers of farm products to do a better job of getting these products from the farm to the consumer is of a continuing nature. The cumulative investment in services rendered for research, soil conservation, marketing, plant and livestock inspection, market news, crop reporting, farm credit, and many others, adds up to a tremendous sum. But it is estimated that the cumulative returns exceed by manyfold the total cost. The investment is one that must be protected lest we lose the incalculable benefits that have been gained.

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

### BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

Economic investigations-----	\$252, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$2,372,000, which is \$100,000 below the estimate of \$2,472,000. Within the funds available, the committee believes it is desirable also to include studies of marketing and transportation on horticultural products.

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### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION:

#### Office of Administrator.

For the purpose of clarifying the limitation on the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year, in order to prevent any possibility of limiting alterations to 2 percent in the case of small buildings and to \$2,500 in any case, the committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

*whichever is greater*

This amendment would also conform the language to that carried in previous appropriation acts.

The committee was advised that heavier surfacing is urgently needed for the road in the Beltsville Research Center connecting with the new Washington-Baltimore



# INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Parkway, because of the heavier traffic expected when the new parkway is opened. In order that funds may be available for such capital improvement work, the committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

*: Provided further, That transfers not to exceed \$11,000 may be made to this appropriation from the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Administration for general-use capital improvements at the Agricultural Research Center*

### Office of Experiment Stations:

Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico-----

\$12, 500

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore that amount for Alaska, in order to provide the estimate of \$13,453,708.

The committee also recommends that the amount of payments for extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska be increased from \$62,500 to \$75,000.

### Bureau of Animal Industry:

Animal research-----

273, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$4,189,500, which is \$170,500 below the estimate of \$4,360,000.

The increase is for the following:

Research on improving efficiency of forage utilization-----	\$140, 000
Basic research on bloat in cattle--	58, 000
Study of parasites and parasitic diseases of cattle, sheep, and swine, acquired through forage consumed-----	75, 000

Total increase----- 273, 000

### Meat inspection.

In connection with the proviso in the 1952 act permitting reimbursement for meat inspection, the committee recommends the deletion of the following:

is hereby repealed

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:  
*is amended by adding "voluntary" before the word "reimbursements"*

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry---

125, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$7,750,000, which is \$250,000 below the estimate of \$8,000,000.

The increase is for the following investigations:

Cereal and forage crop utilization-----	\$40, 000
Fruit and vegetable utilization-----	45, 000
Poultry, dairy, and animal products utilization-----	40, 000

Total increases----- 125, 000

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued  
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural  
Engineering:

Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering re- search-----	\$652, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$12,238,000, which is \$73,000 over the estimate of \$12,165,000.

The increases recommended are as follows:

## Field crop investigations:

Cotton and leaf and stem fiber crop production, in- crease for defoliation of cotton (to provide total for all purposes of \$665,260)---	\$40, 000
Weed control, increase to pro- mote mechanization of cot- ton industry (to provide total for all purposes of \$278,020)-----	50, 000
Sugar-plant production, breeding, disease, and qual- ity, increase in addition to \$100,000 allowed by House (to provide total for all purposes of \$706,540)-----	50, 000
Barley investigations (to pro- vide total of \$199,240)-----	40, 000
Wheat smut investigations (to provide total of \$126,000)-----	78, 000
Wheat stem rust investiga- tions (to provide total of \$153,000)-----	40, 000
Oats investigations (to pro- vide total of \$98,220)-----	40, 000
Corn, rice, grain sorghum, flax, soy beans and other forage crops (to provide total of \$1,245,340)-----	70, 000
Horticultural crop investigations:	
Citrus crop investigations, in- crease in addition to \$50,000 allowed by House (to provide total of \$265,540)-----	40, 000
Forest disease investigations: Con- trol of forest diseases in Lake States and Northwest (to pro- vide total of \$579,000)-----	80, 000
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation agri- culture investigations: Influence of practices on nutritional value of plants (to provide total of \$219,520)-----	84, 000
Agricultural engineering investiga- tions: Farm machinery, increase for equipment for harvesting and cleaning small-seeded grass and legume seed crops (to provide total of \$431,190)-----	40, 000

Total increases-----	652, 000
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# INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued

### Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Insect investigations..... \$188, 140

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$4,076,900, which is \$113,100 below the estimate of \$4,190,000.

The increase is to provide funds for new work as follows:

Development of biological control methods for insect pests and weeds..... \$88, 140

Development of methods for controlling or eliminating insect damage to processed and stored products..... 100, 000

Total increases..... 188, 140

Insect and plant disease control..... 413, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore to the 1953 level of operation by providing the full amount of the estimate of \$5,600,000. The increases recommended are for the following:

Japanese beetle control..... \$157, 700

Sweetpotato weevil control..... 119, 000

Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication..... 78, 000

Hall scale eradication..... 58, 300

Total increases..... 413, 000

### Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Plant quarantines..... 150, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$2,750,000, which is \$50,000 below the estimate of \$2,800,000.

Emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases..... 250, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$750,000, which is \$250,000 below the estimate of \$1,000,000.

Total increases, Agricultural Research Administration..... 2, 063, 640

## CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS:

Forest Pest Control Act..... 1, 050, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$3,350,000.

Of the increase, \$30,000 is restored for detection and appraisal surveys, and \$1,020,000 is restored for control operations, including chemical control of the spruce bark beetle in the Montana-Idaho area.

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS—Continued

White pine blister rust-----	\$95, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$3,095,000, which is \$905,000 below the estimate of \$4,000,000.

The restoration of \$95,000 is for cooperative blister rust control on State and privately owned lands under the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Total increase, control of forest pests-----	1, 145, 000
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## FOREST SERVICE:

National forest protection and management-----	50, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$29,715,700, which is \$1,538,000 below the estimate of \$31,253,700.

The increase is to restore a new item requested to prepare for cutting on the very large new pulp timber sale in Alaska. The committee is advised that the new pulp mill will soon be completed and believes that no handicap should be imposed on the timber sales in connection with such logging operations in Alaska.

Within the funds available to the Forest Service, the Department is directed to maintain in operation the nursery at Eveleth, Minn.

The committee has received complaints from stockmen that the Forest Service in many cases has been imposing a 10-percent reduction on the grazing permits at the time that the base properties were transferred. The committee has received assurances from the Forest Service that it is the desire of that agency that maximum use be made of forest lands for grazing purposes, consistent with efficient range management. The committee directs that the Forest Service make a continuous study of this problem and that reductions in grazing permits not be assessed at the time that a base property changes ownership.

Forest research-----	52, 300
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$5,402,300, the same amount as available last year, which is \$160,000 below the estimate of \$5,562,300.

In providing funds for this level of operation, the committee is opposed to the closing of any station that is doing effective work.

Forest roads and trails-----	2, 454, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$16,000,000, which is \$4,733,000 over the estimate of \$11,267,000.

The Department requested an increase of \$9,950,000 for the construction of access roads in north Idaho and Montana to meet a serious infestation of spruce bark beetle through salvage operations. The third supplemental bill for 1953 contains \$5,000,000 for this purpose, and the House allowed half of the remainder, or \$2,475,000 in the 1954 bill.

The committee believes the increase recommended will provide sufficient funds for this purpose.



# INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## FOREST SERVICE—Continued

Acquisition of lands for national forests, Weeks Act.

The committee recommends the substitution of the word "of" for the word "toward" in the language of the bill making \$75,000 available for payment in connection with the purchase of lands acquired under the Weeks Act.

Total increases, Forest Service-----	\$2, 556, 300
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## SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE:

Salaries and expenses-----	100, 000
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The net increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$60,944,014, which is \$4,861,986 below the estimate of \$65,806,000.

The committee reduces by \$500,000 the increase of \$1,115,722 allowed by the House for assistance to soil conservation districts. The committee is advised that such reduction will not be detrimental to the programs of such districts.

The increases recommended by the committee are for the following:

Hydrologic studies (to provide total of \$677,180)-----	\$100, 000
Soil conservation nurseries operation (to provide total of \$1,200,000)----	500, 000

Total increases-----	600, 000
Less decrease-----	500, 000

Net increase-----	100, 000
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In connection with the allowance of the House for eventual liquidation or turning over of 16 of the soil conservation nurseries and continuing essential work in 8 of such nurseries, the committee feels that the too rapid liquidation of these nurseries will result in unnecessary waste and has therefore allowed \$1,200,000 for the operation of all 24 of the nurseries by the Soil Conservation Service. The amount allowed is a reduction below last year by \$500,000, and will necessarily result in a reduced scale of operation unless States and local subdivisions of government contribute to such operation. For this purpose, the committee suggests that the Department undertake to work out cooperative arrangements which will secure sufficient funds from local sources to adequately maintain these nurseries.

The committee agrees with the recommendation of the House that a study be made of the need to continue the regional offices of the Soil Conservation Service, with the application of the savings which might be developed for the employment of additional technicians in the field.

Water conservation and utilization projects-----	259, 500
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the budget estimate of \$685,000.

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE—Continued

## Flood restoration

Recent floods in Louisiana have seriously damaged agricultural lands, making it necessary that assistance be furnished farmers in order to restore their lands to production. Public Law 371 approved June 4, 1952, 82d Cong., provided an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture of \$14,500,000 for assistance to farmers for on-farm land restoration and rehabilitation and \$5,500,000 for off-farm emergency restoration of channel capacity in tributary stream channels and waterways. The committee has been informed that there are balances available in these two appropriations which the Department had planned to use in connection with the program for eradication of vesicular exanthema of swine. However, in view of the emergency now existing in Louisiana as a result of the flood or that may occur in other States as the result of floods, the Department should use such part of these balances as necessary to alleviate the flood disaster in Louisiana and other States where floods may occur and assist farmers in restoring the productive capacity of their land. Any remaining funds as well as funds from other sources should be transferred for the vesicular exanthema program including, if necessary, the transfer of funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation which would be reimbursed from future appropriations.

Total increases, Soil Conservation Service . .

\$359, 500

## AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

In agreeing to the amount of the House allowance of \$211,982,000, a reduction of \$40,454,000 below the estimate of \$252,436,000, the committee also agrees with the House in expecting the Department to meet all commitments made to farmers under the program authorized for the 1953 crop year, and if the amount provided is insufficient for that purpose the Department is expected to take the necessary action to secure additional funds which may be needed.

The committee agrees with the House in authorizing for the 1954 crop year program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices the amount of \$195,000,000, which is \$55,000,000 below the estimate of \$250,000,000.

The committee has heard with grave concern of the proposed changes to be made in the types of conservation practices for which ACP payments will be made. We believe that it would be a mistake to institute such drastic changes.

The committee, in approving the authorization for soil-conservation practices, intends to adhere to the policy of having these practices instituted by the several State committees as has been the case in past years. The State committees are fully informed as to the practices necessary to carry on a well-balanced conservation program within the State and should be permitted to select these practices at the State level with a minimum of control from Washington.

We do not approve of the changes proposed by the Secretary of Agriculture and his assistants, and have authorized the crop year 1954 ACP payments through PMA committees with the intent that the program in effect in 1953 will be substantially followed in 1954.



# INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM—Continued

The committee recommends that the following proviso be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 1½ per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any State may be utilized in determining the most needed conservation practices on individual farms for which Federal assistance shall be given

The committee is advised that the Department plans to utilize the services of community committeemen to the maximum extent needed to help to determine the most needed practices under the type of program authorized through full discussions between the farmers and the agencies and interests concerned on the total conservation problem of the Nation, of the county, and of the community.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount a participant shall receive be increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

## PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION:

Agricultural adjustment programs-----	\$3, 000, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the purpose of measuring the 1953 cotton acreage as an aid to establishment of acreage allotments for the 1954 crop. The House directed that the 1953 acreage be measured as soon as possible, and the Department insists that it will require an increase of \$6,000,000 to carry out such direction. The total amount provided is \$38,500,000, which represents the estimate of \$8,000,000 plus additional requests of the Department for carrying out acreage allotments and marketing quotas on cotton and wheat. It is the sense of the committee that the additional \$3,000,000 provided should enable the Department to complete the entire program contemplated, including the measurements, without asking for additional appropriations for 1954.

Marketing services-----	10, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the establishment of a livestock market news service at Sioux Falls, S. Dak. In view of the policy of the committee as to Federal funds being matched by local agencies, it is expected that the additional amount required for such service will be defrayed from local sources.

The committee requests the Secretary of Agriculture to reexplore the operations under the Packers and Stockyards Act requiring dealers purchasing livestock to furnish bonds to secure the business obligations they incur, in order to determine whether such requirements are necessary and to determine whether these requirements are uniformly observed in all States of the Union, with a report thereon to be made to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in the near future.

Total increases, Production and Marketing Administration-----	3, 010, 000
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## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends that the amount authorized to be borrowed for the rural telephone program be increased from \$50,000,000 to \$67,500,000, which is \$2,500,000 above the estimate of \$65,000,000.

The committee recommends that the additional amount which may be borrowed for the rural electrification program to the extent required during 1954 for the expeditious and orderly development of the program be increased from \$30,000,000 to \$45,000,000.

The committee is advised that approximately 60 percent of the farms of the country remain without telephone service of any kind and that a large proportion of those presently served suffer from inadequate service. The committee urges REA to move as fast as consistent with good business methods with its loan and construction programs in order to eliminate delays which have occurred in the past.

The agency has made good progress in working with existing companies, approximately half of the loans having been made to this type of organization. To overcome the delays and slow progress in bringing service to the large number without telephones, it is urged that every avenue be pursued. This means using existing companies and new cooperatives as set forth in the original act. It is recognized that in many instances the program cannot move forward except by the farmers in a community doing the job for themselves by forming their own organization and, where necessary, acquiring the existing exchange in their local trade centers as the nucleus for economic and efficient service.

## OFFICE OF INFORMATION

In agreeing to the House allowance of \$1,160,000, which is \$140,000 below the estimate of \$1,300,000, the committee believes that the quotas to each Member of Congress in reprinting farmers bulletins, for which funds were restored by the House allowance, may be reduced by a sufficient number to permit the printing of revised out-of-date farm bulletins.

Total increases.....	\$9, 386, 440
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# DECREASES

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT----- \$250, 000

The decrease recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$5,250,000, approximately the amount available for 1953, which is \$250,000 below the estimate of \$5,500,000.

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION:

### Bureau of Animal Industry:

Animal disease control and eradication----- 154, 500

The net decrease recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$8,480,500, which is \$574,500 below the estimate of \$9,055,000.

The committee recommends a total of \$443,000 for indemnities for brucellosis eradication, or a decrease from the amount allowed by the House of \$268,690.

The committee also recommends increases as follows:

Control and eradication of cattle-fever ticks (to provide total of \$383,440)----- \$94, 190

Inspection at sea and air ports of entry to guard against foreign animal plagues (to provide total of \$746,390)----- 10, 000

Supervision of hog-cholera vaccine production (to provide total of \$537,940)----- 10, 000

Total increases----- 114, 190  
(Decrease of \$268,690, less increases of \$114,190, for net decrease of \$154,500.)

WATERSHED PROTECTION----- 5, 000, 000

The decrease recommended by the committee is to deny this approach to a recognized problem. The committee is advised that the number of projects intended to be covered by the amount provided are a few of a large number of such projects on which preliminary examinations or surveys have been made but which have not been authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1944. The committee believes that undoubtedly many of these projects possess great merit, but is of the opinion that they should take the appropriate parliamentary course as contemplated by the provisions of the Flood Control Act of 1944.

In addition, no supplemental estimate has been submitted for this purpose.

## FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

In agreeing to the House allowance for salaries and expenses, the committee believes that the home management work of the Administration should be continued and suggests that a larger and more equitable distribution of administrative expenses to the disaster loan revolving fund would make this possible.

The committee recommends that the amount authorized for water facilities loans be reduced from \$7,000,000 to \$6,500,000.

Total decreases-----	5, 404, 500
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Total increases-----	9, 386, 440
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Less decreases-----	5, 404, 500
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Net increase-----	3, 981, 940
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Amount of bill as reported to the Senate-----	716, 729, 768
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## PERMANENT AUTHORIZATIONS

Agency and Item	Authorizations, 1953	Budget estimates, 1954	Increase or decrease
Forest Service:			
Expenses and refunds, brush disposal <sup>1</sup> .....	\$1,850,000	\$1,850,000	-----
Payments to Minnesota, national forests fund <sup>1</sup> .....	45,000	45,000	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico <sup>2</sup> .....	131,587	131,587	-----
Payments to States and Territories, national forests fund <sup>1</sup> .....	17,375,000	18,750,000	+\$1,375,000
Roads and Trails for States, national forests fund <sup>1</sup> .....	6,950,000	7,500,000	+550,000
Total, Forest Service.....	26,351,587	28,276,587	+1,925,000
Soil Conservation Service: Payments due counties, submarginal land program <sup>1</sup> .....	385,000	385,000	-----
Production and Marketing Administration:			
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities <sup>2</sup> .....	181,040,312	172,800,000	-8,240,312
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund <sup>1</sup> .....	390,000	390,000	-----
Total, Production and Marketing Administration.....	181,430,312	173,190,000	-8,240,312
Cooperative agricultural extension work <sup>2</sup> .....	4,711,200	4,711,200	-----
Total, permanent appropriations.....	212,878,099	206,562,787	-6,315,312

<sup>1</sup> Special fund accounts.<sup>2</sup> General fund accounts.



CORPORATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATIONS

(TITLE II)

Agency and item	Authoriza- tions, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recom- mended in House bill for 1954	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—	
					Authoriza- tions, 1953	Estimates, 1954
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	\$16,492,110	\$17,850,000	\$17,100,000	\$17,100,000	+ \$607,890	— \$750,000
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	950,000	800,000	750,000	750,000	— 200,000	— 50,000
Federal intermediate credit banks.....	1,690,000	1,745,000	1,690,000	1,690,000	-----	— 55,000
Production credit corporations.....	1,465,000	1,516,000	1,465,000	1,465,000	-----	— 51,000
Total, corporate administrative expense limitations.....	20,597,110	21,911,000	21,005,000	21,005,000	+ 407,890	— 906,000

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

(TITLE III)

Agency and item	Authoriza- tions, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recom- mended in House bill for 1954	Amount rec- ommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—	
					Authoriza- tions, 1953	Estimates, 1954
Research on strategic and critical materials.....	\$600,000	\$443,000	\$439,500	\$439,500	— \$160,500	— \$3,500

## LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

## (TITLE I)

Agency and item	Authoriza- tions, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recom- mended in House bill for 1954	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill, compared with—		
					Authoriza- tions, 1953	Estimates, 1954	House bill
Farmers' Home Administration:							
Farm ownership and housing.....	\$38, 000, 000	\$38, 000, 000	<sup>2</sup> \$35, 500, 000	\$35, 500, 000	—\$2, 500, 000	—\$2, 500, 000	-----
Production and subsistence.....	120, 000, 000	120, 000, 000	120, 000, 000	120, 000, 000			-----
Water facilities.....	6, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	6, 500, 000	+500, 000	—500, 000	—500, 000
Total, Farmers' Home Administration.....	164, 000, 000	165, 000, 000	162, 500, 000	162, 000, 000	—2, 000, 000	—3, 000, 000	—500, 000
Rural Electrification Administration:							
Electrification.....	50, 000, 000	135, 000, 000	<sup>2</sup> 135, 000, 000	<sup>3</sup> 135, 000, 000	+85, 000, 000		-----
Telephone.....	<sup>1</sup> 42, 500, 000	65, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	67, 500, 000	+25, 000, 000	+2, 500, 000	+17, 500, 000
Total, Rural Electrification Administration.....	92, 500, 000	200, 000, 000	185, 000, 000	202, 500, 000	+110, 000, 000	+2, 500, 000	+17, 500, 000
Total, loan authorizations.....	256, 500, 000	365, 000, 000	347, 500, 000	364, 500, 000	+108, 000, 000	—500, 000	+17, 000, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$7, 500, 000 in Third Supplemental, 1953.<sup>2</sup> And contingency fund of \$30, 000, 000.<sup>3</sup> And contingency fund of \$45, 000, 000.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1953, ESTIMATES FOR 1954, AND AMOUNTS  
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1954

TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in House bill for 1954	Amount recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill, compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	House bill
Agricultural Marketing Act.....	\$5, 249, 333	\$5, 500, 000	\$5, 500, 000	\$5, 250, 000	+\$667	—\$250, 000	—\$250, 000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:							
Economic investigations.....	2, 370, 400	2, 472, 000	2, 120, 000	2, 372, 000	+1, 600	—100, 000	+252, 000
Crop and livestock estimates.....	3, 058, 000	3, 308, 000	3, 158, 000	3, 158, 000	+100, 000	—150, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.....	5, 428, 400	5, 780, 000	5, 278, 000	5, 530, 000	+101, 600	—250, 000	+252, 000
Agricultural Research Administration:							
Office of Administrator.....	341, 677	367, 000	341, 677	341, 677	-----	—25, 323	-----
Office of Experiment Stations:							
Payments to States, etc.....	12, 441, 208	13, 453, 708	13, 441, 208	13, 453, 708	+1, 012, 500	-----	+12, 500
Salaries and expenses.....	380, 000	380, 000	380, 000	380, 000	-----	-----	-----
Virgin Islands agricultural program.....	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-----	-----	-----
Research on agricultural problems of Alaska.....	270, 000	270, 000	270, 000	270, 000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Office of Experiment Stations.....	13, 191, 208	14, 203, 708	14, 191, 208	14, 203, 708	+1, 012, 500	-----	+12, 500
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.....	1, 413, 702	1, 565, 000	1, 404, 500	1, 404, 500	—9, 202	—160, 500	-----
Bureau of Animal Industry:							
Animal research.....	3, 831, 652	4, 360, 000	3, 916, 500	4, 189, 500	+357, 848	—170, 500	+273, 000
Animal disease control and eradication.....	8, 805, 810	9, 055, 000	8, 635, 000	8, 480, 500	—325, 310	—574, 500	—154, 500
Meat inspection.....	14, 160, 000	14, 160, 000	14, 160, 000	14, 160, 000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Animal Industry.....	26, 797, 462	27, 575, 000	26, 711, 500	26, 830, 000	+32, 538	—745, 000	+118, 500

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953, estimates for 1954, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1954—Con.*

**TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES—Continued**

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended House bill for 1954	Amount recommended in Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill, compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	House bill
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued							
Bureau of Dairy Industry.....	\$1,590,055	\$1,815,000	\$1,659,500	\$1,659,500	+\$69,445	–\$155,500	
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.....	7,499,522	8,000,000	7,625,000	7,750,000	+\$250,478	–250,000	+\$125,000
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:							
Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research.....	11,435,928	12,165,000	11,586,000	12,238,000	+\$802,072	+\$73,000	+\$652,000
National Arboretum.....	149,000	225,000	174,000	174,000	+\$25,000	–51,000	
Total, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.....	11,584,928	12,390,000	11,760,000	12,412,000	+\$827,072	+\$22,000	+\$652,000
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:							
Insect investigations.....	3,888,760	4,190,000	3,888,760	4,076,900	+\$188,140	–113,100	+\$188,140
Insect and plant disease control.....	5,599,403	5,600,000	5,187,000	5,600,000	+\$592		+\$413,000
Plant quarantines.....	2,700,000	2,800,000	2,600,000	2,750,000	+\$50,000	–50,000	+\$150,000
Emergency outbreaks of insect and plant diseases.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	750,000	–250,000	–250,000	+\$250,000
Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	13,188,163	13,590,000	12,175,760	13,176,900	–11,208	–413,100	+\$1,001,140
Total, Agricultural Research Administration.....	75,606,722	79,505,708	75,869,145	77,778,285	+\$2,171,563	–1,727,423	+\$1,909,140
Control of forest pests:							
Forest Pest Control Act.....	3,350,000	3,350,000	2,300,000	3,350,000			+\$1,050,000
White pine blister rust.....	3,299,434	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,095,000	–204,434	–905,000	+\$95,000
Total.....	6,649,434	7,350,000	5,300,000	6,445,000	–204,434	–905,000	+\$1,145,000



Forest Service:									
Salaries and expenses:									
National forest protection and management.....									
Fighting forest fires.....	29,919,361	31,253,700	29,665,700	29,715,700	20,661	—1,538,000	—	—	+50,000
Forest research.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	—	—	—	—	—
Total, salaries and expenses.....	5,402,300	5,562,300	5,350,000	5,402,300	—	—160,000	—	—	+52,300
Forest roads and trails.....	41,321,661	42,816,000	41,015,700	41,118,000	203,661	—1,698,000	—	—	+102,300
Acquisition of land for national forests:	116,071,958	211,267,000	13,546,000	16,000,000	71,958	+4,733,000	—	—	+2,454,000
Weeks Act.....									
Superior National Forest.....	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	—	—	—	—	—
Special acts.....	150,000	—	—	0	—150,000	—	—	—	—
Total, land acquisition.....	(141,680)	(141,680)	0	0	(—141,680)	(—141,680)	—	—	—
State and private forestry cooperation.....	225,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	—150,000	—	—	—	—
Cooperative range improvements.....	10,864,484	10,978,000	10,792,708	10,792,708	—71,776	—185,292	—	—	—
Total, Forest Service.....	(310,000)	(531,000)	(531,000)	(531,000)	(+221,000)	—	—	—	—
Flood prevention.....	68,483,103	65,136,000	65,429,408	67,985,708	—497,395	+2,849,708	—	—	+2,556,300
Watershed protection.....	5,719,833	15,566,000	7,000,000	7,000,070	+1,280,167	—8,566,000	—	—	—
Soil Conservation Service:	—	—	5,000,000	0	0	0	—	—	—5,000,000
Salaries and expenses.....	61,844,014	65,806,000	60,844,014	60,944,014	—900,000	—4,861,986	—	—	+100,000
Water conservation and utilization projects.....	425,500	685,000	425,500	685,000	+259,500	—	—	—	+259,500
Total, Soil Conservation Service.....	62,269,514	66,491,000	61,269,514	61,629,014	—640,500	—4,861,986	—	—	+359,500
Agricultural Conservation program.....	251,747,866	252,436,000	211,982,000	211,932,000	—39,765,866	—40,454,000	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$5,000,000 in Third Supplemental, 1953.

<sup>2</sup> Additional requests increased figure to \$21,021,000. Third Supplemental, 1953 includes \$5,000,000 of this amount, leaving \$16,021,000 for consideration in this bill.

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1953, estimates for 1954, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1954—Con.*

# **TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES—Continued**

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in House bill for 1954	Amount recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill, compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	House bill
<b>Production and Marketing Administration:</b>							
Agricultural adjustment programs.....	\$ 13, 145, 781	\$ 8, 000, 000	\$35, 500, 000	\$38, 500, 000	+\$25, 354, 219	+\$30, 500, 000	+\$3, 000, 000
Sugar Act.....	64, 998, 776	64, 700, 000	59, 645, 000	59, 645, 000	—5, 353, 776	—5, 055, 000	-----
School-lunch program.....	83, 364, 269	83, 365, 000	83, 365, 000	83, 365, 000	+731	-----	-----
Marketing services.....	11, 474, 025	\$ 12, 418, 505	\$ 12, 254, 505	\$ 12, 264, 505	+790, 480	—154, 000	+10, 000
Total, Production and Marketing Administration.....	172, 982, 851	168, 483, 505	190, 764, 505	193, 774, 505	+20, 791, 654	+25, 291, 000	+3, 010, 000
<b>Commodity Exchange Authority.....</b>	725, 000	725, 000	700, 000	700, 000	—25, 000	—25, 000	-----
Federal Crop Insurance (administrative expenses).....	8, 500, 000	7, 948, 000	7, 350, 000	7, 350, 000	—1, 150, 000	—598, 000	-----
Rural Electrification Administration (S. and E.).....	8, 287, 980	9, 000, 000	7, 775, 000	7, 775, 000	—512, 980	—1, 225, 000	-----
Farmers' Home Administration (S. and E.).....	29, 340, 042	29, 400, 000	27, 600, 000	27, 600, 000	—1, 740, 042	—1, 800, 000	-----
Farm Credit Administration.....	429, 720	431, 000	410, 000	410, 000	—19, 720	—21, 000	-----
<b>Extension Service:</b>							
Payments to States, etc.....	27, 165, 956	27, 169, 129	27, 165, 956	27, 165, 956	-----	—3, 173	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	899, 428	1, 030, 000	920, 000	920, 000	+20, 572	—110, 000	-----
Total, Extension Service.....	28, 065, 384	28, 199, 129	28, 085, 956	28, 085, 956	+20, 572	—113, 173	-----
Office of Secretary.....	2, 227, 133	2, 273, 000	2, 188, 000	2, 188, 000	—39, 133	—85, 000	-----
Office of Solicitor.....	2, 352, 024	2, 500, 000	2, 300, 000	2, 300, 000	—52, 024	—200, 000	-----
Foreign Agricultural Service.....	613, 124	685, 000	673, 000	673, 000	+59, 876	—12, 000	-----
Office of Information.....	1, 251, 201	1, 300, 000	1, 160, 000	1, 160, 000	—91, 201	—140, 000	-----



Library.....	681, 169	700, 000	673, 800	673, 800	-7, 369	-26, 200	-----
Total, title I regular activities.....	736, 609, 833	749, 409, 342	712, 308, 328	716, 290, 268	-20, 319, 565	-33, 119, 074	+3, 981, 940
Title III, special activities.....	600, 000	443, 000	439, 500	439, 500	-160, 500	-3, 500	-----
Total appropriations.....	737, 209, 833	749, 852, 342	712, 747, 828	716, 729, 768	-20, 480, 065	-33, 122, 574	+3, 981, 940

<sup>3</sup> Includes additional transfer of \$3,150,000 in Third Supplemental, 1953.

<sup>4</sup> Additional requests increased this figure to \$35,600,000 to provide for acreage controls on wheat and cotton.

<sup>5</sup> Includes \$768,505 for repayment to Commodity Credit Corporation for 1952 grading and classing costs, estimated at \$318,505.

○





Calendar No. 386

83d CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5227

[Report No. 382]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 21, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 8, 1953

Reported by Mr. YOUNG, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5       ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954,  
6       namely:

1                   DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
2                   TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES  
3                   AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

4           To enable the Secretary to improve and develop, inde-  
5   pendently or through cooperation among Federal and State  
6   agencies, and others, a sound and efficient system for the dis-  
7   tribution and marketing of agricultural products under the  
8   provisions of titles II and III of the Act of August 14, 1946,  
9   as amended (7 U. S. C. 1621–1629), and for expenses  
10   of any advisory committees established as provided in title  
11   III of said Act to assist in effectuating the research and  
12   service work of the Department, ~~\$5,500,000~~ \$5,250,000:  
13   *Provided*, That not less than \$600,000 of this amount shall be  
14   available for contracts in accordance with the provisions of  
15   section 205 of said Act: *Provided further*, That the Secre-  
16   tary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of  
17   the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may  
18   be necessary to carry out the functions for which it is made  
19   (but amounts made available to the Office of the Secretary,  
20   Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information, shall not  
21   exceed those which the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing  
22   thereon with representatives of the Department, shall deter-  
23   mine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts  
24   transferred or otherwise made available to other appropria-



tion items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates and for development of foreign markets.

#### BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (7 U. S. C. 411) and related Acts, as follows:

Economic investigations: For conducting investigations and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends, ~~\$2,120,000~~ \$2,372,000 *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under

1 the heading "Economic investigations" shall be used for  
2 State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural  
3 surveys, or for the maintenance of regional offices.

4 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,  
5 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-  
6 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and  
7 livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,  
8 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and  
9 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-  
10 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin  
11 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),  
12 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts  
13 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended  
14 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$3,158,000: *Pro-*  
15 *vided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall  
16 be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collat-  
17 ing, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers  
18 as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates  
19 of apple production for other than the commercial crop.

20 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

21 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator,  
23 including travel and subsistence expenses of advisory com-



1 mittees authorized by title III of the Act of August 14, 1946  
2 (7 U. S. C. 1628-1629), \$341,677: *Provided*, That of  
3 the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Ad-  
4 ministration, not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for  
5 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706  
6 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as  
7 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
8 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That the several appro-  
9 priations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall  
10 be available for the construction, alteration, and repair of  
11 buildings and improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless  
12 otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building  
13 (excepting headhouses connecting greenhouses and experi-  
14 mental farm houses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total  
15 amount for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500  
16 each shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and  
17 approved therefor, and the cost of altering any one building  
18 during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum  
19 of the cost of the building, *whichever is greater*: *Provided*  
20 *further*, That transfers not to exceed \$11,000 may be made to  
21 this appropriation from the several appropriations of the  
22 Agricultural Research Administration for general-use capital  
23 improvements at the Agricultural Research Center.

1                   OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS  
2           PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND  
3                   PUERTO RICO

4       For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto  
5 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance where applicable, to  
6 carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating  
7 to agricultural experiment stations:

8       Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7  
9 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams  
10 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),  
11 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,  
12 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),  
13 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act ap-  
14 proved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), sections 3  
15 and 5, \$2,863,708, and sections 9 and 11 of said Act as  
16 added by the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427h,  
17 427j), including administration by the Office of Experi-  
18 ment Stations in the United States Department of Agri-  
19 culture, \$6,000,000, no part of which latter amount shall  
20 be used for beginning construction of any building cost-  
21 ing in excess of \$15,000; Hawaii, the Act approved May  
22 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits  
23 of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii,  
24 \$90,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929  
25 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act



1 to the Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of  
 2 section 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936, as amended  
 3 (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending the benefits of the Adams and  
 4 Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska, ~~\$62,500~~ \$75,000;  
 5 Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as amended  
 6 (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of certain  
 7 Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments  
 8 to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, ~~\$13,441,208~~  
 9 \$13,453,708.

#### 10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses in connection with administra-  
 12 tion of grants and coordination of research with States pur-  
 13 suant to the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906,  
 14 February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23, 1929,  
 15 March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory  
 16 thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f), and  
 17 title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by  
 18 the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g),  
 19 and for the administration, operation, and maintenance of  
 20 an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$380,000;  
 21 and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual  
 22 financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain  
 23 whether the expenditures are in accordance with their  
 24 provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agri-  
 25 cultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines

1 authorized in said Acts with research of the Department in  
2 similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

3 VIRGIN ISLANDS AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

4 For expenses necessary to carry out an agricultural  
5 program in the Virgin Islands in accordance with the pro-  
6 visions of the Act approved October 29, 1951 (48 U. S. C.  
7 1409m-1409o), \$100,000.

8 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

9 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-  
10 duct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems  
11 of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the  
12 Department as he may designate, independently or in coop-  
13 eration with appropriate agencies of the Territory of Alaska,  
14 \$270,000.

15 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

16 For necessary expenses in connection with conducting  
17 investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricul-  
18 tural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home,  
19 with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more  
20 effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and  
21 such economic investigations, including housing and house-  
22 hold buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of  
23 the rural home, for coordinating nutrition services made  
24 available by Federal, State, and other agencies, and for



1 disseminating useful information on these subjects, \$1,404,-  
2 500.

3 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

4 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of  
5 the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal  
6 Industry, and related Acts, and for investigation concerned  
7 with the livestock and meat industries and the domestic  
8 raising of fur-bearing animals, as follows:

9 Animal research: For animal husbandry investigations;  
10 investigations of diseases of animals and of tuberculin, serums,  
11 antitoxins, and analogous products; and cooperation in the  
12 administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry,  
13 poultry products, and hatcheries, as authorized by law (7  
14 U. S. C. 429), ~~\$3,916,500~~ \$4,189,500.

15 Animal disease control and eradication: For the control  
16 and eradication of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of ani-  
17 mals, avian tuberculosis, brucellosis of domestic animals,  
18 scabies in sheep and cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera  
19 and related swine diseases, and dourine in horses, and other  
20 inspection and quarantine work authorized by law; for super-  
21 vision of the transportation of livestock, including adminis-  
22 tration of the twenty-eight-hour law; for inspection of  
23 vessels; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act of

1 March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158) and sections 56 to  
2 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7  
3 U. S. C. 851-855), relating to veterinary biological  
4 products, ~~\$8,635,000~~ \$8,480,500: *Provided*, That no pay-  
5 ment hereunder as compensation for any cattle condemned  
6 for slaughter for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, or brucellosis  
7 shall exceed (1) \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any  
8 pure bred animal, (2) one-third of the difference between  
9 the appraised value and the value of salvage thereof, or (3)  
10 the amount paid or to be paid by the State or other cooperat-  
11 ing agency, and no payment hereunder shall be made for  
12 any animal if at the time of test or condemnation it shall  
13 belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or  
14 corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered  
15 for slaughter.

16 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws  
17 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food  
18 products, \$14,160,000: *Provided*, That the proviso permit-  
19 ting reimbursement for meat inspection appearing under the  
20 heading "Bureau of Animal Industry, Salaries and expenses,  
21 meat inspection" in the Department of Agriculture Appro-  
22 priation Act, 1952 is hereby repealed, is amended by adding  
23 "voluntary" before the word "reimbursements".



## BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, the applicable provisions of the Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relating to process or renovated butter, as amended, and the Act of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,659,500.

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations established under the provisions of section 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292); for the development of new and extended food, feed, and industrial uses for agricultural commodities, both plant and animal, and potential replacement crops, and processing, biological, chemical, physical, pharmacological, toxicological, and technological investigation thereof, ~~\$7,625,000~~ \$7,750,000.

## BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

## ENGINEERING

Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research: For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and dem-

1 onstrations concerning plants, soils, and agricultural engi-  
 2 neering, including those related to the production, improve-  
 3 ment, handling, processing, transportation, and storage of  
 4 farm and other crops; control of weeds, plant diseases, and  
 5 nematodes; discovery and introduction of new and useful  
 6 plants, both foreign and native; soil and water management  
 7 to improve soil productivity and to conserve soil and water  
 8 resources; the relation of soils to plant, animal, and human  
 9 nutrition; fertilizers, liming materials, and soil amendments;  
 10 farm machinery and processing equipment; farm buildings,  
 11 and farm electrification; and for the operation and mainte-  
 12 nance of airplanes; ~~\$11,586,000~~ \$12,238,000.

13       National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-  
 14 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-  
 15 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.  
 16 191-194), \$174,000.

17       BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

18       For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,  
 19 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic  
 20 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best  
 21 means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to  
 22 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and  
 23 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related  
 24 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of  
 25 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best



1 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect  
2 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,  
3 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee  
4 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.  
5 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149), the  
6 Act of May 9, 1938, relating to grasshoppers, Mormon  
7 crickets, and chinch bugs (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the  
8 Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), as amended;  
9 authorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread  
10 of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation  
11 and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase (for emer-  
12 gency replacement only) of not to exceed one, as follows:

13 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects  
14 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest  
15 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range  
16 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other  
17 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and  
18 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;  
19 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to  
20 determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for  
21 investigations in connection with introduction of natural  
22 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the  
23 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects  
24 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,  
25 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in

1 the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases;  
2 and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including  
3 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their  
4 application; ~~\$3,888,760~~ \$4,076,900: *Provided*, That of the  
5 amount allotted for oriental fruitfly, not to exceed \$250,000  
6 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies  
7 for research in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act  
8 of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i), and the amounts  
9 obligated for contract research shall remain available until  
10 expended.

11 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out  
12 operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to  
13 prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato  
14 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic,  
15 cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, golden  
16 nematode, citrus blackfly, white-fringed beetle, Hall scale,  
17 and gypsy and brown-tail moths, and grasshoppers, Mormon  
18 crickets, and chinch bugs in accordance with the Act of  
19 May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the en-  
20 forcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with  
21 States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the  
22 Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7  
23 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of such  
24 cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any  
25 infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of



1 February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with  
2 States in the compensation of growers for losses resulting  
3 from the destruction of or for not planting potatoes and  
4 tomatoes on lands infested or exposed to infestations of the  
5 golden nematode for the purpose authorized by the Golden  
6 Nematode Act (7 U. S. C. 150-150g), ~~\$5,187,000~~  
7 *\$5,600,000: Provided, That no part of this appropriation*  
8 *shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals,*  
9 *farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed, except*  
10 *potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nema-*  
11 *tode Act: Provided further, That, in the discretion of the*  
12 *Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended for*  
13 *the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State*  
14 *has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this pur-*  
15 *pose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least*  
16 *equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated,*  
17 *subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local*  
18 *authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accom-*  
19 *plishment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden*  
20 *nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden*  
21 *Nematode Act.*

22 Plant quarantines: For operations against the introduc-  
23 tion of insect pests or plant diseases into the United States,  
24 including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines and  
25 regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the Plant

1 Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C.  
2 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-  
3 144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C.  
4 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quarantines as they  
5 pertain to Territories and districts of the United States, for  
6 the enforcement of plant quarantines through inspection in  
7 transit, including the interception and disposition of materials  
8 found to have been transported in violation of Federal plant  
9 quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under the  
10 Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), and enforcement  
11 of regulations governing the movement of plants into and  
12 from the District of Columbia promulgated under section 15  
13 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended,  
14 and for inspection and certification of plants and plant prod-  
15 ucts to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries,  
16 as authorized in section 102 of the Organic Act of 1944  
17 (7 U. S. C. 147a), ~~\$2,600,000~~ \$2,750,000.

18       Emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases: For  
19 expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the joint  
20 resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e),  
21 including the operation and maintenance of airplanes, con-  
22 trol operations in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian  
23 Government or local Canadian authorities, and the employ-  
24 ment of Canadian citizens, ~~\$500,000~~ \$750,000, which shall  
25 be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised



1 Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said joint resolu-  
 2 tion to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions.

### 3 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

4 For expenses necessary for carrying out operations,  
 5 measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, con-  
 6 trol, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases  
 7 which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United  
 8 States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto as  
 9 may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of  
 10 August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167),  
 11 including the purchase (not to exceed one for emergency  
 12 replacement only) and operation and maintenance of air-  
 13 planes, and construction and alteration of necessary build-  
 14 ings: *Provided*, That the cost of constructing or altering  
 15 any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed  
 16 \$2,500, as follows:

17 Forest Pest Control Act: For carrying out the pro-  
 18 visions of the Act approved June 25, 1947 (16 U. S. C.,  
 19 Supp. V, 594-1-594-5), ~~\$2,300,000~~ \$3,350,000, of which  
 20 ~~\$1,900,000~~ \$2,920,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant  
 21 to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the  
 22 purposes of said Act to the extent necessary under the then  
 23 existing conditions.

24 White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pur-

1 suant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a),  
2 ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,095,000, of which \$460,000 shall be avail-  
3 able to the Department of the Interior for the control of  
4 white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands  
5 under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian  
6 tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under  
7 restrictions of the United States; \$1,590,000 to the  
8 Forest Service for the control of white pine blister  
9 rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and  
10 ~~\$950,000~~ \$1,045,000 to the Bureau of Entomology and  
11 Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of  
12 the entire program, method development, and for  
13 operations conducted under its direction for such control,  
14 including, but not confined to, the control of white pine  
15 blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned  
16 lands.

## 17 FOREST SERVICE

### 18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed  
20 \$15,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence  
21 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
22 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
23 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; to experiment and make investiga-  
24 tions and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and  
25 lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for



1 any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the  
2 United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the  
3 proper care of the same; to investigate and test American  
4 timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods, for the  
5 preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investiga-  
6 tions and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable  
7 trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings:  
8 *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected,  
9 or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-  
10 supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with  
11 any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower  
12 upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed  
13 \$18,500 (\$22,500 in Alaska) with the exception that any  
14 building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which  
15 was \$18,500 or more, may be improved out of the appropri-  
16 ations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an  
17 amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such  
18 ~~building~~ *building*; to protect, administer, and improve the  
19 national forests, including tree planting and other measures  
20 to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the  
21 formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the  
22 natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to  
23 transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the  
24 national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report,  
25 and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations

1 made by the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That the ap-  
2 propriations available to the Forest Service for the current  
3 fiscal year may be used for the operation and maintenance of  
4 aircraft, and the purchase of not to exceed three (for replace-  
5 ment only), and not to exceed \$250,000 of such appropria-  
6 tions may be used for the maintenance, improvement, and  
7 construction of airplane landing fields in the national forests,  
8 as follows:

9       National forest protection and management: For the  
10 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,  
11 and development of the national forests, including the estab-  
12 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including  
13 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,  
14 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and  
15 the care of plantations and young growth; the maintenance of  
16 roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all  
17 other improvements necessary for the proper and economical  
18 administration, protection, development, and use of the na-  
19 tional forests, including experimental areas under Forest  
20 Service administration, except that where direct purchases  
21 will be more economical than construction, improvements  
22 may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$18,500  
23 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sani-  
24 tary and recreational facilities; timber cultural operations;  
25 development and application of fish and game management



1 plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for  
 2 planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimat-  
 3 ing and appraising of timber and other resources and develop-  
 4 ment and application of plans for their effective management,  
 5 sale, and use; expenses of the National Forest Reservation  
 6 Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March  
 7 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514); examination, classification,  
 8 surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting  
 9 exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the bound-  
 10 aries of the national forests that may be opened to homestead  
 11 settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and  
 12 the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as  
 13 provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512);  
 14 investigation and establishment of water rights, including the  
 15 purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-  
 16 way for use and protection of water rights necessary or  
 17 beneficial in connection with the administration and public  
 18 use of the national forests; not to exceed \$100,000 for the  
 19 purchase of parcels of land and interests therein in Sanders  
 20 County, Montana, but such land shall not be acquired with-  
 21 out the approval of the local government concerned; and all  
 22 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,  
 23 protection, and general administration of the national forests;  
 24 ~~\$29,665,700~~ \$29,715,700.

25 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest

1 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administra-  
2 tion, including lands under contract for purchase or in process  
3 of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and for liquida-  
4 tion of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for  
5 such purpose, \$6,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 shall be  
6 apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised  
7 Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary to meet emer-  
8 gency conditions.

9 Forest research: For forest research at forest or range  
10 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-  
11 where, in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7,  
12 8, 9, and 10 of the Act approved May 22, 1928, as amended  
13 (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), including the con-  
14 struction and maintenance of improvements; fire, silvicul-  
15 tural, watershed, and other forest investigations and experi-  
16 ments; investigations and experiments to develop improved  
17 methods of management of forest and other ranges; experi-  
18 ments, investigations, and tests of forest products; a com-  
19 prehensive forest survey; and investigations in forest eco-  
20 nomics; ~~\$5,350,000~~ \$5,402,300: *Provided*, That funds may  
21 be advanced to cooperators under such regulations as the  
22 Secretary may prescribe when such action will stimulate or  
23 facilitate cooperative work.



## FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating to forest development roads and trails, including the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, ~~\$13,546,000~~ \$16,000,000, which sum is authorized to be appropriated by the Act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 786), to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed \$18,500 (\$22,500 in Alaska), with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$18,500 or more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such buildings.

## ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

## Weeks Act

For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S.

1 C. 513-519, 521), \$75,000, to be available only for payment  
2 ~~toward~~ of the purchase price of any lands acquired, including  
3 the cost of surveys in connection with such acquisition:  
4 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used  
5 for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries  
6 of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no part of this  
7 appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land  
8 without the approval of the local government concerned.

9 STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

10 For expenses necessary for cooperation with the various  
11 States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest tree  
12 planting, in forest management and processing, and in farm  
13 forestry extension, pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1950  
14 (16 U. S. C. 568c, 568d), and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5  
15 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 564-568a), and  
16 Acts supplementary thereto; advising timberland owners,  
17 associations, and other appropriate agencies in the applica-  
18 tion of forest management principles to federally owned  
19 lands leased to States and to private forest lands, and advising  
20 wood-using industries in processing of forest products, so as  
21 to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of  
22 the timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the  
23 stabilization of employment and economic continuance of  
24 forest industries; \$10,792,708.



## COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as authorized by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 580h), \$531,000, to remain available until expended.

## FLOOD PREVENTION

For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law 738) as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Department, to make preliminary examinations and surveys, and to perform works of improvement, and to plan the agricultural phases of the development of the Columbia Basin area, the Arkansas-White-Red River area, the New England-New York area, the Missouri River area, and the Mississippi River area, including not to exceed \$100,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, to remain available until expended, \$7,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore

1 appropriated or transferred to the Department for flood  
2 prevention purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds  
3 shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and  
4 Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of  
5 the county board of supervisors of the county in which such  
6 lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used  
7 for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee,  
8 and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, and Neosho, Cotton-  
9 wood, Verdigris, Caney, and tributaries in Kansas, without  
10 the specific approval of the Board of County Commissioners  
11 of the county in which such lands are situated: *Provided*  
12 *further*, That of the funds available herein, not in excess of  
13 \$6,286,329 (with which shall be merged the unexpended  
14 balance of funds heretofore made available for these pur-  
15 poses) may be expended in watersheds heretofore authorized  
16 by section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22,  
17 1944, for necessary gully control, floodwater detention, and  
18 floodway structures in areas other than those over which the  
19 Department of the Army has jurisdiction and responsibility.

#### 20 ~~WATERSHED~~ PROTECTION

21 For expenses necessary to conduct surveys, investiga-  
22 tions, and research and to carry out preventive measures,  
23 including, but not limited to engineering operations, methods  
24 of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use



1 of land, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law  
2 46, Seventy-fourth Congress; \$5,000,000.

3 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions  
6 of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), title  
7 III of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012),  
8 and the Act of August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011 note).  
9 including research and investigations into irrigation, drainage,  
10 and watershed hydrology (including the construction, opera-  
11 tion, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations,  
12 laboratories, plots, and installations) ; classification and map-  
13 ping of soils; preparing conservation plans and establishing  
14 measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irriga-  
15 tion and land drainage and such special measures as may be  
16 necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs) ;  
17 establishment and operation of conservation nurseries; de-  
18 velopment and management of land utilization project lands  
19 and facilities; dissemination of information; purchase and  
20 erection or alteration of permanent buildings; operation and  
21 maintenance of aircraft; and furnishing of subsistence to  
22 employees; ~~\$60,844,014~~ \$60,944,014: *Provided*, That the  
23 cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as  
24 improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply

1 or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such  
2 building and with the exception of buildings acquired in  
3 conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes,  
4 shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight buildings to be  
5 constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per  
6 building and except that alterations or improvements to other  
7 existing permanent buildings costing \$2,500 or more may  
8 be made in any fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$500  
9 per building: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-  
10 priation shall be available for the construction of any such  
11 building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided*  
12 *further*, That in the State of Missouri, where the State has  
13 established a central State agency authorized to enter into  
14 agreements with the United States or any of its agencies on  
15 policies and general programs for the saving of its soil by  
16 the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation district  
17 in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the  
18 United States with any such soil conservation district shall  
19 have the prior approval of such central State agency before  
20 they shall become effective as to such district: *Provided*  
21 *further*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended  
22 for soil and water conservation operations under the Act  
23 of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), in demonstra-



1 tion projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000  
 2 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence  
 3 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
 4 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
 5 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That qualified  
 6 local engineers may be temporarily employed at per diem  
 7 rates to perform the technical planning work of the service:  
 8 *Provided further*, That the Secretary may sell at market  
 9 value any property located in Yalobusha, Chickasaw, and  
 10 Pontotoc Counties, Mississippi, administered under title III  
 11 of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and  
 12 suitable for return to private ownership under such terms  
 13 and conditions as would not conflict with the purposes of  
 14 said Act.

#### 15 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

16 For expenses necessary to carry into effect the functions  
 17 of the Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat.  
 18 685, 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as  
 19 amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (Public Law  
 20 132), and September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039),  
 21 relating to water conservation and utilization projects, to  
 22 remain available until expended, ~~\$425,500~~ \$685,000, which

1 sum shall be merged with the unexpended balances of funds  
2 heretofore appropriated to said Department for the purposes  
3 of said Acts.

4           AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

5       To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-  
6 visions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conserva-  
7 tion and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29,  
8 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including  
9 not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of  
10 exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and  
11 international fairs within the United States; \$211,982,000,  
12 to remain available until December 31 of the next succeed-  
13 ing fiscal year for compliance with the program of soil-build-  
14 ing practices and soil- and water-conserving practices author-  
15 ized under this head in the Department of Agriculture  
16 Appropriation Act, 1953, carried out during the period  
17 July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1953, inclusive, of which  
18 amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance  
19 in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation  
20 practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conservation  
21 practices related directly to flood prevention work in ap-  
22 proved watersheds: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$26,-  
23 178,700 of the total sum provided under this head shall  
24 be available during the current fiscal year for salaries and  
25 other administrative expenses for carrying out such program,

1 the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be charged  
2 to such limitation; but not more than \$4,500,000 shall  
3 be transferred to the appropriation account, "Admin-  
4 istrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-  
5 ment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to  
6 claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of  
7 the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the  
8 Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the con-  
9 servation practice or practices and has complied with all  
10 other requirements as conditions for such payments and  
11 that the statements and information contained in the applica-  
12 tion for payment are correct and true, to the best of his  
13 knowledge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United  
14 States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds  
15 herein appropriated or made available for the functions  
16 assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant  
17 to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23,  
18 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any  
19 regional information employees or any State information  
20 employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of  
21 inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to  
22 individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount  
23 shall be available for salaries and other administrative ex-  
24 penses in connection with the formulation and administration  
25 of the 1954 program of soil-building practices and



1 soil- and water-conserving practices, under the Act of  
2 February 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to \$195,000,-  
3 000, including administration, and formulated on the basis  
4 of a distribution of the funds available for payments and  
5 grants among the several States in accordance with their  
6 conservation needs as determined by the Secretary, except  
7 that the proportion allocated to any State shall not be  
8 reduced more than 15 per centum from the distribu-  
9 tion for the next preceding program year, and no  
10 participant shall receive more than ~~\$1,000~~ \$1,500) ; but the  
11 payments or grants under such programs shall be con-  
12 ditioned upon the utilization of land with respect to  
13 which such payments or grants are to be made in con-  
14 formity with farming practices which will encourage and  
15 provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving  
16 practices in the most practical and effective manner and  
17 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined  
18 and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant  
19 to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic  
20 Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b) ), for  
21 the respective States: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
22 5 per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conserva-  
23 tion program for any county may, on the recommendation  
24 of such county committee and approval of the State com-  
25 mittee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation

1 Service for services of its technicians in formulating and  
2 carrying out the agricultural conservation program in the  
3 participating counties, and the funds so allotted may be  
4 placed in a single account for each State, and shall not be  
5 utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for any purpose  
6 other than technical and other assistance in such counties:  
7 *Provided further, That not to exceed 1½ per centum of*  
8 *the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for*  
9 *any State may be utilized in determining the most needed*  
10 *conservation practices on individual farms for which Federal*  
11 *assistance shall be given: Provided further, That such*  
12 *amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds, ferti-*  
13 *lizers, lime, trees, or any other farming material, or any*  
14 *soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agri-*  
15 *cultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming*  
16 *practices approved by the Secretary under programs pro-*  
17 *vided for herein: Provided further, That no part of any*  
18 *funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office,*  
19 *corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such*  
20 *Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the*  
21 *payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has*  
22 *been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act to*  
23 *prevent pernicious political activities", approved*  
24 *August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in ac-*  
25 *cordance with the provisions of title 18, United States Code,*

1 section 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such  
2 section which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for  
3 the payment of personal services or other expenses designed  
4 to influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or  
5 oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except  
6 upon request of any Member or through the proper official  
7 channels.

8 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

9 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

10 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out  
11 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant  
12 to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment  
13 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), and to  
14 provide advice and assistance to selective service authorities  
15 in connection with farm labor, ~~\$35,500,000~~ \$38,500,000, of  
16 which not more than \$5,500,000 shall be transferred to the  
17 appropriation account "Administrative expenses, section 392,  
18 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided*, That \$6,-  
19 000,000 of this appropriation shall be placed in reserve pend-  
20 ing determination by the Secretary as to the necessity of mar-  
21 keting quotas for the 1954 crop of wheat, and this amount  
22 shall be released in such sums and at such times as may be  
23 determined by the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary.



## SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160), \$59,645,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (including transfers) from this appropriation for other than payments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,445,000.

## SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760), \$83,365,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said Act.

## MARKETING SERVICES

For expenses necessary for acquiring and diffusing market information on agricultural commodities, food products and byproducts, the standardization, classification, grading, handling, storage, and marketing thereof, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm and food products throughout the world, the analysis of cotton fiber, the classing of cotton for producer members of cotton quality improvement groups, the establishment of classification standards and

1 maintenance of an inspection service for tobacco (7 U. S. C.  
2 471–476, 501–508, 511–511q) ; for investigating and certi-  
3 fying, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other  
4 interested parties the class, quality, and condition of any  
5 agricultural commodity or food product, whether raw or  
6 processed, and any product containing an agricultural com-  
7 modity or derivative thereof when offered for interstate  
8 shipment or when received at such important central markets  
9 as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at  
10 points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under  
11 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including  
12 the collection of such fees as are reasonable and as nearly  
13 as may cover the cost of the service rendered; for performing  
14 the duties imposed upon the Secretary by chapter 14 of the  
15 Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26  
16 U. S. C. 1920–1935) ; and for carrying into effect the  
17 United States Cotton Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 51–65), the  
18 United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71–87), the  
19 Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91–99), section 201 (a) to  
20 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment  
21 Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), including not to exceed  
22 \$25,000 for employment at rates not to exceed \$100 per  
23 diem, pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a),  
24 of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended

1 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
 2 55a), the Acts to provide standards for containers for fruits  
 3 and vegetables (15 U. S. C. 251-257i), the United States  
 4 Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the Federal Seed  
 5 Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers and Stockyards  
 6 Act (7 U. S. C. 181-229), the Federal Insecticide, Fungi-  
 7 cide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U. S. C. 135-135k), and the  
 8 Tobacco Plant and Seed Exportation Act (7 U. S. C. 516),  
 9 ~~\$11,486,000~~ \$11,496,000.

#### 10 REPAYMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

11 For reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation  
 12 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Marketing serv-  
 13 ices", fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon through  
 14 June 30, 1953), pursuant to authority contained under the  
 15 head "Marketing services" in the Department of Agriculture  
 16 Appropriation Act, 1952 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading  
 17 tobacco and classing cotton without charge to producers, as  
 18 authorized by law (7 U.S. C. 473a, 511d), \$768,505.

#### 19 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

20 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-  
 21 visions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7  
 22 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$700,000.

#### 23 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

24 For operating and administrative expenses, \$7,350,000.



## 1           RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

2           To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electri-  
3   fication Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924), as  
4   follows:

## 5                           LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

6           For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying  
7   out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from  
8   the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the pro-  
9   visions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural Electri-  
10   fication program, \$135,000,000; and rural telephone pro-  
11   gram ~~\$50,000,000~~ \$67,500,000; and additional amounts,  
12   not to exceed ~~\$30,000,000~~ \$45,000,000 for the rural electri-  
13   fication program may be borrowed under the same terms  
14   and conditions to the extent that such additional amounts  
15   are required during the fiscal year 1954, under the then  
16   existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly develop-  
17   ment of the program.

## 18                           SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19           For administrative expenses, including not to exceed  
20   \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed  
21   \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence  
22   of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
23   574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August  
24   2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$7,775,000.

## FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031) ; the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C. Code 535; 60 Stat. 1062-1080) ; the Act of July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C. 436-439) ; the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), for the development of facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1471-1483), as amended by the Housing Act of 1952 (Public Law 531, approved July 14, 1952), relating to financial assistance for farm housing; the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act, approved May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C. 440-444) ; and the Act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain mineral interests, approved September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039), as follows:

## LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition and preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing

1 several authorities) : Title I and section 43 of title IV of  
 2 the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and  
 3 title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, (except  
 4 grants under 504 (a) ), \$35,500,000, of which not to exceed  
 5 \$5,000,000 of the amount available for the purposes of title  
 6 I and section 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,  
 7 as amended, may be distributed to States and Territories  
 8 without regard to farm population and prevalence of tenancy,  
 9 in addition to the amount otherwise distributed thereto, for  
 10 loans in reclamation projects and to entrymen on unpatented  
 11 public land (sums available for loans under title V of the  
 12 Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to remain available until  
 13 expended) ; title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,  
 14 as amended, \$120,000,000; the Act of August 28, 1937, as  
 15 amended, ~~\$7,000,000~~ \$6,500,000: *Provided*, That not to  
 16 exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed in  
 17 one account from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance  
 18 with the provisions set forth under this head in the Depart-  
 19 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For the making, servicing, and collecting of loans and  
 22 insured mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made  
 23 under prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to  
 24 Farmers' Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers'  
 25 Home Administration Act of 1946, the extension of financial



1 assistance under the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and  
 2 the administration of assets transferred under subsection 2  
 3 (f) of the Act of May 3, 1950, \$27,600,000, together with  
 4 a transfer to this appropriation item of not to exceed  
 5 \$325,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges  
 6 made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12  
 7 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

#### 8 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

9 For necessary expenses, including library membership  
 10 fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to mem-  
 11 bers only or to members at a lower price than to others,  
 12 payment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed  
 13 \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the  
 14 Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833); \$410,000,  
 15 together with not to exceed \$2,135,500 of receipts from  
 16 Farm Credit agencies, to be advanced to this appropriation,  
 17 to cover the cost of supervision, facilities, examinations, and  
 18 other services rendered to such agencies; \$2,545,500.

#### 19 EXTENSION SERVICE

##### 20 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

21 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto  
 22 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

23 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928  
 24 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones  
 25 Act, section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935

1 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,  
 2 section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as  
 3 amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1),  
 4 \$12,496,827; additional extension work, the Act approved  
 5 April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000;  
 6 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.  
 7 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the  
 8 Territory of Alaska, \$17,300, and the Act approved Octo-  
 9 ber 27, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-4, 5), extending to the  
 10 Territory of Alaska the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act  
 11 and sections 21 and 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones  
 12 Act, \$42,558; Puerto Rico, section 3 of the Act of March 4,  
 13 1931 (7 U. S. C. 386f), authorizing extension of the Capper-  
 14 Ketcham Act to Puerto Rico, \$32,131; the Act approved  
 15 August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the  
 16 benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto  
 17 Rico, \$408,000; and the Act approved October 26, 1949  
 18 (7 U. S. C. 343d-2, 3), extending the benefits of section 23  
 19 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico,  
 20 \$101,090; and section 506a of title V of the Housing Act  
 21 of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1476), \$33,050; in all, payments to  
 22 States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$27,165,956.

## 23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of  
 25 the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C.

1 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto,  
2 and to coordinate the extension work of the Department  
3 and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions,  
4 \$920,000.

#### 5 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

6 For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agricul-  
7 ture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle  
8 for replacement only; travel expenses, including examina-  
9 tion of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery,  
10 supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and  
11 drayage charges; advertising of bids, communication service,  
12 postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other  
13 miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided  
14 for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the  
15 Department of Agriculture, \$2,188,000, together with such  
16 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are  
17 provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal  
18 year for such services and expenses, which several amounts or  
19 portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not  
20 exceeding a total of \$101,280, shall be transferred to and  
21 made a part of this appropriation.

#### 22 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

23 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or  
24 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field  
25 service, \$2,300,000, together with such amounts from other



1 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the  
2 schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such  
3 expenses which several amounts not exceeding a total of  
4 \$318,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of this  
5 appropriation.

6 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

7 For necessary expenses for the Foreign Agricultural  
8 Service and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and  
9 integrate activities of the Department in connection with  
10 foreign agricultural work, \$673,000.

11 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

12 For necessary expenses of the Office of Information for  
13 the dissemination of agricultural information and the coordi-  
14 nation of informational work and programs authorized by  
15 Congress in the Department, \$1,160,000, together with such  
16 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are  
17 provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal  
18 year for such expenses, which several amounts not exceeding  
19 a total of \$16,014 shall be transferred to and made a part of  
20 this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to exceed  
21 \$560,000 may be used for farmers' bulletins, which shall be  
22 adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections  
23 of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which  
24 shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks  
25 furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in

1 Congress, as they shall direct (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less  
2 than two hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty  
3 copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives  
4 of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the  
5 Yearbook of Agriculture) as authorized by section 73 of the  
6 Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241): *Provided*,  
7 That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by  
8 the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be  
9 used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of  
10 section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
11 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
12 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That no part  
13 of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or  
14 maintenance of regional or State field offices, or for the  
15 compensation of employees in such offices.

#### 16 LIBRARY

17 For necessary expenses, including dues for library mem-  
18 bership in societies or associations which issue publications  
19 to members only or at a price to members lower than to  
20 subscribers who are not members; \$673,800.

#### 21 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

22 The following corporations and agencies are hereby  
23 authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of  
24 funds and borrowing authority available to each such cor-  
25 poration or agency and in accord with law, and to make

1 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year  
2 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government  
3 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary  
4 in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the  
5 fiscal year 1954 for such corporation or agency, except as  
6 hereinafter provided:

7 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

8 Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act  
9 shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit  
10 Corporation from carrying out any activity or any  
11 program authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to ex-  
12 ceed \$17,100,000 shall be available for administrative  
13 expenses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That  
14 \$600,000 of this authorization shall be placed in reserve to  
15 be apportioned pursuant to Section 3679 of the Revised  
16 Statutes, as amended, for use only in such amounts and  
17 at such times as may become necessary to carry out  
18 program operations; *Provided further*, That all necessary  
19 expenses (including legal and special services performed  
20 on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal  
21 services) in connection with the acquisition, operation,  
22 maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or  
23 personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which  
24 it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged  
25 collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses



1 for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That the Secretary  
2 of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to dis-  
3 charge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation  
4 to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling notes issued by  
5 the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the  
6 amount of the capital impairment determined by the ap-  
7 praisal of June 30, 1952, pursuant to sections 1 and 4  
8 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C.  
9 713a-1, 4), \$96,205,161.

10 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed  
11 \$750,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the  
12 funds of the Corporation shall be available for admin-  
13 istrative expenses, including employment on a contract or  
14 fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the per-  
15 formance of special services, including legal services, and  
16 the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks,  
17 national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and  
18 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of  
19 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h); and said  
20 total sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished  
21 and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration  
22 central office, interest expense, and expenses in connection  
23 with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement,  
24 protection, or disposition of real or personal property be-  
25 longing to the Corporation or in which it has an interest:

1 *Provided*, That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year  
2 all cash funds in excess of the estimated operating require-  
3 ments for the current fiscal year shall be declared as  
4 dividends and paid into the general fund of the Treasury:  
5 *Provided further*, That the aggregate amount of bonds the  
6 Corporation may issue and have outstanding at any one  
7 time shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

8       Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed  
9 \$1,690,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of  
10 the funds of the banks shall be available for adminis-  
11 trative expenses and services performed for the banks by  
12 other Government agencies (except services and facilities  
13 furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit  
14 Administration central office, and services performed by any  
15 Federal Reserve bank and by the United States Treasury  
16 in connection with the financial transactions of the banks);  
17 and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense,  
18 legal and special services performed on a contract or fee  
19 basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, opera-  
20 tion, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition  
21 of real or personal property belonging to the banks or in  
22 which they have an interest.

23       Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,465,-  
24 000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of  
25 the corporations shall be available for administrative ex-

1   penses and services performed for the corporations by  
 2   other Government agencies (except services and facilities  
 3   furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Ad-  
 4   ministration central office); and said total sum shall be  
 5   exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services  
 6   performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connec-  
 7   tion with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improve-  
 8   ment, protection, or disposition of real or personal property  
 9   belonging to the corporations or in which they have an  
 10   interest.

### 11           TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

#### 12   RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL 13                                   MATERIALS

14       For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry  
 15   out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic  
 16   and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946  
 17   (50 U. S. C. 98f), \$439,500: *Provided*, That this appro-  
 18   priation shall be subject to applicable provisions contained in  
 19   the item "Office of Administrator, Agricultural Research  
 20   Administration".

#### 21   ERADICATION    OF   FOOT-AND-MOUTH    AND   OTHER 22                   CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

23       For expenses necessary in the arrest and eradication of  
 24   foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-  
 25   monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,



1 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, in-  
2 cluding the payment of claims growing out of destruction  
3 of animals (including poultry) affected by or exposed to,  
4 or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such  
5 disease, when there has been compliance with all lawful quar-  
6 antine regulations, and for foot-and-mouth disease and  
7 rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the provisions  
8 of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of May 29,  
9 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122),  
10 including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act  
11 of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from  
12 other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus,  
13 corporations, or agencies of the Department such sums as he  
14 may deem necessary, but not to exceed \$2,650,000 for erad-  
15 ication of vesicular exanthema of swine, to be available  
16 only in an emergency which threatens the livestock or poul-  
17 try industry of the country, and any unexpended balances of  
18 funds transferred under this head in the next preceding fiscal  
19 year shall be merged with such transferred amounts: *Pro-*  
20 *vided*, That, except for payments made pursuant to said  
21 Act of February 28, 1947, the payment for animals may  
22 be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-produc-  
23 tion, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement  
24 based on breeding value no appraisement of any animal

1 shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy  
2 value and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency to  
3 be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United  
4 States shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements:  
5 *Provided further*, That poultry may be appraised in  
6 groups when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird:  
7 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be subject  
8 to applicable provisions contained in the item "Office of  
9 Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration":  
10 *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is  
11 hereby authorized and directed to discharge indebtedness  
12 of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of  
13 the Treasury by canceling notes issued by the Corporation  
14 to the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$7,057,575  
15 for funds transferred and expenses incurred under this head  
16 through fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon through  
17 June 30, 1953) pursuant to authority granted in the De-  
18 partment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

#### 19 INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

20 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and  
21 directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit  
22 Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling  
23 notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the  
24 Treasury in the amount of \$171,740,395 for the net costs

1 during the fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon  
2 through June 30, 1953) under the International Wheat  
3 Agreement Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642).

#### 4 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 401. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law,  
6 the lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the  
7 Department under this Act shall be available for the pur-  
8 chase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not  
9 to exceed 400 passenger motor vehicles for replacement  
10 only, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in the  
11 conduct of the work of the Department outside the District  
12 of Columbia.

13 SEC. 402. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting  
14 the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the tem-  
15 porary employment of translators when competent citizen  
16 translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of  
17 emergency of persons in the field service of the Department  
18 for periods of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment  
19 under the appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

20 SEC. 403. Of appropriations herein made which are  
21 available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be  
22 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or  
23 tracts of land.

24 SEC. 404. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act  
25 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of



1 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf  
2 of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau  
3 thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, and prediction, oral or  
4 written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused  
5 by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton  
6 or the trend of same.

7 SEC. 405. Except to provide materials required in or  
8 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable  
9 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-  
10 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of  
11 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced  
12 outside of the United States.

13 SEC. 406. Not less than \$575,000 shall be available for  
14 contracts in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act of  
15 August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i) from appropriations  
16 herein made for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics;  
17 Bureau of Animal Industry; Bureau of Dairy Industry;  
18 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineer-  
19 ing; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Bureau  
20 of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Bureau of Human  
21 Nutrition and Home Economics; and the Forest Service.

22 SEC. 407. No part of any appropriation contained in  
23 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
24 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
25 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against

1 the Government of the United States or who is a member of  
2 an organization of Government employees that asserts the  
3 right to strike against the Government of the United States,  
4 or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that  
5 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
6 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
7 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
8 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the  
9 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Gov-  
10 ernment of the United States; is not a member of an organi-  
11 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to  
12 strike against the Government of the United States, or that  
13 such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an  
14 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
15 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*  
16 *further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the  
17 Government of the United States or who is a member of an  
18 organization of Government employees that asserts the right  
19 to strike against the Government of the United States, or  
20 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
21 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
22 States by force or violence and accepts employment the sal-  
23 ary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or  
24 fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and,  
25 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or im-

1   prisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*  
2   *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to,  
3   and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing  
4   law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall  
5   be construed to require an affidavit from any person em-  
6   ployed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work  
7   involving the loss of human life or destruction of property,  
8   the payment of salary or wages may be made to such per-  
9   sons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in  
10  such emergency without execution of the affidavit contem-  
11  plated by this section.

12       SEC. 408. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
13  Act or of the funds available for expenditure by any corpora-  
14  tion or agency included in this Act shall be used for publicity  
15  or propaganda purposes to support or defeat legislation pend-  
16  ing before the Congress.

17       SEC. 409. This Act may be cited as the "Department  
18  of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954".

Passed the House of Representatives May 20, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

*Clerk.*



83<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> Session

**H. R. 5227**

[Report No. 382]

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**AN ACT**

Making appropriations for the Department of  
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June  
30, 1954, and for other purposes.

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MAY 21, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations

JUNE 8, 1953

Reported with amendments







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 16, 1953  
For actions of June 15, 1953  
83rd-1st, No. 108

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Senate passed USDA appropriation bill. President approved 3rd supplemental appropriation bill. Senate committee reported bill to transfer surplus wheat to Pakistan. Senate committee reported bill extending mutual security program for 1954, and then referred it to Armed Services Committee. Senate received committee report investigating importation of Canadian feed wheat. Sen. Williams inserted total CCC expenditures and losses since 1933. House completed final congressional action on Extension Service consolidation bill. House passed trade agreements extension bill. House committee ordered reported mutual security bill. Conferees agreed on bill amending leave law. Sen. Welker introduced and discussed bill to prohibit blending of unfit wheat. Rep. Burleson introduced bill authorizing CCC to transfer surplus commodities to MSA. Rep. Dague introduced bill amending Federal Seed Act.

## SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 5227 (pp. 6679-717). Sens. Young, Ferguson, McCarthy, Mundt, Aiken, Russell, Hayden, and McCarran were appointed conferees (p. 6717).

Agreed to the following amendments in addition to the committee amendments:

By Sen. Thye, to increase the appropriation for the Agricultural Marketing Act (RNA, Title II) from \$5,250,000 to \$5,290,000 to provide for a market news and statistical service for the turkey industry (pp. 6684-5).

By Sen. Watkins, to add an item of \$10,000 for acquisition of land to facilitate control of soil erosion and flood damage in the Cache National Forest, Utah (pp. 6711-12).

Sen. Williams proposed an amendment to make the advance authorization for the Agricultural Conservation Program for the crop year 1954 \$140,000,000, and to reduce the maximum amount of individual payments from \$1,500 to \$1,000. Sen. Russell proposed a substitute amendment to increase the authorization to \$225,000,000. On a 38-36 vote the Senate agreed to substitute the Russell amendment for the Williams amendment. However, the substitute amendment was defeated by a tie vote, 38-38. Sen. Williams then proposed an amendment to make the advance authorization \$145,000,000. This amendment was rejected, 22-51. (pp. 6686-707.)



Rejected the following additional amendments:

By Sen. Monroney, to increase flood prevention from \$7,000,000 to \$12,000,000, the amount of the original budget estimate (pp. 6707-11).

By Sen. Young (on behalf of the committee and under a motion to suspend the rules), to provide that the additional amounts for the rural electrification program may be distributed in any State or Territory, in addition to other sums, except that not over 20% could be distributed to any one State (pp. 6713-14).

2. FOREIGN AID. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 2112, to provide for the transfer of price-support wheat to Pakistan (S. Rept. 404) (p. 6657).  
The Foreign Relations Committee reported (during recess on June 13), an original bill, S. 2128, extending the mutual security program for 1954 (S. Rept. 403) (p. 6657). This bill was then referred to the Armed Services Committee in order that an examination may be made of the arms features of the bill (p. 6658).
3. CCC OPERATIONS. Sen. Williams inserted the Budget Bureau's letter outlining total CCC expenditures and losses since its inception in 1933 (pp. 6717-8).
4. WHEAT IMPORTS. Received a report on hearings held to date by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee investigating the importation of feed wheat from Canada (S. Rept. 410) (p. 6661).
5. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 1684, to facilitate civil-service appointment of persons who lost opportunity therefor because of service in the armed forces after June 30, 1950, etc. (S. Rept. 405) (p. 6661).
6. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 1237, to extend title 2 of the First War Powers Act (contract authority of the President) through June 30, 1954 (S. Rept. 407) (p. 6661).
7. TREATIES. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. J. Res. 1, which would amend the Constitution to restrict the President's treaty-making power, accompanied by minority and individual views (S. Rept. 412) (p. 6661).
8. FOREIGN POLICY; FARM PRICES. Sen. Wiley inserted his speech made before the Wis. Republican Convention urging support for the Administration's foreign policy and claiming the Administration has given most serious consideration to the problem of declining farm prices (pp. 6672-4).
9. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Kefauver inserted a letter to the President from 101 signatories representing farm groups and others protesting the Administration's abandonment of the Hells Canyon project and urging the Corps of Engineers, Reclamation Bureau, and USDA to oppose the Idaho Power Company's plan before the FPC to construct smaller dams (pp. 6678-9).
10. HOUSING; INTEREST RATES. As reported (see Digest 106), S. 1993 (1) makes the maximum interest rates for the various mortgage insurance programs under the National Housing Act consistent with each other; (2) revises the maximum interest rate on direct veteran home loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, so as to conform to the maximum interest rate for guaranteed loans under that act; (3) clarifies the Veterans' Administrator's



5. Separation of future land reclamation from the financial aid of electric power development means a blackout for our maximum utilization of water on land, which is vital as a means of providing room for our fast-growing population.

6. There is no substitute project for Hells Canyon, nor is either Mountain Sheep or Nez Perce site lower on Snake River a substitute for Hells Canyon storage potential. No storage site can be sacrificed in the comprehensive program. Mountain Sheep or Nez Perce Dam would merely supplement Hells Canyon and not substitute for it.

In addition, we protest strongly the idea of abdication to an absentee controlled private power monopoly the priceless river sites belonging to the people of the United States on the pretext that Congress has not yet authorized the Hells Canyon project. Such a policy means, in effect, that private power may seize all remaining river sites merely by exerting enough political pressure to delay congressional action for their development, or by proposing spite dams at potential public power sites. This is exactly what the private power companies are doing.

We contend that the rights of the people are paramount to those of any private utility company. It is not necessary to abandon the Hells Canyon site in particular because the Idaho Power Co. has available to it numerous other sites which it can develop for power purposes.

We therefore urge you with all the earnestness at our command that you recommend intervention by the United States Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Department of Agriculture before the Federal Power Commission in opposition to the granting of the license requested by the Idaho Power Co. for development of the Oxbow dam site.

Albert C. Ullman, chairman, Idaho-Oregon Hells Canyon Association, Baker, Ore.; Elmer McClure, president, Oregon State Grange, Portland, Ore.; Ed Weston, president, Washington State Federation of Labor, Seattle, Wash.; Henry Carstensen, master, Washington State Grange; Elmer McIntire, executive secretary, Idaho State Federation of Labor, Boise, Idaho; Chester Dustin, director, Oregon Congress of Industrial Organizations, Portland, Ore.; J. T. Marr, president, Oregon State Federation of Labor, Portland, Ore.; Owen Hurd, president, Northwest Public Power Association, Prosser, Wash.; Vincent Cleaveland, chairman, Clark County Public Utility District, Vancouver, Wash.; Chauncey Price, president, Washington Public Utility District Association, Carsten, Wash.; J. G. Moeller, vice president, Oregon Farmers Union, Portland, Ore.; George H. R. Taylor, secretary-treasurer, Idaho-Oregon Hells Canyon Association, Boise, Idaho; Kirby Billingsley, vice president, Columbia River Development League, Wenatchee, Wash.; Graham Dolan, special representative, International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers; P. C. Spowart, Seattle City Light, Seattle, Wash.; R. R. Gatls, Montana Statewide Electric Cooperative Association, Kalispell, Mont.; H. D. Rolph, Sr., vice president, National Farmers Union, Portland, Ore.; George Lackman, president, Montana Statewide Electric Cooperative Association, Billings, Mont.; C. Girard (Jebby) Davidson, lawyer, Portland, Ore.

Ted F. Berry, Washington Grange News, 3104 Western Avenue, Seattle, Wash.; Clarence M. Carter, Union County PUD, Route 2, LaGrande, Ore.; Amella May Bateman, Hells Canyon Dam Association, Clarkston, Wash.; Harold Withrow, Buena Vista Farmers Union, Independence, Ore.; Lee Wooden, Oregon Rural Electric Co-op Association; John E. Bunn, Kilcklat PUD, secretary; White Salmon, Wash.; Less Jasslin, Portland, Ore.; Harry Tupling, wholesale merchandise, Portland, Ore.; Charles L. Hens-

ley, precinct committeeman, Portland, Ore.; R. L. Woolley, Electric Co-op Association, Hermiston, Ore.; Phil Dyer, northwest region, American Veterans Committee, Portland, Ore.; Howard Morgan, chairman, Democratic Party of Oregon, Monmouth, Ore.; Don S. Willner, national committeeman, Young Democrats of Oregon, Corbett Building, Portland, Ore.; John A. Rademaker, Oregon Farmers Union, 960 Shipping Street, Salem, Ore.; William W. Widmer, Democratic precinct committeeman, 1125 Southeast 113th Avenue, Portland, Ore.; Walter Wislow, Electric Union, 8014 North Swift Boulevard, Portland, Ore.; Vuhrey Martin, Oregon State Building Trader, Portland, Ore.; Glenn Torbelf, Warren Grange 536, Warren, Ore.; Ralph Langdon, Chaman Grange, Scappoose, Ore.; Vllas L. Shepard, Clatskanie PUD (president), Clatskanie, Ore.; W. R. Armstrong, chairman of SCS St. Maries, Idaho, Farmington, Wash.; George H. Bailey, chairman, Legislative Committee of Central Grange 276; Alden L. Bailey, manager, Clatskanie PUD, Clatskanie, Ore.; Albert Nlva, representing Morse Men, Tigard, Ore.; James A. E. Olson, member 5246610, 3890 East 21st, Eugene, Ore.; Frank R. Brown, Springfield Utility Board, box 638, Springfield, Ore.; Joseph F. Murphy, Young Democrats, 909 Corbett Building, Portland, Ore., and Ontario, Ore.

A. C. Heyman, Farmers Union, Albany, Ore.; G. A. Peters, commissioner, Lewis County, PUD No. 1, Box 331, Chehalis, Wash.; W. A. Hudelson, Idaho-Oregon Hells Canyon Association, North Powder, Ore.; Raymond J. Beach, tax-freedom advocate, 7532 Syracuse, Portland, Ore.; Virginia Nalbin, Progressive Party of Oregon, Portland, Ore.; Ray Stauffer, chairman, State Progressive Party 2780 Central Building, Eugene, Ore.; Ada Nlva, Washco Women's Club, Box 503, Tigard, Ore.; Anna Keirse, Tigard Grange 748, Box 622, Tigard, Ore.; Richard M. Schaefer, Jr., IDHCA, Grange power committee, Farmers Union, Lewiston, Wash.; H. D. Rolph, Sr., vice president, Farmers Union, 1525 Southeast 41st Avenue, Portland, Ore.; Earl Moore, Hood River Electric Co-op director, Route No. 1, Hood River, Ore.; Preston Royar, Benton PUD, Prosser, Wash.; K. W. Gregg, Idaho Development Association, Nampa, Idaho; Clinton E. Sinclair, Joseph Chamber of Commerce, Joseph, Ore.; Raymond Kell, Oregon State Grange, 2633 Northeast Meson Street, Portland, Ore.; Kenneth J. Smouse, second vice president, Oregon Wheat Growers League, Ione, Ore.; Henry Baker, Morrow County Pomona Grange, Ione, Ore.; Oscar Peterson, director, Columbia Basin Electric Cooperative, Ione, Ore.; Norman Haaland, member, 226, AFL, 2321 Southeast 26th, Portland, Ore.; Oscar G. Gistad, president, Calapooia Farmers Union, Holley, Ore.; H. R. Bristol, Farmers Union, Route No. 1, Newberg, Ore.; B. Sasse, Chehalem Grange 780, Route No. 1, Newberg, Ore.; Mrs. B. Sasse, Chehalem Grange 780, Route No. 1, Newberg, Ore.; Mrs. Sue A. Bristol, legislative committee, Chehalem Grange 780, Newberg, Ore.

Tom Bidder, IVOE Local 87, 4225 Southeast Ninth Avenue, Portland, Ore.; Arch M. Sams, Cape Horn Grange, No. 70, State master, Skamania, Wash.; Dorothy A. Sams, Cape Horn Grange, No. 70, Skamania, Wash.; H. E. Nissen, Charter Oak Grange, No. 582, Vancouver, Wash.; Rolf Jemtegaard, Cascade Pomona Grange, Washougal, Wash.; Mr. and Mrs. Robb W. Casebeer, Evening Star Grange, Portland, Ore.; Arthur Parrish, Fernwood Grange, Newberg, Ore.; Howard M. Crinklaw, Coos-Curry Electric Co-op, Coquille, Ore.; Willard H. Johnson, Hood River Electric Co-op, Hood River, Ore.; R. J. Thomas, Portland, Ore.; Beulah Hand, consumer, 2515 10th Avenue, Milwaukee, Ore.; Heye H. Meyer, Clark P. U. D., Route 5, Vancouver, Wash.; Joseph A. Ast, Clark P. U. D., Box 165, Camas, Wash.; O. G. Hittie, Cowietz

Co. P. U. D., 1329 22d, Longview, Wash.; Walter Wells, Hood River Electric, Box 320, Hood River, Ore.; C. R. McCoy, Hood River Electric, Parkdale, Ore.; Lloyd Tupling, Hells Canyon Association, 1308 Warm Springs Avenue, Boise, Idaho; Mrs. Hub Howe, Hells Canyon Association, 537 Thanin Road, Lewiston, Idaho; Herbert Howe, Nez Perce County Pomona Grange, 537 Thain Road, Lewiston, Idaho; Frank Carlisle, Fernwood Grange, No. 770, Springbrook, Ore.; Lucille Kimble, Fern Hill Grange, No. 592, Goble, Ore.; W. W. Kimble, Fern Hill Grange, No. 592, Goble, Ore.; A. M. Larson, Carpenters Local 226, Portland, Ore.; Byron C. Brinton, secretary, Hells Canyon Development Association, care Record-Courier, Baker, Ore.; G. Lowell Fuller, Baker County Commercial Club, Baker, Ore.; Lucille Flint, Farmers Union, Box 228, Salem, Ore.; Gay Ginther, Better Pension Council of Oregon, Meldrum Avenue, Portland, Ore.; Oscar Ingram, 510 Second Street, Lebanon, Ore.; Lynn Tuttle, Asotin County Waterways Association, Box 168, Clarkson, Wash.; George Penkill, Asotin County Grange, No. 235, 571 NC 24th, Palter, Wash.; Ben Bulman, Oregon Grange.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5227, and that it be made the unfinished business of the Senate. This is the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture. I may say that the effect of this motion, if agreed to, will be to have the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill take the place of Senate bill 1946, which is at present the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I desire to propound a unanimous-consent request. I may say that I have discussed it with the distinguished Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. Young], and also the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], who is the ranking minority member of the committee, as well as with other Senators on both sides of the aisle. The proposed unanimous-consent agreement follows the precedent which we have followed for several years past relative to a limitation on debate. I will read the request and then send it to the desk. It reads:

*Ordered,* That during the consideration of H. R. 5227, the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954, no Senator shall speak longer than 15 minutes on any amendment, motion, or appeal; and that on the bill itself, the debate shall be limited to a total of 3 hours, to be equally divided, and to be controlled by the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr.



YOUNG] and by the minority leader, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair). Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from California?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, does the proposed unanimous-consent agreement provide that all amendments shall be germane?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I believe the rule gives ample protection in that regard in connection with an appropriation bill. However, I shall be glad to include the provision if the Senator wishes. I believe the rule adequately covers the situation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the rule expressly provides for germaneness of amendments.

Is there objection to the request?

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the Senator from Mississippi did not understand the Chair's statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair stated that amendments to appropriation bills must be germane, under the rule.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for a quorum call be rescinded, and that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARRETT in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I wish to proceed for not more than 10 minutes to explain the agricultural appropriation which now is before the Senate.

The bill as passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate is a very good one, and thus our task in connection with the bill is much easier.

The bill provides funds to sustain the far-flung operations of the Department of Agriculture. Through this appropriations bill we must provide sufficient funds for the protection and conservation of the forests of the Nation, the grass, the trees, the bushes—in short, for everything that grows. We also must provide funds to protect the great livestock industry. This bill also appropriates funds to provide protection for the prices of agricultural commodities. The support program has lent great assistance to stabilizing agricultural prices in the United States, and has had a direct and beneficial effect upon the economy of the entire Nation.

At present we have an investment of more than \$127 billion in agriculture; it is one of the largest investments we have made.

Mr. President, it should be noted that approximately 30 percent or more of all agricultural appropriations are for items not directly associated with agriculture.

Examples of such items are the school-lunch program, meat inspection service, and many others of a similar nature.

The bill provides overall appropriations of approximately \$57 million for the United States Forest Service. However, the total estimated receipts from the forests of the United States will be approximately \$76,900,000 in fiscal year 1954. In other words, approximately \$20 million more than is appropriated will be returned to the United States Treasury as a result of all forestry operations throughout the United States.

Mr. President, the bill contains some interesting items with respect to research. Our committee received testimony to the effect that for all industry in the Nation approximately \$2 billion is spent for research. Of that \$2 billion, the United States Government provides approximately 47 percent. In connection with agricultural research alone, the total expenditures amount to \$250 million. Of this amount industry is providing \$140 million, and \$110 million is divided approximately equally between the States and the Federal Government. This bill provides appropriations of approximately \$60 million for agricultural research.

At this time let me say a word about what research has accomplished, not only for agriculture, but outside that field. For instance, the patent on penicillin is owned by the Department of Agriculture. Since it is a Government patent, it is free for use by all the people of the United States. When penicillin was first produced, it cost approximately \$40 per 100,000 units. At the present time the cost, as a result of the research which has been conducted, has been lowered to approximately 3 cents per 100,000 units.

Let me say a further word about research. The Republican Party's platform has strongly urged that more funds be provided for research. That program has been urged for years by the Republican Party, and has also been urged by the Democratic Party. In a recent speech, President Eisenhower requested larger funds for agricultural research.

Mr. President, in response to telegrams from almost every farm organization in the Nation, most of which requested \$17 million of additional appropriations for research, our committee voted to add approximately \$1,500,000 of appropriations, to the amount voted by the House of Representatives, and another \$1,500,000 of appropriations for closely associated items in respect to control of insects, other pests, and plant diseases.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, in connection with my remarks, various telegrams which have been received from farm organizations and others, regarding research funds.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 1, 1953.

Senator MILTON YOUNG,

Senate Office Building:

Sincerely appreciate your continuing efforts behalf agricultural research. Few in Congress appreciate as you do importance and needs this investments. If present

grain crops our area should suffer from preventable causes, your position with growers would be greatly strengthened if you continue to lead fight for reasonable research funds. Am seeking support this program many other States. Does writeup of appropriation bill finish this week?

DON FLETCHER.

FARGO, N. DAK., May 29, 1953.

Senator MILTON R. YOUNG,

Senate Office Building:

As research appropriations for agriculture are crystallized, the membership of the North Dakota Farm Bureau as well as all North Dakotans aware of the meaning of research are vitally interested. We are deeply concerned that production research on small grains is underwritten adequately and first reports on allocations do not seem enough to deal with our problems, not the least of which is rust. If there is any way in which farm bureau can help you underscore our needs please call upon us. The need is crucial.

Regards,

P. J. DONNELLY,

President, North Dakota Farm Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1953.

Senator MILTON R. YOUNG,

Senate Appropriations Committee,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

The American Farm Bureau Federation makes the following recommendation with regard to the agricultural appropriations bill:

1. That agricultural conservation payment authorization for the 1954 crop program be reduced from \$195 million, as passed by the House, to \$140 million and that funds be made available on the basis of need for non-recurring permanent soil conservation practices.

2. Recommend restoration of funds for research at least to the amounts recommended by the Department of Agriculture. Believe additional funds can be wisely used for research.

3. That appropriations for the Bureau Agricultural Economics be restored to that recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

4. Restore the administrative funds for the Federal extension service to that recommended by the Department of Agriculture in their budget estimate.

JOHN C. LYNN,

Legislative Director, American Farm Bureau Federation.

ATLANTA, GA., June 1, 1953.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,

Senate Office Building:

Let me urge inclusion of \$17 million increase for research for agriculture. All branches of agriculture are greatly in need of further research as early as possible.

TOM LINDER,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

WAYCROSS, GA., June 1, 1953.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,

Senate Office Building:

Please support \$17 million increase for agricultural research over last year. Also maintain nurseries.

Georgia District Supervisor

J. MARVIN STRICKLAND,

President.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 29, 1953.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Your support of increased appropriation for agricultural research is urged.

H. MACY,

Dean, of the Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.



ATHENS, GA., May 30, 1953.

Senator MILTON R. YOUNG,  
Chairman, Agricultural Subcommittee  
of Appropriations, Senate Office  
Building, Washington, D. C.:

Earnestly request your committee to support \$17 million increase for research. This amount urgently needed for basic and applied research. Backlog of research findings is being rapidly depleted. Future progress will be determined on new research findings.

C. C. MURRAY,  
Dean and Director, College of Agriculture.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 1, 1953.

MILTON R. YOUNG,  
Chairman, Agricultural Subcommittee  
of Appropriations, Senate Office  
Building, Washington, D. C.:

Understand vote will be taken on appropriation for agriculture research at early date. Urge you to support \$17 million increase over last year. Many problems including poultry and livestock diseases and pink bollworm control require research for which funds not now available.

LIPPERT S. ELLIS,  
Director, Arkansas Agriculture Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.

GAINESVILLE, FLA., May 31, 1953.

Senator MILTON R. YOUNG,  
Chairman, Subcommittee, Agricultural  
Appropriations, United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.:

Respectfully recommend full \$17 million increase Federal appropriations for agricultural research of which \$7½ million designated for grants to State experiments stations. Florida Legislature doing its part by this week increasing State research appropriations with ratio now over 11 to 1 of Federal grants. The additional Federal funds needed for more fundamental research.

WILLARD FIFIELD,  
Director, Florida Experiment Station.

AUBURN, ALA., May 30, 1953.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.:

Earnestly urge your support for \$17 million increase for agricultural research.

E. V. SMITH,  
Director, Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station.

ORONO, MAINE, May 30, 1953.

MILTON R. YOUNG,  
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on  
Agricultural Appropriations,  
Washington, D. C.:

Urge support of \$7½ million increase in appropriation for agricultural research. Solution of agricultural problems severely handicapped by lack of adequate Federal support of State experiment stations. Total Federal funds to Maine station increased only 62 percent since 1940. This is less than one-half the 131 percent increase in index of prices all commodities bought by farmers which corresponds to cost of conducting agricultural research. Total agricultural appropriation of \$17 million needed to provide for increased research costs and some increased work on marketing and other current problems.

GEORGE F. DOW,  
Associate Director, Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., May 30, 1953.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.:

We respectfully ask your support of the request for an increase of \$17 million over

last year's appropriation for agricultural research. Agricultural research lagging far behind research in other fields and our agricultural leaders in Tennessee are asking additional funds for experimental work.

J. H. McLEOD,  
Dean and Director.

BATON ROUGE, LA., May 30, 1953.

Senator MILTON R. YOUNG,  
Chairman, Agriculture Subcommittee  
of Appropriations,  
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.:

Louisiana will appreciate your committee's consideration of the item sponsored by the national farm organization for research.

W. G. TAGGART,  
Director, Louisiana Agricultural  
Experiment Station.

STARKVILLE, MISS., May 30, 1953.

Senator MILTON R. YOUNG,  
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.:

Respectfully urge increase of \$17 million for agricultural research, \$7½ million for grants to States, and \$9½ million to USDA Bureaus. Research most important but almost completely neglected by House.

CLAY LYLE,  
Director, Mississippi Agricultural  
Experiment Station.

MANHATTAN, KANS., June 1, 1953.

Hon. MILTON YOUNG,  
Chairman, Senate Committee on Agricultural Appropriations,

Washington, D. C.:

Urge approval of including additional item of \$17 million for agricultural research. Appropriations for agricultural research have not kept pace with increased cost of research in recent years. Expanded program of agricultural research would be an excellent investment.

ARTHUR D. WEBER,  
Dean of Agriculture and Director of  
Agricultural Experiment Station,  
Kansas State College.

COLUMBIA, MO., June 1, 1953.

Senator MILTON YOUNG,  
Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Recommend inclusion of \$17 million additional for agricultural research in 1954 appropriations.

J. H. LONGWELL,  
Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

CLEMSON, S. C., June 1, 1953.

Senator MILTON R. YOUNG,  
Chairman, Agriculture Subcommittee  
of Appropriations,

Washington, D. C.:

The agricultural experiment station personnel is requesting the inclusion of the full \$17 million for research over last year. Of this amount, \$7½ million for grants to State stations and \$9½ million to USDA bureaus.

H. P. COOPER,  
Dean and Director, South Carolina  
Agricultural Experiment Station.

FARGO, N. DAK., June 1, 1953.

Senator MILTON YOUNG,  
Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture Appropriations,  
Washington, D. C.:

Strongly urge your support \$17 million for agricultural research.

H. L. WALSTER,  
Director, North Dakota Agricultural  
Experiment Station.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I should like to review briefly the changes voted by the Senate Appropriations Committee

in the agricultural appropriations passed by the House of Representatives.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has voted additional appropriations, as compared with the appropriations agreed to by the House of Representatives, of \$3,981,940.

The total amount of the bill as reported to the Senate by the Senate Appropriations Committee is \$716,729,768.

The appropriations carried by the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1953 were \$737,209,833.

The first budget request for agricultural appropriations for the fiscal year 1954 was \$749,852,342. The agricultural appropriations voted by the Senate Appropriations Committee are \$20,480,065 under the 1953 appropriations, and they are \$33,122,574 less than the original budget estimates for the fiscal year 1954.

Aside from the item for agricultural research, to which I have just referred, the major changes provided by the bill as reported by the committee, and as compared to the bill as passed by the House of Representatives, are as follows:

There is one item of approximately \$1,145,000 for additional funds for forest-pest control. This item was urgently requested by the Department of Agriculture as a result of a serious pest infestation in the forests of Idaho, Montana, and Oregon.

The Senate Appropriations Committee voted to increase by \$3 million the appropriation passed by the House of Representatives for the cotton quota program. We believe this is necessary. Yet the total appropriation voted for this purpose by the Senate Appropriations Committee is \$3 million less than the budget request made by the Department of Agriculture.

The bill as reported to the Senate contains an item of \$97 million for the cost of the farm price-support operations during the past year. I believe it will be interesting to the Senate for me to observe that, according to the testimony of the Department of Agriculture, the total cost of all farm price-support operations, since their inception nearly 20 years ago, has been \$1,073,115,955, and there was a net profit of \$4,800,000 from the operations of the price-support program for basic farm commodities. That is according to the testimony submitted not more than 6 weeks ago before the Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The other major change was a decrease of approximately \$5 million in the House appropriation for the watershed program. This is an excellent program, but there was some question on the part of the committee as to the authorization of the projects. I hope that can be ironed out later. The other major differences are in the loan authorizations for REA and RTA.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota has consumed 10 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG. I yield myself 2 minutes more.

Mr. President, the other major changes from the House action relate to rural



telephone funds and REA funds. The Senate committee increased the House allowance for REA by \$15 million, to provide a total of \$205 million for the program in fiscal year 1954 for all REA purposes. That includes appropriations and carryover funds. That is as against \$197,298,364 available during fiscal year 1953 for REA purposes.

With respect to REA, the committee bill provides \$67,500,000 as against \$42,500,000 last year. It may be argued that this is too much of an increase over the House figure of \$50 million. I think, however, if one considers the large number of loan applications now pending before the REA Administrator for the rural telephone program, he will agree that this amount is not too high. Loan applications under the rural telephone program now exceed \$100 million. Of course, not all the applications will be approved; but assuming that from 65 to 75 percent of them are found feasible and approved, the amount the committee has recommended will be found no more than adequate.

I believe I have given a general idea of the action taken by the Senate Appropriations Committee with respect to on the agricultural appropriations bill.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as part of my remarks the first 6½ pages of the report of the Senate Committee on Appropriations on the agricultural appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the report (No. 382) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Report of Committee on Appropriations (No. 382) to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House (direct appropriations)-----	\$712, 747, 828
Amount of increase by Senate committee (net)-----	3, 981, 940
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	716, 729, 768
Amount of appropriations, 1953-----	737, 209, 833
Amount of estimates for 1954-----	749, 852, 342
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the appropriations for 1953-----	20, 480, 065
Under the estimates for 1954-----	33, 122, 574

#### GENERAL STATEMENT

In reporting the bill to the Senate, the committee recommends total increases of \$9,386,440 and total decreases of \$5,404,500, for a net increase over the House bill of \$3,981,940.

The largest item of increase recommended is \$3 million for measuring cotton acreage in connection with allotments for 1954 crops. The second largest item of increase recommended is \$2,454,000 for construction of access roads in north Idaho and Montana to permit salvage operations required by the infestation of the spruce bark beetle. The remainder of the increase recommended is for adjustments in the various research and control programs of the Department, of which research projects are increased by about \$1,500,000.

The largest item of decrease recommended is \$5 million for the new item of watershed protection inserted by the House.

#### RESEARCH

The need for continued research in agriculture is universally recognized. The platforms of both political parties have endorsed the providing of adequate funds for research in agriculture, and farm organizations as well as trade associations have repeatedly requested additional funds of as much as \$17 million for such research.

The committee was advised that for all industry the total cost of research is estimated for 1 year at approximately \$2 billion, of which the Federal Government is paying 47 percent. In the case of agriculture, total research expenditures are around \$250 million, of which industry is putting up \$140 million and \$110 million is divided about evenly between the States and the Federal Government.

Since the beginning of time agriculture has provided the basic needs of all mankind. That truism applies to all of us in fuller measure today than ever because agriculture has also become the source upon which industry must depend for raw materials in producing the many things that add to the health, comfort, and convenience of everyday life.

Steel, oil, coal, rubber, and numerous other products are of course vital to our national well-being. But not one of them, nor all of them put together, are as basic to our individual lives or our national strength as food. Yet, the American public and perhaps too many of us in the Congress take for granted that sufficient food will always be available to us when, where, and how we like it.

That is a dangerous assumption. While it is true that American farmers have up to this time met, and sometimes exceeded, the demand for farm products, we must face the fact that the land we now have under cultivation must largely provide for our rapidly increasing population. With approximately 2 million more people to feed each year, and with little new land to move to, the most practical solution obviously is to further increase farm production per acre and per animal.

If the past can be used as a guide to the future, the farmers of this country can and will continue to meet our needs for products of the soil. Agriculture in the United States has made more progress in the last 75 years than in the previous 75 centuries elsewhere in the world. This period of remarkable advancement coincides with the history of research by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural experiment stations.

Over the past 25 years, agricultural research has increased crop yields by 45 percent; it has increased milk production per cow by 25 percent, and the increase in eggs per hen has increased even more. In 1900, 1 farm worker produced enough for himself and 7 others; he now produces enough for himself and 14 others. From the standpoint of comparative national strength, this progress takes on added significance when we consider that in Russia it takes 1 farm family to produce food for 2 families. In the United States, 8 out of 9 persons in the civilian labor force are working at jobs in industry and business.

While accomplishing its No. 1 job of providing enough food and fiber in peace and war, agriculture has become a tremendous market for the things produced by the non-agricultural industries. Great industrial establishments now make more tractors, trucks, combines, corn pickers, and many other types of farm equipment. The fertilizer business, the producers of pesticides, the electric appliance industry, the automobile and gasoline industries, all owe much, and some of their existence, to farm purchasing power.

In a recent year farmers owned about 4½ million tractors, 2,400,000 trucks, and 4,350,000 automobiles. Altogether, the equipment

on farms nowadays is valued at more than \$15 billion, and the investment has gone up sharply from year to year ever since mechanized equipment started to take the place of horses about 25 years ago.

Each year farmers use about 50 million tons of chemical materials. They use about 16 billion gallons of crude petroleum each year, more than is used annually by any other industry. Each year the tractors and other mechanized equipment on farms requires 320 million pounds of raw rubber or the amount required to put tires on 6 million automobiles. And under present conditions, farmers each year need about 20 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical power, the amount required to supply power to Philadelphia, Boston, Houston, Toledo, and Dayton.

Indeed, the interdependence of industry, labor, agriculture, our national strength, and the well-being of human beings in this country has become an established fact. All will benefit by striving to maintain this interdependence.

It has been roughly estimated that of the agricultural appropriations about half are primarily of benefit to farmers, and the other half is divided between benefits to the general public and benefits mutually between the farmer and the general public.

The cost of helping agriculture to reach its present high degree of efficiency has probably seemed high to many, but the investment has paid high returns. Cash receipts from farm marketings have more than tripled over the past two decades to about \$28 billion. The net income of farm operators over that same period has gone from \$4.3 billion to \$13 billion. The value of farm assets has jumped from about \$68.4 billion to \$127 billion.

A more important yardstick for measuring progress, perhaps, is the fact that per capita consumption of such protective foods as meat, milk, eggs, fruit, and vegetables has increased appreciably. In 1950, for instance, consumers ate 19 percent more meat, poultry, and fish; 29 percent more eggs; 22 percent more dairy products other than butter; and 10 percent more fruit and vegetables than we ate just prior to World War II.

All this progress did not occur by accident. A combination of factors has helped to bring it about: A renewed effort on the part of farmers to apply research findings to their operations; reasonably favorable weather; and last, but not least, the assurance to farmers of returns that have had a fair relationship to the returns enjoyed by other segments of our economy.

There is little reason to doubt that farmers will continue to use good farming practices to the extent of their ability, now that they are convinced of their merits; the weather continues to be an unknown factor; since industry, labor, and consumers have such a high stake in a healthy and prosperous agriculture, the continuation of programs to help keep it that way, requires our most serious consideration.

Despite the progress that has been made in developing and bringing agricultural knowledge to farmers, the job ahead is even more challenging. With the increasing number of people to consume food and fiber products, with a declining number of people on farms to produce them, and with relatively little new land on which crops can be grown, there has never been a more urgent need for efficient production, processing, and merchandising of farm products.

Each year insects still do about \$4 billion worth of damage to our farm crops. The annual loss to cotton insect alone is more than \$760 million. Our researchers estimate that we still lose 1 farm animal out of every 10 because of diseases and parasites. Mastitis and brucellosis of cattle still cost \$240 million a year and poultry diseases another \$200 million.



More than half of our timber resources are lost through fire, insects, and disease, and waste in land clearing and other poor forestry management practices. It would be impossible to estimate, in terms of dollars, the loss of soil fertility that has taken place. It is a fact, however, that about 50 million acres of once productive cropland are too badly eroded for cultivation and another 100 million acres has been reduced because from half to all of the original topsoil has washed away.

As much as 30 percent of some of our fresh fruits and vegetables are lost through spoilage between the producer and the consumer. A few years ago a study in 13 Midwest States showed that one-third of the eggs marketed in those States dropped below grade A quality before they reached the first buyer. These are problems to which renewed attention must be given if we and those who come after us are to maintain the standard of living we now enjoy.

Few will challenge the merits of research and other services that have been and are being rendered for farmers by the United States Department of Agriculture. In many instances the end product of one research finding has more than paid the cost of Agriculture's annual appropriation. Take dextran, for example, which has been found to be a satisfactory substitute for blood plasma in treating shock casualties on the battlefield. While the value of this discovery cannot be evaluated in dollars and cents, it is a forward step in saving lives. The Department's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry has spent \$750,000 on this research—only about a one-fifth the cost of a B-36 bomber.

Several years ago the Department's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry perfected a new elastic-type cotton bandage that is particularly suitable for treating severe burns. It has proved under actual combat conditions to be superior to any bandage yet developed both from the standpoint of performance and cost. In fact, the Department of Defense saved about \$5 million on its first order of 10 million bandages. This is about two-thirds of the entire annual appropriation for the Bureau.

The value of work done by the Department's researchers in the field of plant diseases defies computation. The hand of science in combating the effects of stem rust alone no doubt has meant the difference between success and complete failure in the production of cereal crops in this country. Through the use of rust-resistant varieties of oats in Iowa alone, farmers there have harvested the equivalent of an extra crop of oats each year for the past 12 years. The money value in that time amounts to well over \$100 million. All in all, the value of disease-resistant cereals which have been developed by our plant breeders are now estimated to add about half a billion dollars a year to our cereal-crop income.

Research in the breeding, feeding, and management of animals is showing how to produce more meat per pound of feed. New meat-type hogs produce more choice cuts than the average hog, and recent tests indicate the possibility of increasing by 50 percent the daily gain in weight of cattle in the feed lot. Only a decade ago it took 12 pounds of feed and 12 weeks to produce a 3-pound broiler. Now 9 pounds of feed will produce such a bird in 10 weeks.

Research is helping to improve the grasslands of this country, and this fits in well with the overall need to produce more efficiently per acre, per animal, and per man-hour of labor. In North Carolina, for example, it has been proven that an acre capable of producing 50 bushels of corn can produce the equivalent in feed of 87 bushels of corn as improved pasture. The estimated return per man-hour of work was \$23 from

the improved pasture, compared with \$3.69 from corn.

Soil and water conservation and good land-use practices in general are vital in peace and war. It is the best assurance that farmers will be able to maintain production in the years and generations ahead. But, as stated earlier, we must more than merely maintain production—we must make each acre and animal more productive than it is now to meet the definitely foreseeable increased demands of more and more consumers. Great progress has been made in this direction, but the Department's Soil Conservation Service estimates that only one-fourth of the total conservation job has been done. Therefore, some idea of the job ahead can be obtained by a brief résumé of what has already been accomplished.

At the present time approximately 2,500 soil-conservation districts and ranches—organized under State enabling acts and administered by locally elected supervisors—include about four-fifths of all the farmland in the country. In these districts, 2¼ million farmers or ranchers have completed conservation farm plans or are working toward completion of them with the help of SCS technicians. About 275 million acres are covered by complete plans and about 180 million acres have already received the combined conservation treatment called for by them.

Under the agricultural conservation program, which is administered largely by local county and community committees, 52 million acres of pasture and range have been improved by reseeding; 18 million acres are being protected through the construction of standard, broad-based terraces; permanent cover has been established on 2 million acres of land subject to erosion; 5 million acres have been leveled for irrigation; sod waterways have been established on 315,000 acres; trees have been planted on 900,000 acres; 824,000 small dams have been built on farms and ranches to retard soil losses and reduce flood damage. All this and only one-fourth of the job is done.

One-third of the land area of the United States is in forest land. If properly managed, these forests could produce all of the timber needed in the foreseeable future for an expanding economy. Unfortunately, however, the current annual drain on saw timber is in excess of the annual growth. Most public forest land is now managed for continuous production and many of the more progressive private owners of forest land are practicing excellent forestry. But much of the timber cutting on private lands is still not up to good forestry standards.

The Department's Forest Service administers the national forests which consists of about 180 million acres of public lands. These forests each year make a major contribution not only to the Nation's welfare but directly in cash to the Federal Treasury. Last year, in receipts from the sale of timber, grazing fees, and other special uses, they returned to the Treasury more than the total cost of managing and protecting the national forests.

Much of the Department's work in helping farmers and the handlers, processors, and merchandisers of farm products to do a better job of getting these products from the farm to the consumer is of a continuing nature. The cumulative investment in services rendered for research, soil conservation, marketing, plant and livestock inspection, market news, crop reporting, farm credit, and many others, adds up to a tremendous sum. But it is estimated that the cumulative returns exceed by manyfold the total cost. The investment is one that must be protected lest we lose the incalculable benefits that have been gained.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. I notice by the report that there have been reductions of \$5,404,500, in appropriations provided by the House, and that one of the items stricken out is \$5 million for watershed protection. I call attention to the language found on page 15 of the committee report, which reads:

The decrease recommended by the committee is to deny this approach to a recognized problem. The committee is advised that the number of projects intended to be covered by the amount provided are a few of a large number of such projects on which preliminary examinations or surveys have been made but which have not been authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1944.

I should like to ask the distinguished chairman whether he does not believe that these projects would be authorized under Public Law 46 of the 74th Congress, and the Soil Conservation Act of 1935?

Mr. YOUNG. Not being a lawyer, I will not attempt to give the Senator a very expert legal opinion. At least some of the members of the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations believed that there was a close question as to the authorization for these projects. I think appropriations could be made for them on the basis of their being classified as experimental or test projects. I would like to say to the Senator from Kansas, who has a great interest in these projects—and I think they are worthy ones—that the committee did not delete this item because of any belief that the projects were not meritorious. It was rather a question of the legal requirements of their proper authorization. I think the Congress could appropriate for them under the authorization, I believe it was, of 1936.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I appreciate very much the statement by the Senator from North Dakota, but I should like to point out that Public Law 46 of the 74th Congress gives the Soil Conservation Service authority to deal with all matters relating to conservation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks a memorandum which I have prepared on this subject.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I point out that Public Law 46 of the 74th Congress gives the Soil Conservation Service authority to deal with all matters relating to conservation.

Among the purposes of the act as set out are flood control, the prevention of the impairment of reservoirs, and the maintenance of navigability of rivers and harbors.

In carrying out the provisions of the act, the Secretary is authorized, among other things, and I quote: "To carry out preventive measures, including, but not limited to, engineering operations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in the use of land."

That is interpreted by the solicitor's office in the Department of Agriculture and also



in the Bureau of the Budget, as giving full authority to whatever is necessary, including the building of suitable structures to deal with this type of a project.

The 48 originally listed projects which passed the House are fully authorized under the provisions of Public Law 46 of the 74th Congress. They have been approved by the Department of Agriculture and there is full authority for their construction.

I have discussed this matter with the Bureau of the Budget on previous occasions and that is the position they have taken; namely, that it is not necessary that they be authorized under the 1936 Flood Control Act.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Kansas that some of the watershed programs have been authorized by the regular authorizing committees of the Congress. As the Senator says, some of them have not been so authorized. The \$5 million would make possible the starting of about \$29 million worth of projects. There was a question in the mind of some of the Senators as to whether we should support this large program without regular authorization by the authorizing committees of the Congress. I think this is a question which probably can be ironed out in conference. All members of the committee feel that these are worthy projects, and that the program itself is an excellent one.

Mr. CARLSON. I want to make for the RECORD an observation which I believe to be important. I was a Member of the House of Representatives at the time in 1936 omnibus Flood Control Act was passed. As a matter of fact, I was a member of the committee that wrote it.

The omnibus Flood Control Act of 1936 authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to develop watershed programs. It is under this act and amendments thereto that a few watershed projects have been authorized and for a number of years Congress has made appropriations to carry on these projects. However, these appropriations have been exceedingly meager. The projects have developed slowly and none have progressed far enough, as yet, to demonstrate what can be achieved in the way of flood control. In most cases it will be many years, at the present rate of appropriations, before the projects can be completed.

The watershed projects submitted in this bill before the Senate, having passed the House, are not submitted under the provisions of the 1936 Flood Control Act but rather under the authority which the Department of Agriculture has to deal with flood control matters in the original Soil Conservation Act of 1935, which is Public Law 46 of the 74th Congress.

I assure the distinguished Senator from North Dakota that it is my thought that the projects, which were approved by the House committee and which were passed by the House, would be authorized under the 1936 act, which I firmly believe carries adequate authority for projects of this kind.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I am very happy to have the comments of the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. I appreciate very much, if the distinguished Senator will yield further, his statement that the

committee will be pleased to give consideration to this matter in conference. I sincerely hope they will. It is a program in which our country is interested. It is a program which ought to be established. We hear a great deal about expenditures for flood control. With reference to the projects which were approved by the House of Representatives, the local contributions would be 52 percent of the cost. In other words, the Federal Government can get assistance in carrying out some of these projects to control water runoff at its source, which, of course, has an effect on the floods in the valleys. I shall not stand upon the Senate floor to say I believe it will protect the valleys from floods; I do not believe it will; but it should be a part of the program, and I hope the distinguished chairman and the other members of the committee will give serious consideration to this matter when it is taken to conference.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks a memorandum on this subject.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I take this opportunity to express my sincere hope that the Senate will approve the item which passed the House, providing \$5 million for the development of watershed programs.

If we do not take definite action on the item as it passed the House, I would urge the conferees between the Senate and House to give serious consideration to the inclusion of this item and the final passage of the bill.

All over the country our people have awakened to the realization that soil conservation and the terraces, gully stops, contour farming, check dams and stock ponds, designed to hold the water where it falls, are an essential part of flood control.

Furthermore, they are beginning to realize that these water-hold structures and practices must be applied to the whole upstream watershed areas, of which there are thousands, if we are to take the action necessary to help prevent disastrous floods and flood damage.

The control of water runoff at its source is important as a part of a long-range soil conservation program. At the present time we have a few partially completed programs of watershed control, but at the rate of present work on these projects, it will be many years before they are completed.

The projects in the pending bill are projects that can be completed in from 1 to 5 years and they would give this Nation test or pilot projects that could be used to evaluate their effectiveness on the control of water runoff, soil conservation, and floods in the lower valleys. They are truly test or pilot projects.

I am sure that the Members of the Senate are aware of the tremendous interest in watershed programs which exists throughout the country. As a matter of fact, I am convinced that the country is far ahead of the Department of Agriculture and the Congress on this subject. They are demanding that we take action to get some projects completed at the earliest possible date.

The approval of this item of \$5 million, with a total original cost to the Federal Government of less than \$30 million, would require local contributions of over \$30 million. Therefore, the Federal Government would, in reality, be securing \$60 million worth of work for less than \$30 million. The local contributions would constitute approximately 52

percent and the Federal contribution 48 percent on the final completion of these projects.

It occurs to me that this would be to the distinct advantage of the Federal Government in securing projects that will, in my opinion, add protection and wealth to our Nation of many times more than the original cost.

Mr. YOUNG. The Senator has made a good case, and I am sure the committee will give the matter careful consideration.

Mr. GRISWOLD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. GRISWOLD. In connection with the matter which the Senator from Kansas has just discussed, I may say I am sure the Senator from North Dakota realizes that there is a real interest in the State of Nebraska in this same problem. I should like to ask whether the committee fully understood that a great deal of the expense would be borne by way of local participation in carrying out most of the program?

Mr. YOUNG. Yes, I think most of the Members of the committee are fully aware of the contribution to be made by the local people. As I said before, I think the committee is generally strongly in favor of the projects.

Mr. GRISWOLD. Has there been much opposition throughout the Nation to this general type of program?

Mr. YOUNG. No, on the contrary there has been very little. I personally believe that the program should have been carried on at the same time and at the same rate as are other big water development programs, including flood control projects. This program is in many respects less costly, and in many cases, it can do a better job of holding water where it falls on the upper reaches of streams than can the larger dams.

Mr. GRISWOLD. I thank the Senator from North Dakota for making clear some of the questions which were in my mind.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Title I—Regular Activities—Agricultural Marketing Act," on page 2, line 12, after the word—"Department," to strike out "\$5,500,000" and insert "\$5,250,000."

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment to the committee amendment. I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 12, it is proposed to strike out "\$5,250,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$5,290,000."

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, the amendment which I have offered is to increase the amount for the agricultural marketing programs by \$40,000, bringing the total from \$5,250,000, recommended by the committee, to \$5,290,000.

The specific purpose of this amendment is to provide funds to enable the Department of Agriculture to initiate a



new market news and statistical service for the turkey industry.

This was originally included in the \$250,000 in increased funds for marketing programs recommended in the Truman budget, eliminated in the Eisenhower budget, restored by the House, and again recommended to be taken out by the Senate committee.

The Department of Agriculture over a period of years has improved its marketing service in many particulars, including the type of weekly production reports which is here proposed for turkey growers.

With production 13 percent above that of the previous year, turkey raisers last year faced a marked surplus which so depressed the market and threatened to destroy the turkey industry, that the Secretary of Agriculture authorized purchases largely for distribution to non-profit school-lunch programs.

From October 1952 to March 1953 such purchases amounted to 48,400,000 pounds of frozen ready-to-cook 1952-crop turkeys.

This represented an investment of \$26,100,000 by the Government.

The purchases were made with section 32 funds provided by Congress to encourage consumption of agricultural commodities by diverting surplus quantities from normal channels of trade.

The recent conference of turkey producers called by the Secretary of Agriculture to explore means to avoid a repetition of such surpluses as occurred last year recommended a weekly statistical service to indicate what turkey hatchings are, month by month or week by week, so that they could keep informed on what is happening. In this way the farmers growing turkeys would be better informed of what the production prospects are likely to be and could expand or contract their output accordingly.

Here is the case of an industry itself seeking, through an entirely reasonable request for a Government reporting service at a nominal cost, to help solve some of the surplus problems with which it is confronted and which are costly to the producer and the Government alike.

I believe, Mr. President, we could save a great deal of money if we make the funds available so that the Government may enter into such statistical reporting service, because, if the producer knew that there would be a sharp increase in the number of poults hatched and put on feed, he would be likely to cancel orders or reduce in the next month his turkey production. Then there would not be the sharp increase we have witnessed over past years.

Inasmuch as the House committee had this item in its recommendations, I believe the Senate Appropriations Committee made a mistake at the time it reported the bill. It is for that reason that I have offered my amendment. I have had numerous calls with reference to it. I know the importance of statistical reporting in connection with the livestock industry. I think we should have the same kind of reporting for the turkey industry, because it has become one of our major industries and sources of agricultural income.

I hope the chairman of the committee will agree to accept my amendment.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota has made a very good case for his amendment. I have received many telegrams from all over the United States with reference to the proposed reduction in the appropriation, and I think it would be advisable to take the amendment to conference. I shall accept the amendment and take it to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Agricultural Economics," on page 3, line 22, after the word "trends," to strike out "\$2,120,000" and insert "\$2,372,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Agricultural Research Administration—Office of Administrator," on page 5, line 19, after the word "building," to insert "whichever is greater."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 19, after the word "greater" in the amendment heretofore stated, to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That transfers not to exceed \$11,000 may be made to this appropriation from the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Administration for general-use capital improvements at the Agricultural Research Center."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Experiment Stations—Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico," on page 7, line 4, after the name "Alaska," to strike out "\$62,500" and insert "\$75,000," and in line 8, after the name "Puerto Rico," to strike out "\$13,441,208" and insert "\$13,453,708."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Animal Industry," on page 9, line 14, after "(7 U. S. C. 429)", to strike out "\$3,916,500" and insert "\$4,189,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 4, after the word "products", to strike out "\$8,635,000" and insert "\$8,480,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 22, after the numerals "1952", to strike out "is hereby repealed" and insert "is amended by adding 'voluntary' before the word 'reimbursements'."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry," on page 11, line 19, after the word "thereof", to strike out "\$7,625,000" and insert "\$7,750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering," on page 12, line 12, after the word "airplanes", to strike out "\$11,586,000" and insert "\$12,230,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine," on page 14, line 4, after word "application", to strike out "\$3,888,760" and insert "\$4,076,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 6, after "(7 U. S. C. 150-150g)", to strike out "\$5,187,000" and insert "\$5,600,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 17, after "(7 U. S. C. 147a)", to strike out "\$2,600,000" and insert "\$2,750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 24, after the word "citizens", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Control of Forest Pests," on page 17, line 19, after "(16 U. S. C., Supp. V, 594-1-594-5)", to strike out "\$2,300,000" and insert "\$3,350,000", and, at the beginning of line 20, to strike out "\$1,900,000" and insert "\$2,920,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, at the beginning of line 2, to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,095,000", and, at the beginning of line 10, to strike out "\$950,000" and insert "\$1,045,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Forest Service—Salaries and Expenses," on page 19, at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "building" and insert "building;"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, at the beginning of line 24, to strike out "\$29,665,700" and insert "\$29,715,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 20, after the word "economics", to strike out "\$5,350,000" and insert "\$5,402,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Forest Roads and Trails," on page 23, line 8, after the word "administration", to strike out "\$13,546,000" and insert "\$16,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Acquisition of Lands for National Forests—Weeks Act," on page 24, at the beginning of line 2, to strike out "toward" and insert "of."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 19, to strike out:

#### WATERSHED PROTECTION

For expenses necessary to conduct surveys, investigations, and research and to carry out preventive measures, including, but not limited to engineering operations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use of land, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 46, 74th Congress; \$5,000,000.



The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Soil Conservation Service—Salaries and Expenses," on page 27, line 22, after the word "employees", to strike out "\$60,844,014" and insert "\$60,944,014."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Water Conservation and Utilization Projects," on page 29, line 22, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$425,500" and insert "\$685,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Agricultural Conservation Program," on page 32, line 10, after the word "than", to strike out "\$1,000" and insert "\$1,500."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, would an amendment on page 32 be in order at this time, or should I wait until the committee amendments are adopted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the Senator's amendment to the committee amendment which is now under consideration?

Mr. WILLIAMS. No. It is on page 32, line 2.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the amendment would not be in order at this time.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 6, after the word "counties", to strike out the colon and "Provided further, That not to exceed 1½ percent of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any State may be utilized in determining the most needed conservation practices on individual farms for which Federal assistance shall be given," and in line 23, after the word "pernicious", to strike out "political" and insert "political."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Production and Marketing Administration—Agricultural Adjustment Programs," on page 34, line 15, after the word "labor", to strike out "\$35,500,000" and insert "\$38,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Marketing Services," on page 37, at the beginning of line 9, to strike out "\$11,486,000" and insert "\$11,496,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Rural Electrification Administration—Loan Authorizations," on page 38, line 11, after the word "program," to strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert "\$67,500,000", and in line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$30,000,000" and insert "\$45,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Farmers' Home Administration—Loan Authorizations," on page 40, line 15, after the word "amended," to strike out "\$7,000,000" and insert "\$6,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 32, lines 2 and 3, it is proposed to strike out "\$195,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$140,000,000."

On line 10, it is proposed to strike out "\$1,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,000."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment is to reduce the appropriation by \$55,000,000 and, at the same time, to reduce the maximum amount of payment which can be made to any single farmer to \$1,000.

This reduction is in line with the amount requested by the Secretary of Agriculture speaking for the administration, and I hope the chairman of the subcommittee will accept the amendment without further debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator from Delaware that the second amendment, on line 10, to reduce the item from \$1,500 to \$1,000 is not in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then I offer the first part of the amendment, the purpose of which is to reduce the appropriation by \$55,000,000. This reduction has been approved by the administration—it has been endorsed by Mr. Alan Kline, the president of the American Farm Bureau—it has been endorsed by Mr. J. T. Sands, legislative representative of the National Grange. Both these great farm organizations are in favor of the lower figure and rather than reject their recommendation I think the Senate should give them a vote of thanks. Surely they should be commended for their unselfish approach to the problem of cutting Government expenditures.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I not only refuse to accept the amendment but I am strongly opposed to it. The Department of Agriculture asked for \$140 million for the agricultural-conservation program, and the payments would only be made on nonrecurring items. This would eliminate fertilizer, phosphate, and many other parts of the soil-conservation program.

The House raised the amount to \$195 million and reinstated substantially the present program. That is covered also in the language of the report of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

I personally believe that \$500 million, or even more, probably could be wisely spent each year to conserve the soil of the United States, and it would be well worthwhile, because soil is perhaps the greatest of our assets. However, I believe that the compromise on \$195 million reached by the House is a good one. I think the Nation can well afford to spend \$195 million on soil conservation in the coming year.

I understand that amendments will be offered to raise the amount to \$225 million, and anyone could make a good case for that figure. However, I personally believe that the bill as a whole is a good one, so far as agriculture is concerned,

and that it is substantially a good bill for farmers. I believe that a reduction to \$140 million on this program would do irreparable harm to the soil-conservation program in the United States.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I wish to say a word about the proposal to reduce the agricultural-conservation program to \$140 million from the \$195 million which the committee has proposed. As I understand, the Department of Agriculture has been working on a program to be put into effect in the event the appropriation is reduced to \$140 million. Unfortunately, the type of program which is proposed on the \$140 million basis would provide for continuing the program in a few States, primarily what are known as the range States, at a level comparable to that which prevailed when the appropriation was \$250 million. The reduction would come largely in the older farming States, where there are small farms, and where soil improvement probably is needed as much as it is needed on a large part of the western land.

The same proposition was encountered 4 or 5 years ago, when a program was proposed which would have benefited primarily the States where it was possible to improve ranges. Of course, ranges ought to be improved, but it should not be done at the expense of all the other States.

If \$140 million were appropriated, it would probably result in about 25 percent being used for administrative purposes. That is altogether too high an amount for that purpose. If it should be decided that the amount should be reduced to \$140 million, probably it would be better to eliminate the program completely, and then to establish an entirely new program for the improvement of ranges.

I think the amount arrived at by the House and by the Senate committee is fair. It will provide for a continuing of the soil-conservation program in the Eastern States, and in the Mountain States of the West, as well. Personally, I hope it will be possible to improve the ranges and also the farms. There is some question whether liming and the application of other chemicals which have been depleted from the soil is a permanent improvement or not. There is also question whether irrigation ditches or terraces are permanent, unless they are cared for.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I wish to concur in the statement just made by the Senator from Vermont in regard to a continuation of this appropriation in the amount of at least \$195 million. We who are familiar with the program realize that it is not only an important one, but that to reduce the figure to \$140 million would be most serious.

I wonder if I am correct in assuming that the House committee evidently took the figure of \$250 million, which has been the amount appropriated in the past, or which has been at least mentioned in the budget, subtracted \$140 million from that, leaving \$110 million. Then compromised by adding 50 percent of that amount to \$140 million ar-



living at the figure of \$195 million. That is a practical solution, and I hope the Senate will adopt it.

Mr. AIKEN. I do not know how the House arrived at its figure, but it seems to me to be fair. The Department of Agriculture is taking a cut in its appropriations, just as we expect other segments of our economy to take cuts in an effort to balance the budget. If the budget is not balanced very quickly, it will not make much difference what is done about appropriations. We shall be in serious trouble.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield if I have the time. I do not know whose time I am using.

Mr. COOPER. I noticed that the Secretary of Agriculture has been consistent in support of the proposal to reduce this appropriation to \$140 million, and has said that what are called nonrecurring soil practices would be eliminated. Does the bill now before the Senate eliminate what we have termed "nonrecurring practices," such as the application of lime, phosphate, and fertilizer?

Mr. AIKEN. I am not speaking for the chairman of the subcommittee, but I am certain that it was the purpose and intent of the Committee on Appropriations, in increasing the amount from \$140 million to \$195 million, to make it possible that these common practices of the Eastern States should be continued. As a matter of fact, if the soil is limed, or if superphosphate, manganese, or magnesium, or any of the trace elements, are applied to the soil, and they are not used up, the effect is probably as permanent as terraces, irrigation ditches, or other methods which are called permanent practices, if they are not cared for from year to year.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the committee report sets forth very clearly the intention of the committee. I think it would be well to insert it in the RECORD at this stage. The item is discussed very briefly on page 12 of the committee report.

Mr. COOPER. It was my understanding that it was the intention of the Senate Committee on Appropriations to continue what are called recurring practices, but I wished to have the statement made as a matter of record.

Mr. RUSSELL. I read from page 12 of the report:

The committee has heard with grave concern of the proposed changes to be made in the types of conservation practices for which ACP payments will be made. We believe that it would be a mistake to institute such drastic changes.

The committee, in approving the authorization for soil-conservation practices, intends to adhere to the policy of having these practices instituted by the several State committees as has been the case in past years. The State committees are fully informed as to the practices necessary to carry on a well-balanced conservation program within the State and should be permitted to select these practices at the State level with a minimum of control from Washington.

This is the most cogent part of it, I may say to the Senator from Kentucky:

We do not approve of the changes proposed by the Secretary of Agriculture and his as-

sistants, and have authorized the crop year 1954 ACP payments through PMA committees with the intent that the program in effect in 1953 will be substantially followed in 1954.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. In order that it may be quite clear in the RECORD, I should like to ask the Senator a question. I am sure that because of his experience the Senator from Georgia knows that in large degree the practices—at least in the Southern States and in the border States—consist of the application of lime, phosphates, and fertilizers, not only in the first year in which there is a seeding but in subsequent years. Is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know that the proportion would be as great in all cases as the Senator has indicated, but that is certainly a material part of the program in the States to which the Senator has referred.

Mr. COOPER. I notice that the Secretary said in the hearings that it was the intention in submitting the figure \$140 million to consider the first application of lime or phosphate as a permanent-type practice, but that under that program the Department would not permit further applications. Is it the understanding of the Senator, as a member of the committee, that under the authorization of \$195 million not only the first application of minerals and fertilizers but, as agreed upon between the county committees and the farmers, recurring applications can be made?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is my understanding of the authorization figure—and this is an authorization for 1954—that it is the intention of the committee, and, I may say, of the Senate, unless some action to the contrary is taken by the entire Senate, that the practices now in effect in any State will be substantially adhered to in 1954, including the practice of fertilizing referred to by the Senator from Kentucky. I am sure the chairman of the subcommittee will bear out that understanding.

Mr. COOPER. Is it the opinion of the Senator from Georgia that the practical effect of this reduction would be borne by farmers—a great many of whom are tenant farmers—who have used the recurring type of soil-improvement practices?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think there can be no question about that. That goes to the amount.

Mr. COOPER. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. I may say to the Senator that I propose, at the appropriate time, to offer an amendment which would allow a 10-percent reduction in this program and authorize a program for next year in the amount of \$225 million. So that the reduction would not be so severe. At the appropriate time, I intend to offer my amendment.

Mr. COOPER. I have an amendment of my own to offer. At least, I shall support the Senator's amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall gladly support the Senator's amendment or I shall be

happy to have the Senator join me in my amendment.

Mr. COOPER. I shall be very glad to do so.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator. I shall add his name to the amendment, as well as the name of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

Mr. President, the attention of the chairman of the subcommittee was diverted when we were discussing the nature of the program contemplated for 1954. I had stated that, in my opinion, the Senate committee—and the Senate as well, if it approves this action—intends that substantially the same program shall be adhered to in 1954 as was followed in 1953. I think it would be well for the RECORD if the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee were to make a statement as to whether or not that is his understanding.

Mr. YOUNG. That is the understanding of the chairman of the subcommittee. The committee itself was almost unanimously in favor of carrying on substantially the same program as we have had in the past. The language of the report so states.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, if I may make a final statement, my own State of Vermont was one of the first States to make full use of the ACP. It has worked there probably as well as in any other State in the Union. Agricultural experts estimate that because the agricultural conservation program in New England the price of milk to Boston consumers is about 3 cents a quart less than it otherwise would be today. The program has worked well enough so that the last two sessions of the Vermont Legislature, in both houses, including the legislature which adjourned a week ago, unanimously memorialized Congress to continue this program.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield for a question?

Mr. AIKEN. I am glad to yield, if I have the time.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from Vermont believe that the parliamentary discussion which has just taken place, plus the statement of the committee, will be binding upon the Secretary of Agriculture? Does the Secretary of Agriculture, under the original act, have the power to lay out the program?

Mr. AIKEN. I think the discussion which has taken place on the floor will be morally binding upon the Secretary of Agriculture. I am sure the Secretary of Agriculture would not undertake to go contrary to the intent of the Congress. I do not know whether the present discussion would be legally binding or not, but I suspect that it would be. I am not an attorney. I think it would be morally binding on Ezra Benson, which is just as good as though it were legally binding.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from Vermont have any assurances that the Secretary of Agriculture will follow the unofficial will of Congress in this matter?

Mr. AIKEN. The Secretary of Agriculture has assured the Congress and



the people of the United States time and time again that he will carry out the intent of the Congress, even though it may disagree with his own viewpoint. I have full confidence that that is true.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will this condition prevail no matter what the total sum may be which is authorized—whether we authorize \$195 million, \$140 million, or \$225 million? Will the method of distribution be the present method?

Mr. AIKEN. If this appropriation is made, it will indicate with certainty the intent of the Congress to continue, in the ACP, those practices which have been used so successfully in all States of the Union since the inception of the program.

Mr. DOUGLAS. And this will be true regardless of the sums authorized?

Mr. AIKEN. I am sure of that.

Mr. GRISWOLD. Mr. President, I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a question.

In the committee report on the ACP program there is reference to the question of the authority of State committees to make certain decisions within the States, as to what type of program they wish to carry out. In the actual operation of the program, if an allotment is made to a State—perhaps a temporary allotment—and then the State committee decides to reduce the program, does that mean a saving to the Treasury of the United States? Would the money then be spent through the Department of Agriculture in other States of the Union, or would there be a saving to the Treasury? There is reference to the State having some control, and not being subject to too much Federal control. If the State reduces a program, does that mean a saving, or will other States spend the money?

Mr. YOUNG. I should like to have the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] answer that question in detail. He is completely familiar with the subject. My understanding is that practices are initiated by the States themselves and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. The amount of money going to each State would depend largely on the type of practices approved in the State.

However, there is an allocation to the States, under the formula and there is a special provision that no State, under a change of program, shall lose more than 15 percent. I should like to have the Senator from Georgia explain the situation. He is much more familiar with the subject than I am.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. HENDRICKSON in the chair). The Senator from North Dakota asks unanimous consent to yield to the Senator from Georgia in order that he may answer a question.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I appreciate very much the confidence which the Senator from North Dakota has manifested. However, in connection with this specific question I am afraid it is not well placed. There is an allotment made among the several States, under the formula. That allotment is broken

down within the State, by counties or local subdivisions of Government—parishes, or whatever the local subdivision may be called.

Mr. YOUNG. That is based upon the type of program approved.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct. It depends upon the type of program. Then the money is distributed at the local level by the local committee, after it has inspected to see that there has been compliance with the practices permitted within the State. Heretofore the program has originated at the State level. The State committees would meet and decide what were the most essential conservation practices within the State, and the relative weight to be given to each of those practices, as well as the amount of money which would be available for each of them. The programs submitted to the Department of Agriculture in Washington, and the department has in most instances approved the State programs, although there have been in instances of the department having disallowed certain practices and has not permitted the payments to be made.

Under the old system, which was in effect when the appropriation was in the amount of \$500 million, which was the amount of the appropriation for many years, there was a system of redistribution, but it is my opinion—I do not state it as a fact—that today no such system of redistribution is in effect, and that any sum which is not expended within a State either is carried over in the appropriations for next year by act of Congress, or reverts to the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. GRISWOLD. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is my opinion.

Mr. AIKEN. I may say that the officials of the PMA, or the officials who have charge of the ACP program, have discussed the matter with me, and they insist that the suggestions sent out by the Department of Agriculture under memorandum No. 5 were not final, and that the States still are entitled to make other suggestions as to what should be in the program so as to provide the greatest benefit to each State. Therefore I contemplate that the States' desires will be observed in this respect.

I may say that last year, apparently, several million dollars were not spent. In the early days, as the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has stated, if a State did not spend its money another State could use it. For many years Vermont used money which was not spent by New York and Maine, and we appreciated that practice very much. However, after a while Maine and New York used all of their allotments, and Vermont could use only what the State was entitled to use under its own allotment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. HENDRICKSON in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I request the yeas and nays.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Goldwater	McCarran
Anderson	Gore	McCarthy
Barrett	Green	McClellan
Beall	Griswold	Millikin
Bennett	Hayden	Monroney
Bricker	Hendrickson	Mundt
Bridges	Hennings	Neely
Bush	Hickenlooper	Pastore
Butler, Md.	Hoey	Payne
Butler, Nebr.	Holland	Potter
Byrd	Humphrey	Purtell
Capehart	Jackson	Robertson
Carlson	Jenner	Russell
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Clements	Johnson, Tex.	Smathers
Cooper	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, Maine
Cordon	Kefauver	Smith, N. J.
Daniel	Kennedy	Smith, N. C.
Douglas	Kilgore	Sparkman
Duff	Knowland	Stennis
Dworshak	Kuchel	Thye
Eastland	Langer	Watkins
Ellender	Lehman	Welker
Ferguson	Long	Wiley
Frear	Malone	Williams
Fulbright	Mansfield	Young
George	Martin	
Gillette	Maybank	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I renew my request for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], and myself, I offer a substitute amendment for the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 32, in lines 2 and 3, it is proposed to strike out "\$195,000,000", and insert in lieu thereof "\$225,000,000."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, is it the purpose of the Senator from Georgia to amend my amendment or to amend the committee amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia offers the amendment as one in the second degree. The vote will be taken first on the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia, and then on the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I offer the amendment as a substitute for the amendment proposed by the distinguished Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understand.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have 15 minutes in which to discuss this amendment. Therefore, I shall not be able to yield for questions, although I regret that very much.

Mr. President, no man who has knowledge of the facts about the farms of the Nation today can deny the beneficial ef-



fects of the soil-conservation program. One has only to travel throughout the country to see the great strides which have been made in repairing the waste which has been caused by erosion brought about by water and wind and careless cultivation.

When we consider the productive capacity of the farms of America, we realize that in the case of almost every agricultural commodity we are now producing substantial quantities per acre greater than the production before this program was inaugurated and put into effect.

The issue here is whether the entire Nation has a stake in preserving the fertility of our soil.

This program was originally adopted as a half-billion-dollar program, and an appropriation in that amount was authorized. Year after year Congress appropriated half a billion dollars for this important work.

Then came the war. During the war we could not make large Federal Government appropriations for the conservation of the soil. We called upon farmers everywhere to plant crops which were soil-depleting in character; that was requested in order that we might have the food and fiber necessary for ourselves and our allies, so as to gain a victory over the totalitarian states. During the war this appropriation was reduced to \$300 million.

At the end of the war the necessity for increased production momentarily ceased. But we did not restore the program. Instead, it has been whittled away and whittled away, year after year, until now, if this amendment is adopted, the appropriation will be only \$225 million. If not adopted, there will only be available the inadequate sum of \$195 million.

The authorization for the current year is \$250 million. This amendment represents a reduction of 10 percent in the authorization for this important work, which is, I say, a part of the defense effort—to preserve the fertility of the soil, so that we can produce the food and the fiber necessary in case of an emergency.

Mr. President, let me say that if all other appropriation items were reduced in the amount the appropriation for this program has been reduced, the total budget for the Federal Government would not be more than \$60 billion. The original authorization for this program was \$500 million. Therefore, the authorization for the current year represents a 50-percent decrease in the original authorization. My amendment calls for a 10-percent decrease in the authorization for this year. If the appropriations for all items and programs were reduced 10 percent, we would have a balanced budget. Mr. President, the farmers of the Nation should not be called upon to accept a greater reduction than that.

The population of the United States is increasing at the rate of almost 7,000 new citizens every 24 hours—7,000 more mouths to feed, 7,000 more persons to clothe, each and every 24 hours. In the face of that situation, some propose that

we strike down and almost fatally impair the important soil-conservation program.

Last year it was argued that conditions on the farms were so good that the farmers were able to pay for all these practices, that the people of the Nation had no interest in the soil-conservation program, and that there was no occasion for the appropriation from the Federal Treasury of funds for the program.

In reply, Mr. President, I point out that the costs of these practices have greatly increased; in fact, they have almost doubled. Thus we see that this program has been cut in two ways. First, cuts are made in the appropriation at a time when the cost of soil-conservation practices is increasing. Furthermore, at a time when farm income is declining from day to day, it is proposed still further to whittle away the very modest payments which are made to preserve the one great asset that is basic to our existence, and without which we cannot live.

Mr. President, we may get by with fewer airplanes or we may get by with fewer other things, although to do so would seem to some of us to tend to weaken the national defense. However, if we ever permit the soil of the Nation to erode and if we permit the topsoil to be blown away or to be washed into the streams, and eventually into the sea, we shall be losing something which cannot be replaced and as a result our great civilization will be brought to its eventual doom.

Mr. President, if I can read aright the signs of the times, the farmers' income is going to continue to decrease for some time to come. Thus, it is vital that the soil conservation program be maintained.

I deplore the fact that it is necessary to reduce the appropriation for the program by \$25 million, as proposed by this amendment. But certainly we cannot afford to withdraw all the incentives to the farmers to continue the soil-conservation program.

Mr. President, I do not suppose any discussion of the political effects of the vote on this item has any proper place in the debate; but I assure my colleagues that the farmers of the Nation today are placed in such a position that they almost have to count their pennies—not their dollars, but their pennies. If the appropriation made by the Federal Government, as its share in this program which is so vital to our people, is cut down at the very time when the farmers' income is decreasing \$1,500,000,000 a year, the farmers will say that the United States Senate is adding insult to injury, and the farmers will not feel very kindly toward those who vote against this program, which as of today has caused many of the streams to be clear flowing, whereas in the past they were filled with mud.

Mr. THYE rose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota, who is a coauthor of the amendment.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I seek the floor in my own right; I shall not disturb the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. Very well.

Mr. President, conservation of the land of the Nation is favored in the abstract by everyone. I was greatly impressed by the statement made by the President of the United States in his state of the Union message when he said:

We must match the substantial achievements in the half century since President Theodore Roosevelt awakened the Nation to the problem of conservation.

Mr. President, I say to you there is no more vital program to the future security of the Nation than that of preserving the fertility of the soil and seeing to it that generations yet unborn have as their heritage a soil sufficiently fertile to be able to produce the essentials of life.

The farmer produces in its original state about half the annual production of the wealth of the Nation. The other day I read some figures given the wage income of the various groups and classes of our people. The list was led, as I recall, by the steel workers, the automobile workers, the electrical workers, and the coal miners. The workers in those categories have average earnings of \$75 a week. But down at the bottom of the list was the American farmer, with an average across-the-board income to all farmers, including the farm workers, of \$15 a week—for producing the essentials of life, the things that are basic to our existence from day to day. The income of the farmers and farm workers was at the very bottom of the list, and their income is still decreasing. Yet now it is proposed that a great decrease be made in the soil-conservation program.

Mr. President, in view of the great burden the farmer is assuming today, as a result of the squeeze to which he is subjected between declining income and increasing costs of the things he must buy, it is all the more important that this fund be provided as an incentive to him to carry on the soil-conservation practices that will permit us to leave a legacy to those who come after the last one of us has departed from these halls, which will enable them to also enjoy the bountiful fare and clothing which this generation has known and which has made our country the envy of the world.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I rise to support the statement made by the distinguished and able Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. He has spoken wisely as to why there should be a continuance of the soil-conservation payments. One needs but to go into any community in the Nation to find young men assuming the responsibility of farm management. Whether in the north or in the south, the young men have assumed great financial obligations, as farm operators and farm managers.

A young man who has assumed such a responsibility needs the continuance of the soil-conservation program, in order that he may have an incentive to make applications of lime and fertilizer



to his acres, applications which are sorely needed in order to assure a good stand of grass. If the soil is not properly conserved, there is every chance that when grass seed is sown there will not be a sufficient growth of grass to survive the rigid winter months; and if it does not survive, there will not be legumes with which to build the soil or to furnish forage for livestock. For that reason, knowing that today there is a greater legume acreage over the countryside of the Nation than existed prior to the introduction of the conservation program, I am in full support of it.

I realize that there has been a decline in soil-conservation payments from the figure of \$500 million to the present allowance of \$250 million. We are now faced with the threat of a reduction to less than \$200 million. It is for that reason that I am supporting the amendment.

Mr. President, if we are to leave to oncoming generations a heritage that will be of benefit and value to them, it is the fertility of the land. If the land is depleted and eroded, coming generations will find a lack of the fertility necessary to enable them to work it profitably.

We are familiar with what happened in the ancient world. We know what happened to the great fruit orchards and the great productive fields of Israel and of other sections of the ancient world, once the people ceased to take proper care of their fertile acreage and to protect the soil. Today there are sands which shift back and forth, where once stood fertile fields of grain and of legumes, as well as orchards.

Mr. President, is this incentive payment needed annually in order to encourage the type of farm management there should be? I say it is, because every year there is an oncoming crop of young farmers.

Beyond that, Mr. President, there is commonsense in the argument that there must be an organization in the field in order to carry out the program and if the appropriation is reduced below \$225 million, then too great a percentage of it will have to be spent in administrative costs, instead of being spent in rebuilding the soil. For that reason, we are facing an economic question, not only from the standpoint of the preservation of the fertility of the land, but also from the standpoint of wise appropriation procedure, for when there is a staff in the field which is administering a program, they should be given something to administer, rather than merely have them in the field spending money and doing nothing in return for the money spent.

So I plead with Senators to support the appropriation of \$225 million. It will insure a greater return than any other appropriation I know of, not only today and tomorrow, but in the generations that are to follow.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I should like to be able to agree with my colleagues, the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Minnesota, because they have not overemphasized the value of the soil conservation program during the past 12 or 15 years of its existence.

Our land, particularly the land east of the Missouri Rivers, is in definitely much better condition as the result of this program. If we were to view the situation from that standpoint alone, I would say unhesitatingly that we should provide not only \$225 million, but should provide the full \$250 million, as we did last year.

However, there are other things to be considered. One of the first is whether we intend to operate the Government of the United States as a solvent business. We now have a national debt approaching \$270 billion, which is bound to increase so long as we continue to operate the Government from year to year on a deficit basis. The dollar which the farmer receives for his produce today is worth but 52 percent of what it was worth some 10 or 12 years ago. I think it would be dangerous if we were to let the present condition continue much longer and not bring Government expenditures and receipts into balance.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, because of the Senator's great familiarity with all agricultural matters, he knows that the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture is the only one of the departmental bills in which the amount of the appropriation for the next fiscal year is below the amount appropriated for 1940. An increase has been made several times in all the others. Is there not some limit to what we ought to take out of the farmer's hide? Should we not be at least a little fair in our distribution of the cuts.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I should like first to reply to the Senator from Georgia. He has pointed out that we are cutting the agricultural appropriations lower, perhaps, than we ought to; but I point out that there is another agricultural bill, an expense bill, so to speak, or a charge account, which will be coming in before the end of the next fiscal year, and which will have to be reckoned with. That is a bill carrying several hundred million dollars for the support of farm prices. If the amount in that bill is added to that in the bill now under consideration, I should be very much surprised if we did not find that together they made one of the largest agricultural appropriation expenditures in the history of the United States—possibly the largest.

There are on hand at the present time tremendous crops of certain commodities. Last year the Government subsidized the wheat-export program at 62 or 63 cents a bushel. Taking into consideration the conditions in the wheat market, I shall be very much surprised if it will not be necessary to subsidize it more nearly at 70 or 80 cents a bushel this year. That, of course, represents an expense to the Government for the benefit of agricultural producers.

It is only right that we should maintain a prosperous agriculture, and, whether we reduce the appropriation for this particular item to \$225 million or to \$195 million, as recommended by the two

committees of the Congress, or to \$140 million, or whether we eliminate it entirely, we are still going to have to spend more in order to maintain a prosperous agricultural economy than we have spent for a long time.

If the Russell amendment is rejected we shall then revert to a vote on the Williams amendment, which would reduce the program to such an extent that it would benefit a comparatively small number of the States, and would entail a very large percentage of administrative costs.

So I think we had better follow the recommendation of the majority of the members of the House Committee on Agriculture and the Senate Committee on Agriculture, who deemed an appropriation of \$195 million sufficient in order to carry on a worthwhile program in all the States of the Union. In my opinion, we should not approve either the \$225 million, which represents a \$30 million increase, or the amendment of the Senator from Delaware, which proposes a \$55 million decrease in the amount which the committees of both Houses of Congress have approved and considered to be a fair figure to bring before the two Houses at this time. So I shall go along with the committee recommendation of \$195 million. Under ordinary circumstances, I should like to see \$225 million, or even \$250 million appropriated, because I think it would be a good investment; but we have other things to consider, and, in view of that fact, it appears to me that \$195 million is a fair figure.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I join the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], and other Senators in sponsoring the amendment which proposes to raise the authorization for the agricultural conservation program for the calendar year 1954 from the sum of \$195 million to \$225 million.

I have great respect for the Committees on Agriculture of both the House and the Senate. I have always respected the judgment of the distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] and the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], who, I think, know agricultural conditions throughout the entire Nation.

But, in this instance I think the Senate should take a second look at the authorization of \$195 million which is proposed. I believe that the Senate should increase the authorization to \$225 million as provided in the substitute amendment which has been offered by the Senator from Georgia for himself and in my name and for other Senators.

Mr. President, I first want to address myself to the argument made by the distinguished Senator from Vermont, that the increase should not be voted because of the necessity of reducing expenditures. It is an argument which carries force. When we begin to talk about increasing authorizations and appropriations we are subject to the criticism that we are



not willing to economize in governmental expenditures.

But, if the increase to \$225 million should be voted, it will still be a 10 percent reduction from the authorization of \$250 million for 1953. I believe that reduction of 10 percent is enough. The hearings brought out an interesting fact. During the hearing in response to a question by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], it was developed that since 1940 every department of our Government had increased its expenditures in percentages ranging from 185 percent for the Department of the Interior to 1,146 percent for the State Department, and that the only department since that time which has reduced its expenditures is the Department of Agriculture. Its expenditures for the past year represented a 30 percent reduction from its expenditures in 1940.

The chief argument I make for the amendment increasing the appropriation to \$225 million is that we are dealing with the basic resources of the country. During World War II farmers were called upon to actually mine their soil in order to provide the food and fiber required during the war, and, after the war, to help our allies and needy peoples of the world. At the end of the war a reduced program for conservation practices was started with an expenditure of approximately \$250 million a year. It has been steadily reduced.

The actual expenditures for the soil-conservation program for the calendar year 1951 were \$272,930,000.

Expenditures for the calendar year 1952 amounted to \$256,500,000.

For the calendar year 1953, the authorization was \$250 million.

So the average for these years is more than \$250 million a year.

The pending bill proposes to reduce that figure to \$195 million for the calendar year 1954, a reduction of \$55 million from the average appropriations for this purpose.

We must ask the reason for this proposed reduction. It is not necessary, I believe, to argue the merits of the conservation program. Even those who support the reduced authorization admit its merits.

I should like to read a statement from the report of the committee which I think points up the continuing need for this program. On page 2 of the report there appears the following statement:

While it is true that American farmers have—up to this time met, and sometimes exceeded, the demand for farm products, we must face the fact that the land we now have under cultivation must largely provide for our rapidly increasing population. With approximately 2 million more people to feed each year, and with little new land to move to, the most practical solution obviously is to further increase farm production per acre and per animal.

On page 4, the committee report states:

It would be impossible to estimate, in terms of dollars, the loss of soil fertility that has taken place. It is a fact, however, that about 50 million acres of once productive cropland are too badly eroded for cultivation and another 100 million acres has been reduced because from half to all of the original topsoil has washed away.

Again, on page 5 of the report, the following statement is made:

Under the agricultural conservation program, which is administered largely by local county and community committees, 52 million acres of pasture and range have been improved by reseeding; 18 million acres are being protected through the construction of standard, broad-based terraces; permanent cover has been established on 2 million acres of land subject to erosion; 5 million acres have been leveled for irrigation; sod waterways have been established on 315,000 acres; trees have been planted on 900,000 acres; 824,000 small dams have been built on farms and ranches to retard soil losses and reduce flood damage. All this and only one-fourth of the job is done.

So, Mr. President, the real issue for the Senate to decide is whether an authorization of \$195 million can carry on an adequate conservation program. I do not believe so.

*Comparison of appropriations and employment of Department of Agriculture with other civilian departments (regular annual appropriations)*

Department	Fiscal year 1940		Fiscal year 1953		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	
	Appropriations	Employment	Appropriations	Employment	Appropriations	Employment
	<i>Mil. dol.</i>		<i>Mil. dol.</i>			
Agriculture.....	1,054.9	91,370	733.8	57,935	—30.4	—38.7
Commerce.....	54.2	26,699	797.2	65,172	+1,370.8	+144.1
Interior.....	191.2	46,547	545.5	60,677	+185.3	+30.3
Justice.....	52.6	14,720	184.4	32,194	+250.6	+118.7
Labor.....	34.6	3,484	222.5	7,815	+543.0	+124.3
Post Office.....	794.0	303,654	2,793.8	523,779	+251.8	+72.4
State.....	21.0	6,302	261.7	31,302	+1,146.1	+396.7
Treasury.....	215.9	59,256	655.5	89,460	+207.6	+60.9
Total above agencies (excluding Agriculture).....	1,363.5	460,662	5,460.6	810,399	+300.5	+75.9

NOTE.—Employment figures of all departments other than Agriculture taken from Civil Service Commission reports for June 30, 1940, and June 30, 1952.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield for another question?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is the Senator aware of the fact that the comparisons made in that table are not on a comparative basis? The 1940 figures for the Department of Commerce, for example, do not include the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the United States Maritime Commission, maritime activities, and the Bureau of Public Roads, which were included in the 1952 figures, and if we place the expenditures of the Department of Commerce on a comparative basis with those given in the table for the Department of Agriculture, the increase would be only approximately 86 percent.

Mr. COOPER. I am glad to have the information.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], a table showing a comparison of the Department of Commerce appropriations and expenditures for the fiscal year 1940 and 1952. This table indicates the fallacies of the table referred to by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Did I correctly understand the Senator from Kentucky to say, in his remarks, that whereas the expenditures of the Department of Commerce had increased 1,370 percent since 1940, expenditures for the Department of Agriculture had decreased by approximately 30 percent?

Mr. COOPER. That is shown by a table which is found on page 30 of the hearings on the bill which we are considering.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have that table incorporated in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield further?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is the Senator from Kentucky aware of the fact that there is a further loss to the Government through purchases of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and that this loss is not charged off?

Mr. COOPER. I am familiar with that.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that in 1940 there were almost no losses through the Commodity Credit Corporation, but in the current year the losses through the Commodity Credit Corporation are large? So if we lump in the Commodity Credit Corporation with the Department of Agriculture in measuring payments to farmers we will find, I think, that the increase has been as great as that of the Department of Commerce.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. In a moment.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] so indicated in his argument a few minutes ago. He said that in the total amount of appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, the money to be spent by the Commodity Credit Corporation in support operations should be considered.

The first budget submitted by the outgoing administration underestimated by several hundred million dollars the



amount that probably will have to be spent—according to the hearings—in support operations, principally for wheat and cotton. As I see it, expenditures for support operations and for a soil-conservation program are entirely different propositions. We are dealing now with the conservation of soil, the use of soil, and the continuance of fertility of soil in the future.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that in 1951 the total expenditures under the so-called ACP program amounted to \$245 million; that of the \$245 million, only \$88 million, or one-third was used for permanent soil-improvement practices; and that the remaining two-thirds were used for fertilizers including lime, which are not generally considered permanent?

Mr. COOPER. The question of what constitutes a permanent program is not a matter of law or fixed in character. The Department of Agriculture determines what a permanent practice is today. But what is considered to be permanent practice in one State might be entirely different from what is considered to be permanent practices in the State of Illinois or other States.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. As soon as I have finished.

What is considered to be permanent soil practice in States such as Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona, where the chief interest is in the conservation of water, is entirely different from permanent soil practices in States such as my State of Kentucky and other border or Southern States, where water is not a great problem.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. On page 637 of the Senate hearings, the statement of the Secretary of Agriculture was that on the basis of permanent-type practices, as defined by him, only \$88 million was distributed in 1951.

According to the 1951 statistical summary of the agricultural conservation program, compiled by the Production and Marketing Administration in November of 1952, the last column, indicates that the total amount distributed for the ACP program was \$245,700,000, roughly three times the amount that the Secretary of Agriculture said was for permanent-type practice. That figure may be found at the bottom of the last column on page 95 of the statistical summary.

As we know, in practice most of the money that has been distributed has been for fertilizer and for limestone. I do not object to that in the case of poor soils or for poor farmers. But does the Senator from Kentucky believe that we

should subsidize rich farmers, who have the money with which to buy fertilizer, and who can recoup their out-of-pocket expenses for fertilizers from the sale of larger crops? I am perfectly ready to have a part of this money go to poor farmers, in States having poor soils, but I am opposed to giving money to rich farmers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair reminds the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] that he has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. COOPER. I ask unanimous consent that I may continue for 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. YOUNG. I would rather yield the Senator from Kentucky 5 minutes of my own time.

Mr. COOPER. will finish, then. I answer the Senator from Illinois by saying he has changed his argument. There is no suggestion that the increase will go to rich farmers. I do not favor that.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. COOPER. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Commodity Credit Corporation has been brought into the debate. Is it not a fact that the Commodity Credit Corporation has shown a profit on major crops?

Mr. COOPER. There has been a profit on some crops, such as tobacco.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Commodity Credit Corporation has shown a profit on tobacco, corn, and wheat.

Mr. COOPER. I am not familiar with all the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. MAYBANK. The distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] said that there would be a bill introduced with respect to the Commodity Credit Corporation. I merely wish to make certain that the RECORD shows that the Commodity Credit Corporation, thus far, has shown a profit on its sales of major crops. Of course, it was largely carried by the \$100,000,000, provided for it, but it has shown a profit.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I thank my friend. I have only a few minutes remaining, and I do not wish to be diverted by discussions of other questions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kentucky decline to yield further?

Mr. COOPER. I decline to yield further at this time.

I wish to confine my argument particularly to the point of the appropriation of funds for the agricultural conservation program. The amount ought to be increased from \$195 million to \$225 million. My first point is that it is needed to provide an adequate and satisfactory continuation of the program which has been under way since the war, a program averaging an annual expenditure of \$250 million a year.

The administrative cost of the program as detailed in the 1954 budget presented by Mr. Truman's administration was about \$38 million. The budget presented by the present administration calls for \$27 million, a noteworthy saving. If \$27 million is taken away from the \$195 million, \$168 million will remain for conservation practices payments to farmers. Compared to 1951, that is over \$100 million less. Compared to 1952, it is about \$80 million less, and compared to the year 1953, it is \$70 million less.

As I understand the hearings, the Department proposes to reduce the amount of money and place emphasis upon what are called permanent practices. But what is the best practice for a particular State depends upon the soil, the water situation and other factors in that State. As I have said, what might be considered the best practice in Illinois, with its rich glacial soil, or in Utah or Arizona, which are interested chiefly in water, may not be the best permanent practice in the Southern States and border States, including my State, where conditions are different.

I can speak from my own experience. I can remember my own county in Kentucky, when I returned from school in 1926. It is a typical county of a border State. It has not the best land or the poorest land. Many of its fields and hillsides were bare and gullied. I have seen a change take place. It has been caused in great part through the use of lime and minerals, and the seeding of grass to prevent erosion of the soil, and to build up its fertility. This program has enriched the soil in border States, Southern States, and other States throughout the country. It has not been the only conservation program, but it has been a good one.

The Senate will make a grave mistake if it does not continue an adequate program by authorizing \$225 million for 1954. The Department of Agriculture has stated, and I agree with the Department's purpose, that it intends to review and analyze its programs. The Department has said that in this year and next year it intends to undertake a thorough analysis and review of the farm program. Why cannot the Department review the agricultural conservation program in these 2 years? I think it unwise for Congress to alter or change the program radically by reductions in authorizations. This year and next year the Department may be able, by voluntary arrangements and through educational programs, to shift the emphasis to the permanent type practices. The Department of Agriculture in this year can give farmers throughout the country an opportunity to be heard on the matter and a better program can be developed.

It is not a question of economy alone. The \$30 million which is involved will be more than repaid in soil fertility and the protection of soil throughout the entire Nation.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.



## EXHIBIT 1

(Submitted by Senator DOUGLAS as a qualification of table on p. 30 of Senate hearings)

## Department of Commerce, comparison of appropriations and expenditures, fiscal years 1940 and 1952

[Figured in thousands of dollars]

	Appropriations			Expenditures		
	1940 <sup>1</sup>	1952 <sup>2</sup>	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	1940 <sup>1</sup>	1952 <sup>2</sup>	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Office of the Secretary.....	1,235	1,975	+740	1,298	2,020	+722
Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	2,156	10,754	+8,598	2,111	10,370	+8,259
Bureau of Census.....	28,947	14,810	-14,137	20,486	18,743	-1,743
National Bureau of Standards.....	2,436	13,803	+11,367	2,405	9,452	+7,047
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	3,156	12,669	+9,513	4,000	12,430	+8,430
Patent Office.....	4,692	12,225	+7,533	4,589	12,086	+7,497
Commerce, miscellaneous.....	7		-7	500		-500
Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation (transferred out of Commerce).....	(2,682)			(2,630)		
Bureau of Air Commerce, <sup>3</sup> trust accounts.....	( <sup>4</sup> )					
Total, general and special accounts (as in 1940 but excluding Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation).....	42,629	66,236	+23,607	34,889	65,101	+30,212
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses, defense production activities.....		41,837	+41,837		36,064	+36,064
Civil Aeronautics Administration.....	28,224	162,855	+134,631	25,277	171,461	+146,184
Civil Aeronautics Board.....		3,860	+3,860		3,784	+3,784
U. S. Maritime Commission: Maritime activities.....	100,007	218,320	+118,313	98,042	229,687	+131,645
Bureau of Public Roads.....	333,581	429,725	96,144	169,015	449,819	+280,804
Weather Bureau.....	6,137	26,970	+20,833	5,852	26,323	20,471
Inland Waterways Corporation.....		( <sup>4</sup> )			1,000	+1,000
Total, Department of Commerce (as or- ganized in 1952).....	510,578	949,803	+439,225	333,075	983,239	+650,164
Percent.....			+86			+195

<sup>1</sup> From Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances of the United States for fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, pp. 226-233, 168, 192, 152, 199.<sup>2</sup> From Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances of the United States for fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, pp. 212-220.<sup>3</sup> Account stated under Civil Aeronautics Authority, independent offices.<sup>4</sup> Undisbursed balance June 30, 1951 was \$1,000,000.

Figures in parentheses are not included in totals.

Figures do not include trust funds.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I oppose the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] increasing the appropriation and, at the same time, speak in behalf of my own amendment, which would reduce the appropriation for PMA payments to \$140 million. I know of no better argument to use in opposition to the amendment of the Senator from Georgia than to quote from the statements of representatives of two of the largest farm organizations in the United States, who testified before the Senate Committee on Appropriations. First, I wish to quote from the testimony of Mr. J. T. Sanders, legislative counsel of the National Grange, whose testimony begins at page 1115 of the hearings. Referring to the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Sanders said:

ENDORSEMENT OF CONSERVATION-PAYMENTS  
REDUCTION

We especially wish to endorse his reduction in the agricultural conservation payments for the fiscal year 1953-54 to the extent of \$110 million from current appropriation of \$251.7 million. We believe that the Secretary and his staff have earnestly and honestly sought out those agricultural conservation payments that are for measures and supplies for nonpermanent types of conservation work. We believe that these payments should never be used as an excuse and substitute for price supports. However, they should be used as a portion of a skillfully planned part of farmland conservation. The Secretary, we believe, has undertaken to weed out that portion of these payments that do not qualify under this standard.

That would bring the amount down to \$140 million, the same as my amendment.

On page 561, Mr. Allan Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, made this statement:

Now, the \$140 million represents a cut of \$110 million, approximately. This seems to us to be generally in line with our proposal that these payments ought to be made on the basis of conservation needs. They ought to be made for real conservation. They should not be made, as in my own county, for the application of lime or phosphorous.

That is the testimony of representatives of two of the largest farm organizations, who spoke not only in opposition to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] but also in endorsement of the amendment offered by me.

Mr. President, I repeat, that is the testimony of the representatives of two of the largest farm organizations, not only speaking in opposition to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia, but also endorsing the amendment offered by myself which figure is supported by the present Secretary of Agriculture.

It was pointed out a few moments ago by one Senator speaking in favor of the increase that in ancient countries was depleted. In studying ancient history, it might be well also to examine what happened to the governments of those countries and the currencies of those countries. In the same history book it will be found that every one of those countries became bankrupt under exactly the same kind of program as is being advocated here today. I refer to the wholesale giveaway programs. It is always much more popular to give away money than to stop the giveaway. If the amendment of the Senator from Georgia is adopted, it will mean that this year's appropriation for the Department of Agriculture will be 1½ percent more than Congress gave the same depart-

ment last year. That certainly would not support a tax-reduction program.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator should know that this is the authorization for next year, 1954. It has no relation to the budget of this year, as such. So the figures cannot be completely applicable.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I point out to the Senator that it is easy to project the figures to 1954. However, whatever we authorize this year, we shall pay next year. Therefore, both appropriations and authorizations should be taken into consideration when we pass an appropriation bill.

The Senator from Georgia was pointing out the fact that his figure represented a reduction from the Truman request for authorization, but since when did we recognize Mr. Truman's budget as sacred? If we were to reduce the maximum payment to any one farmer to \$1,000, rather than letting the payments go to a small group, such action would spread the program to the farmers needing encouragement. If we are to reduce appropriations we must begin somewhere. Certainly no one could speak with greater authority for the farmers than the representatives of the two largest farm organizations in the United States. They say they are willing and have taken official action favoring these cuts. It seems the height of folly to give them more money than they are asking for.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to ask the Senator from Delaware a question. He mentioned the fact that the committee was claiming a decrease in appropriations as compared with 1953, and a decrease under the estimates prepared by the Truman administration. Is it not a fact that the committee is failing to appropriate for the fiscal year 1953-54 approximately \$40 million, for the 1953-54 ACP program, which will come due during that year? On page 12 of the report the committee says:

If the amount provided is insufficient for that purpose—

Namely, meeting the estimate of \$252 million—

the Department is expected to take the necessary action to secure additional funds which may be needed.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. In a moment.

That means, does it not, that there will be a supplementary bill coming in to make good the \$250 million? Therefore the claim of economy which the committee makes in the latter part of its report, of \$39,750,000, is a phony economy. When the bills for 1953-54 are finally footed, both in connection with this appropriation and the sugar appropriation, instead of economies of \$20 million as compared with last year, we shall find an increase of \$25 million, which will even exceed the Truman budget.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?



The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Delaware yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

Let me say in reply to the Senator from Illinois that there is no question that these authorizations will have to be met either next year or the year after.

I also point out that on page 51 there is another item, of \$171,740,395, which is, in effect, an appropriation in this year's expenditures; however, it is not included in the total as compiled on the front page of the committee report. The item to which I refer represents note cancellations to pay for the cost of the International Wheat Agreement. This note cancellation authority has been one of the methods used by the Department to cover up the overall cost of the program.

The Commodity Credit Corporation keeps claiming in its financial statements that its losses are only relatively small over a period of 25 or 30 years; yet the Director of the Budget advises me that the reason it is able to report fairly small losses is that it has been counting as income appropriations by Congress plus its authority to cancel notes. It has not been charging them off as expenditures, as any sensible businessman would do.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield to me?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will the Senator from Delaware agree with me that when the final bills for 1953 and 1954 are footed, the expenditures will exceed the expenditures for 1952-53 by enormous amounts?

Mr. WILLIAMS. If we adopt the pending amendment, as I previously stated, this appropriation will be 1½ percent more than the amount which was appropriated in the same bill in 1952.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. I heard the Senator from Illinois say that this cut of \$40 million was a phony cut. If it is phony, then the Department of Agriculture is phony, because its estimate of the cost of last year's program was \$211,982,000. It expects to hold expenditures within that amount. If expenditures should be slightly more than that, the committee proposes to authorize the Department to take the money out of the Commodity Credit Corporation fund.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Without entering into the exchange between him and the Senator from Illinois, I point out to the Senator from North Dakota, that the bill as reported by the committee calls for \$20,480,065 below last year's appropriation. The amendment which is now pending proposes to increase this appropriation by \$30 million. If that amendment is adopted, it will mean that the bill will carry an appropriation of some \$10 million more than last year's appropriation, or an increase of 1½ percent.

Mr. YOUNG. That is not an appropriation at all. It is not reflected in this bill. It is an authorization. However,

it would cause additional obligations next year.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator from North Dakota will admit that contract authorizations and appropriations both represent obligations of the United States Government.

Mr. YOUNG. That is true.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If we adopt this amendment calling for a figure of \$225 million, and authorize the Department of Agriculture to make commitments to that extent, we shall be obligated to appropriate the money next year; is not that true?

Mr. YOUNG. That is true.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Therefore we must treat these authorizations which are firm commitments, as though they were appropriations, even though they do not enter into expenditures until 1954.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. I think perhaps the Senator from Delaware is in error to a certain extent. As I understand, this bill proposes to authorize, in the calendar year 1954, the sum of \$195 million for the entire conservation program. We must deduct from that amount administrative costs. If we take the average of the past several years, they run more than \$30 million, leaving about \$160 million for the conservation program for farmers. In 1951 and 1952, according to the hearings, payments to farmers were \$276 million. In the next year they were \$250 million; and this year they are almost \$200 million.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, if I understand the Senator from Kentucky correctly, I think he has made an excellent argument in opposition to the increase by pointing out that of the \$225 million, \$60 million to \$65 million will go to pay administrative costs. We have surely reached a sad state of affairs when it costs a third of the appropriation for administrative expenses.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield that I may correct the Record?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not yield at this time. I shall be glad to yield in just a moment after yielding to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. THYE. The Senator from Delaware—

Mr. WILLIAMS. I decline to yield at this point.

Mr. THYE. The Senator from Delaware is mistaken.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I will yield to the Senator in a moment.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. I know the Senator misunderstood what I said. I stated that the authorization was for \$195 million, and that if administrative costs were of the same order as they have been for the past 3 years, they would average more than \$30 million, which when taken from \$195 million, would leave \$165 million for the program. The Senator made a mistake when he said I had stated \$65 million is available for administra-

tive expenses. I should like to go further and say that the bill calls for only \$27 million for administrative expenses.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I misunderstood the Senator from Kentucky. I still point out, nevertheless, that if the amendment is adopted we will have authorized 1½ percent more for the agricultural program than was authorized for fiscal 1953.

In the next 15 days or so Congress will be confronted with the question of whether or not we shall extend the excess profits tax for an additional 6 months, and we shall also be confronted with the question of whether we will give a general tax reduction to the American people.

It is the height of folly for any Member of Congress to talk about giving the American people a 10 percent tax reduction and at the same time vote for an appropriation which calls for a 1½-percent increase over last year in expenditures. The two actions do not go together, and the sooner that fact is recognized the better.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I merely wanted to make sure that the figures are correctly stated in the Record. The appropriation for the past fiscal year was \$250 million, of which \$240½ million was spent. Approximately \$9½ million was not spent, although allocated. The appropriation this year is for \$211 million. The difference between \$211 million and \$240½ million is due to the fact that there were carryovers, as I understand, from the year before. The administrative costs in fiscal 1953 for the Federal, State, county, and community expenses are figured at approximately \$26 million. I believe it is anticipated that those expenses will be lowered a little for the next fiscal year. If I recall correctly, it was thought that the \$140 million appropriation would be administered for about \$21 million, and that the \$195 million appropriation would cost approximately \$1 million more to administer.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator from Vermont is correct with respect to this single item. My statement, that if we adopt the amendment the appropriation would be 1½ percent more than last year, was based on the overall appropriation, because the bill itself calls for \$716,729,768. That is the amount reported by the committee.

The amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] proposes to increase the amount by \$30 million. If we adopt the \$30 million amendment increase, it would mean that we would be adding \$30 million to offset the claimed \$20 million decrease reported by the committee, which would mean that the appropriation would be \$10 million more than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1953.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I made a comparison between the proposed bill with the Russell amendment added to it and the amount appropriated last year. I do not know what the percentage would be.



Mr. WILLIAMS. I used the committee report as a basis for my figures.

Mr. AIKEN. I have before me a statement entitled "Reconciliation of 1953 program authorization with 1954 revised budget estimate." The statement has just been handed to me. It reads:

Authorization for 1953 program carried in 1953 appropriation act, \$250 million.

Less operating savings and adjustments, reductions in aerial photography, reserve, et cetera, \$9,400,760.

Revised total, 1953 program, \$240,599,240.

Less operating expenses of 1953 program, \$26,178,700.

Less "other program expenses" (checkwriting, printing, aerial photographs, etc.), \$1,088,440.

I do not believe it is particularly interesting to read all of this statement. However, I ask that it be printed in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks, so we will have before us the authentic figures involved.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Agricultural conservation program—reconciliation of 1953 program authorization with 1954 revised budget estimate*

Authorization for 1953 program carried in 1953 appropriation act.....	\$250,000,000
Less operating savings and adjustments, reductions in aerial photography, reserve, etc.....	—9,400,760

Revised total, 1953 program.....	240,599,240
Less operating expenses of 1953 program.....	—26,178,700
Less other program expenses (checkwriting, printing, aerial photographs, etc.).....	—1,088,440

Total cash payments and grants of materials and services, 1953 program.....	213,332,100
1953 program payments paid from fiscal year 1953 appropriation as advances of conservation material and services.....	—44,521,378

Payments still due to farmers on 1953 program, to be paid from fiscal year 1954 appropriation.....	168,810,722
Add operating expenses of 1953 program.....	+26,178,700
Add other program expenses (checkwriting, printing, aerial photographs, etc.).....	+1,088,440
Add cash payments and grants of materials and services on the 1954 program from the 1954 appropriation.....	+25,304,156

Total fiscal year 1954 obligations.....	221,382,018
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Borrowings from CCC:	
Payment to CCC (represents total amount owed to CCC as of June 30, 1953).....	15,599,982
To be borrowed from CCC for advances of conservation materials and services on the 1954 program.....	25,000,000

Net borrowings from CCC.....	—9,400,018
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Revised budget estimate for fiscal year 1954.....	211,982,000
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Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in a few days the Senate will have before it the mutual aid bill. In that bill there will be provided billions of dollars for economic aid to almost every country on the face of the globe.

The distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is seeking to do something for the farmers of the United States.

If Senators want economy they can get it by voting against some of the economic aid it is proposed to give to many countries some of which I doubt if some Senators have even heard of, even though they may have been valedictorians of their college classes.

I ask unanimous consent that at this point in my remarks there be published telegrams, letters, and postcards which I have received from farmers in the State of North Dakota. I believe that my distinguished colleague, the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], received duplicates of many of these telegrams and letters. I ask that these telegrams, letters, and postcards be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks. I have brought to the floor only a few of the messages, because I do not wish to encumber the RECORD.

There being no objection, the correspondence was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW ROCKFORD, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.  
Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Urge you support farm appropriations recommended by Senate subcommittee, including two hundred and fifty millions for ACP.

LELAND SHROYER,  
Chairman, Edley County Farmers Union.

CARRINGTON, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.  
Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Four hundred and seventy-three members of the Foster County Farmers Union urge your support to Senate Joint Resolution 79 and to the Hope bill, 5451.

FOSTER COUNTY FARMERS UNION,  
PAUL MARRIAGE, Secretary-Treasurer.

STERLING, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.  
Hon. Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

We urge you to support farm appropriations at or above House appropriations, also support Mundt bill.

DRISCOLL PIONEER LOCAL FARMERS UNION,  
Mrs. E. A. SCHAUER, Secretary.

CROSBY, N. DAK., June 12, 1953.  
Senator WILLIAM LANGER:  
We urge your vote for the Mundt bill and full support for adequate agricultural funds.

OLAI KVIGNE,  
HARRY THOMPSON,  
JOHN KARLBERG,  
ORVILLE KNUTSON.

MINOT, N. DAK., June 8, 1953.  
Senator WILLIAM LANGER:

Seventy-five members Eureka Local, No. 670, Farmers Union, strongly support (1) full restoration of agricultural appropriations, (2) Mundt bill.

NORMAN J. LIVINGSTON,  
Chairman, Eureka Local, No. 670,  
Farmers Union.

MINOT, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

Respectfully urge you to use your vote and influence in support of the recommendation by the Senate Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations. Agriculture's slow climb toward equality with other groups in our economy must not be checked now.

VERNON F. CARLSON.

GLENBURN, N. DAK.

MINOT, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

Please support Senate subcommittee recommendation on appropriations for agriculture. Absolutely necessary to preserve the much needed present farm programs.

A. C. OLSON.

MINOT, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

I am an operator of a family-type farm. From past experience of 30 years' farming, I deem it a must that the appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee be approved.

WALTER WEMER.

MINOT, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

We feel that it is imperative that agriculture appropriations be supported as recommended by the Senate Subcommittee on Agriculture. We urge your support and vote to defeat any cut in these recommendations.

FREEDOM FARMERS UNION LOCAL,  
DON BIVINS.

SAWYER, N. DAK.

CROSBY, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

Please don't cut agriculture appropriations below 1952 level. We want ACP.

MELVIN MORTENSON,  
ALVIN SVANGSTU,  
ALEX MURPHY,  
G. T. HOVERSTIN.

NOONAN, N. DAK.

MINOT, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

Because Agriculture stands on the brink of disaster under present price structure of farm commodities, I urge your vote and support of the recommendations of the Senate Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations.

M. P. FRED.

MINOT, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

In the critical situation that agriculture finds itself in today, I ask that you vote for and support the agriculture appropriations as recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

FARRELL L. NELSON.

TOWNER, N. DAK.

MINOT, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

Am counting on you to lead the fight to support the agriculture appropriations as recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

INEZ N. HOLVORSON.

MINOT, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

I believe that it is necessary to keep appropriations for our vital farm programs at a high level. Please support the subcommittee



tee's recommendation on agriculture appropriations.

FLOYD FREDA.

MINOT, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

It is impossible for us to understand why the family type farmer is being legislated out of the picture while all other segments of our economy are enjoying higher incomes than ever before. Please support the recommendations of the Senate subcommittee for agriculture appropriations to maintain our farm programs.

McKINLEY FARMERS UNION LOCAL.  
IRVIN LARSON, Secretary.

REGENT, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER:

We ask that you support farm appropriations recommended by Senate subcommittee, including \$250 million for ACP.

REGENT CO-OP EQUITY EXCHANGE,  
WALTER BARTHOLOME.

MOTT, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

Urge your support farm appropriations bills \$250 million for ACP as recommended by Senate subcommittee.

HETTINGER COUNTY FARMERS UNION,  
Mrs. ED IVERSON, Secretary.

CROSBY, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Believe that Agriculture Department appropriation should be at least equal to last year's. Do what you can.

IVAN ERICKSON,  
Republican County Chairman,  
Divide County.

WHELOCK, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Urge your continued active support of higher level agricultural appropriations.

CLAIR AMSBERRY,  
President Williams County Farmers Union.

HAZEN, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.:

Support farm appropriation when reaches Senate also \$250 million for ACP.

OLIVER COUNTY FARMERS UNION,  
JOSEPH JOCHIM, President.

HAZEN, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Senator WM. LANGER,  
Senate Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Support farm appropriation when reaches Senate. Also \$250 million for ACP.

RED BUTTE LOCAL,  
Mrs. DAN KIRCHMEIER,  
Secretary,

Mr. OTTO ALBERS,  
President.

VALLEY CITY, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

It is the general wish of our 2,000 patrons and stockholders that you use every effort to support the subcommittee appropriation measure, including \$250 million ACP for agriculture. We should all realize that the farmers are the backbone of our purchasing power and in turn benefits everyone.

FARMERS UNION OIL Co.,  
LEONARD J. BRAULICK.

MINOT, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

Take this opportunity to urge you continued support for farm program appropriations. This program is an absolute must for our family type farmer. Without an adequate farm program these farmers face economic disaster.

GLEN PACE.

WOLSETH, N. DAK.

MINOT, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

We urgently request the agricultural appropriations approved by the Senate subcommittee be aggressively supported. Also the \$250 million recommended for ACP be passed. With the dwindling economy it is more important than ever that the agriculture be maintained on a sound basis.

ARNOLD HAGUE,  
President, Ward County Farmers Union.

NEW ENGLAND, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

WILLIAM LANGER,  
United States Senator:

Will you kindly support the appropriations which passed by the House for the farm program and also \$250 million for ACP which is recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

ADOLPH REISENAUER.

ZAHL, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Senator WM. LANGER,  
United States Senate:

Farmers in Northwest urge your support farm appropriations recommended by Senate subcommittee, including two hundred fifty million for ACP.

HENRY WILLIAMS.

SANISH, N. DAK., June 12, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

I urge you to support agriculture appropriations as recommended by agriculture subcommittee.

G. F. GULBRICKSON.

TOLNA, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

Senator WM. LANGER,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Urge you support farm appropriation bill recommended by Senate subcommittee or at least as large as last year.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

TOLNA, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

Senator WM. LANGER,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Urge you support farm program appropriation bill at least as large as last year.

LEONARD JOHNSON.

CARRINGTON, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Four hundred and seventy-three Foster County Farmers Union members urge your opposition to any cuts in appropriations for agriculture.

FOSTER COUNTY FARMERS UNION,  
PAUL MARRIAGE, Secretary-Treasurer.

FLASHER, N. DAK., June 12, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

Urging you to support farm appropriations recommended by Senate subcommittee. Also asking you to support the \$250 millions for ACP.

FARMERS UNION OIL Co.

BISBEE, N. DAK., June 12, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER:

We urge support for full agricultural funds to carry on farm programs.

TOWNER COUNTY FARMERS UNION  
Board,

Mrs. CATHERINE KOESTER,  
County Secretary.

APPAM, N. DAK., June 12, 1953.

Senator LANGER,  
United States Senate:

Farmers of Northwest urge your support on farm appropriations recommended by Senate subcommittee including \$50 million for ACP.

Board of Directors of Appam Farmers Elevator Co. and Patrons Reuben Esterby, President; Elmer Amundson, secretary; V. C. Anderson, Nels Hendrickson, Henry Williams, Albert K. Esterby, Soren Sorenson, Alvin Knutson, K. V. Esterby, Herbert L. Hyland, Peter P. Flories, Elias Svenson, O. H. Syland, Edgar S. Hyland, Lester B. Quie, Earl Esterby, Albert Knutson, Clifford Ryen, Melvin Dragseth, Martin Johnson, Herman Sunquist, Bennie Benson.

COGSWELL, N. DAK., June 13, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

We earnestly beg you to support farm appropriations equal to last year.

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM EVEN.

COGSWELL, N. DAK., June 13, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

We earnestly urge you to keep farm program appropriations at the Senate subcommittee recommendations.

Mr. and Mrs. LAWRENCE KUMMETH.

COGSWELL, N. DAK., June 13, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

The family type farmer must have farm program appropriations kept up to last year and I urge you to work for at least the recommendations of Senate subcommittee.

Mr. and Mrs. AMOS GRANDIN.

CROSBY, N. DAK., June 12, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER:

We want no cuts in agricultural appropriations and urge your backing.

BJARNE HOFSTAD.  
THORSTEN KARLBERG.  
SIGURD HOFSTAD.  
ARNE BJARNSVEDT.

GWINNER, N. DAK., June 12, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

We urge to support farm appropriations equal to last year, which was absolute minimum.

WHITE STONE HILL FARMERS UNION.

MILNOR, N. DAK., June 12, 1953.

Senator LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

We, the Shuman F U local of 25 farm families, do urge your continued support in maintaining agricultural appropriations at least equal to last year's figure. We feel it necessary if we expect to maintain the family type of farm. Loss of family farm means economy loss to Nation.

ARNOLD FEDJE,  
Secretary of Schuman Local.



GWINNER, MINN., June 12, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

We urge to support farm appropriations equal to last year which was absolute minimum.

SARGENT COUNTY FARMERS UNION.

COGSWELL, N. DAK., June 12, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

Seventy-five Sargent Harlem Local Farmers Union members, of Sargent County, urge you to work for the support of farm program appropriations recommended by Senate subcommittee. These are necessary to maintain the family type farmers; their loss will mean an economic loss to the Nation.

ED HANSON,

President.

LAWRENCE KUMMETH,

Secretary.

FLASHER, N. DAK., June 8, 1953.

Senator LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

Depending on you to support appropriations recommended by Senate subcommittee, also need \$250 million additional for ACP.

EDWIN B. TIMPE,

Vice Chairman, Farmers Union Local,  
No. 779.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER:  
I urge your support for all farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

ALLEN SEDEVIE.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER:  
I urge your support for all farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

OLE LEWISON.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER:  
I urge your support for all farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

ISIDORE FISHER.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER:  
I urge your support for all farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

JOHN SCHADE.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

I urge your support for all farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

JOE SONSALLA.

MARMARTH, N. DAK.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

I urge your support for all farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

PERCY KLEEMAN.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

I urge your support for all farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

MARTIN KLUKSDAL.

SCRANTON, N. DAK.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

I urge your support for all farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

JOE V. PALCZEWSKI.

SCRANTON, N. DAK.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

I urge your support for all farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

VIRGIL WEST.

FLASHER, N. DAK., June 8, 1953.

Hon. Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

Depending on you to support farm appropriations recommended by Senate subcommittee including \$250 million for ACP. Thank you.

HELGE ENGREN,

President, Morton County Farmers Union.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER:  
I urge your support for all farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

NICK MOSBRUCKER.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER:  
I urge your support for all farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

H. J. BURKE.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER:  
I urge your support for all farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

H. F. OLSON,

Manager, Farmers Union Elevator.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER:  
I urge your support for all farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

ANDREW JENSEN.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER:  
I urge your support for all farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

DONALD BARTEL,

Chairman, Bowman County Republican Committee.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER:  
I urge your support for all farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

E. H. ERICKSON.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER:  
I urge your support for all farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

ERWIN HAGEMEISTER.

SCRANTON, N. DAK.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER:  
I urge your support for all farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

JOHN MCCAFFERY,

Manager, Farmers Union Co-op Store.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER:

I urge your support for all farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee.

MORRIS NELSON.

DAZEY, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

We urge you to support Senate subcommittee appropriations for agriculture including \$250 million ACP.

DONALD ANDERSON,

Chairman, County Farmers Union.

CROSBY, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

We request you support agriculture appropriations equal to last year.

S. MELVIN STOKKE.

EINAR NORDBY.

AXEL HAIBERG.

JAMES RAIT.

PERRY E. ROSENQUIST.

KULM, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

Urge you to support farm appropriations at least equal to subcommittee recommendations including \$250 million for CPA.

LEE HARTMAN,

Chairman, German Northwest Farmers Union Local.

DAZEY, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

We urge you to support Senate subcommittee appropriations for agriculture including \$250 million ACP.

WARREN RASMUSSEN,

Manager, Dazezy Farmers Union Cooperative Association.

KULM, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

Urge you to support farm appropriations at least equal to subcommittee recommendations including \$250 million for CPA.

GOTLIEB HARTMAN,

Chairman, Dickey County Farmers Union.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

I urge that you give all farm appropriations your support.

WILLARD GROSS.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

I urge that you give all farm appropriations your support.

GEO. ERMANTROUT.

BOWMAN, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.:

I urge that you give all farm appropriations your support.

CLARENCE PLOUGH.

OMEMEE, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

We urge your wholehearted support of the agricultural appropriations increases where necessary, especially the 250 million for ACP. Mr. and Mrs. DUNCAN FRASER.



OMEMEE, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

W urge your support of the agriculture appropriations by the Senate subcommittee, including the 250 million for ACP.

DUNCAN FRASER,  
President, Bottineau County Farmers Union.

OMEMEE, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

Please support the increased farm appropriations recommended by Senate subcommittee and the 250 million for ACP.

Mr. and Mrs. ERIC SCHULTZ.

OMEMEE, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

Urge your support of the increased farm appropriation bill as set by Senate subcommittee, and especially the 250 million for ACP.

Mr. and Mrs. JACK FRASER.

CROSBY, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building:

Urge you to support agriculture appropriations at least equal to 1952.

HELMER WALLEN.  
VERDEAN F. PETERSON.  
JOSEPH H. GALLAGHER.  
OWEN C. LANSVERK.  
ALFRED JOYCE.

VALLEY CITY, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER:

Urge support of the subcommittee appropriation measure including the 250 million ACP for agriculture.

MARTIN BROCK,  
Secretary, Barnes County Farmers Union.

GOLDEN LOCAL NO. 523,

FARMERS UNION, WALSH COUNTY,  
Park River, N. Dak., June 2, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We, the members of Golden Farmers Union, local No. 523, meeting in regular session June 1, 1953, do hereby request you to use your maximum influence in support of the Mundt bill, which would authorize the raising of the wheat reserve from 350 million to 600 million bushels.

Sincerely,

ERNEST DENCKER,  
Secretary.

FORDVILLE, N. DAK., June 12, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senator Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: You have been doing a fine job of supporting farm legislation and we thank you for it.

We are urging your full support on the Mundt bill (S. J. Res. 79), of which you and Senator Young are cosponsors. We feel it is the most fair method for our agricultural State and I will do my best to have the Farmers Union local here in Medford Township of which I am president give full support to this bill.

We also urge you to continue to fight for our REA and all farm programs. It's a tough fight and you are doing a good job—more power to you.

We would like to see Secretary Benson sent back to Utah to preach and an agricultural man in his place there. Best wishes for good health.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. ANDREW MORSTAD.

P. S.—Our Farmers Union local has 12 farm families behind your vote.

Mrs. MORSTAD, President.

GENESE, N. DAK., June 12, 1953.

Hon. MILTON YOUNG,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We certainly do not want any cuts in agriculture appropriations, and expect your support against any cuts.

Thanks for the good fight you are putting up for agriculture.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

OLAF W. OLSON,  
Mrs. OLAF W. OLSON.

GENESE, N. DAK., June 12, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We certainly do not want any cuts in agriculture appropriations, and expect your support against any cuts.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Mr. OLAF W. OLSON,  
Mrs. OLAF W. OLSON.

FORT RANSOM, N. DAK., June 8, 1953.

Hon. Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: The Northland Farmers Union takes this opportunity to Thank you for the work you have done in behalf of the farmer. There is still a hard and bitter fight ahead if the farmers are going to get full adequate funds to carry on their work. We are 100 percent behind you in this fight. Keep on as you have and we know that you will win.

Yours truly,

Mrs. CONRAD OLSON,  
Secretary, Northland Farmers Union.  
(Representing 130 farm families.)

PETERSBURG, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: We strongly urge that appropriations for our farm program be maintained. This country needs conservation and development of landed resources. Family-type farming should be given preference in any farm program.

Your truly,

NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS UNION,  
LOCAL NO. 168,  
FRANCIS SEARS, Legislative Secretary.

SYKESTON, N. DAK.

MY DEAR SENATOR: We of the Sykeston Farmers union local have agreed to request you to help get more appropriations for the farm program's parity and price supports.

Yours truly,

Mrs. JOE STAHL,  
Secretary.

WING, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Senate Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: As a family-type farmer I cannot continue to operate under the present conditions without 100 percent of parity. We can't meet expenses without 100 percent. We also want and need soil conservation, PMA and RFA for our family-type farms.

Your truly,

OTTO E. ZOLLER.

AMBROSE, N. DAK., June 9, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: On behalf of the Ambrose Farmer's Union local which is comprised of 35 members we strongly urge you to exert everything in your power to maintain full, adequate agricultural funds which are so desperately needed to carry on farm programs.

Yours truly,

ROBERT GRUNDSTAD,  
Secretary, Ambrose Farmer's Union Local.

MINOT, N. DAK., June 8, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER.

DEAR SIR: Do everything possible to hold agricultural appropriations as they have been voted in in the House, or raise them.

In other words help us save the family farm.

Sincerely,

H. B. ALMY.

GENESE, N. DAK., June 12, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LANGER: I am writing to you to urge your support in the farm program all the way, we are trusting you.

LAWRENCE H. SEE.

SARGENT COUNTY, N. DAK.

GENESE, N. DAK., June 12, 1953.

WILLIAM LANGER,  
United States Senate.

SENATOR LANGER: Farm program appropriations equal to last year is a must. That means you must fight.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. ROLLOF LEE.

THORNE, N. DAK.

We believe agricultural appropriations should be increased to avoid disaster and full support be given the Mundt amendment.

WM. BUSHAM.

THORNE, N. DAK.

We believe agricultural appropriations should be increased and full support be given the Mundt bill.

SIMEON GRENIER.

THORNE, N. DAK.

SENATOR: We believe agricultural appropriations should be increased and full support be given the Mundt amendment.

MARGIT GRENIER.

THORNE, N. DAK.

SENATOR: We believe agricultural appropriations should be increased and full support be given the Mundt amendment.

THEODORE GRENIER.

BRIEN, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I urge you to support farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee including 250 million for A. C. P.

Very truly yours,

OSWALD SKIFTUN.

THORNE, N. DAK.

We believe agricultural appropriations should be increased and full support be given the Mundt bill.

Mr. and Mrs. LUCIEN COSAUSUT.

THORNE, N. DAK.

I fully support the Mundt amendment and believe that agricultural appropriations should be increased.

LUCIEN CASARAND.

THORNE, N. DAK.

DEAR SIR: I believe agricultural appropriation should be increased and full support be given the Mundt amendment.

PAUL D. MALO.

THORNE, N. DAK.

We believe agricultural appropriation should be increased and full support be given the Mundt amendment.

Mrs. PAUL MALO.

BELCOURT, N. DAK.

We believe agricultural appropriations should be increased and full support be given the Mundt amendment.

Mrs. PHILIP BENKE.



BELCOURT, N. DAK., June 5, 1953.

DEAR SIR: I believe agricultural appropriations should be increased and full supports be given the Mundt amendment.

EDWARD BERUBE.

BELCOURT, N. DAK., June 5, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER:

DEAR SIR: I would like to see you support the Mundt amendment to the Agricultural Act, and also the agricultural appropriation.

PHILIP BERUBE.

BELCOURT, N. DAK.

I fully support the Mundt amendment and favor increased agricultural appropriations.

EMANUEL CHARLEBOIS.

BELCOURT, N. DAK.

I believe that agricultural appropriations should be increased and I fully support the Mundt amendment.

Respectfully,

Mrs. HAZEL CHARLEBOIS.

BELCOURT, N. DAK.

I believe agricultural appropriations should be increased and I fully support the Mundt amendment.

Respectfully,

GUSTAVE CHARLEBOIS.

THORNE, N. DAK.

We believe agricultural appropriations should be increased and full support be given the Mundt amendment.

Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED ENNO.

I believe agricultural appropriations should be increased and full support be given the Mundt amendment.

ANNA MONGEON.

I believe agricultural appropriations should be increased and full support be given the Mundt amendment.

PIERRE MONGEON.

JUNE 5, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER:

We believe that the agricultural appropriation should be given your full support as it passed the House. The Mundt amendment is also praiseworthy.

Yours truly,

Mr. and Mrs. EUGENE MONGEON.

BELCOURT, N. DAK.

I fully support the Mundt amendment and believe that agricultural appropriations should be increased.

ALLEN H. STEN.

THORNE, N. DAK.

I believe agricultural appropriations should be increased and full support be given the Mundt amendment.

Mrs. FLORENCE MARCIL.

THORNE, N. DAK.

We believe agricultural appropriations should be increased and full support given the Mundt amendment.

THERESA BUSHAW.

BELCOURT, N. DAK., June 5, 1953.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We believe agriculture appropriations should be increased and full support be given the Mundt amendment.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. AUFEDT,

LANGDON, N. DAK., June 5, 1953.

SENATOR LANGER: I urgently request your support of appropriation for farm program at least equal to last year.

Yours truly,

JOHN GUSIN.

TIMMER, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

Honorable Senator LANGER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I urge you to support farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee including \$250 million for ACP.

Very truly yours,

NICK SCHMIDT.

SOLE, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER.

DEAR SENATOR: I urge you to support farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee, including \$250 million for ACP.

Yours truly,

G. F. HENDERSON.

BREIEN, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I urge you to support farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee, including \$250 million for ACP.

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. EARL CHADWICK.

TIMMER, N. DAK.

DEAR SENATOR: I urge you to support appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee, including \$250 million for ACP.

Yours truly,

J. D. BREWSTER.

SOLE, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

HON. SENATOR LANGER: I urge you to support farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee, including \$250 million for ACP.

Very truly,

Mr. and Mrs. JERRY RHONE, Sr.

BREIEN, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I urge you to support farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee, including \$250 million for ACP.

Very truly yours,

MAX POTTER.

BREIEN, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I urge you to support farm appropriation recommended by the Senate subcommittee, including \$250 million for ACP.

Very truly yours,

LAWRENCE ISAACS,

BREIEN, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I urge you to support farm appropriation recommended by the Senate subcommittee, including \$250 million for ACP.

Very truly yours,

A. L. HENDERSON.

TIMMER, N. DAK., June 11, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I urge you to support farm appropriation recommended by the Senate subcommittee, including \$250 million for ACP.

Very truly yours,

TOM BUCKLEY.

BREIEN, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I urge you to support farm appropriation recommended by the Senate subcommittee, including \$250 million for ACP.

Very truly yours,

JOHN J. HIEFRIH.

SALEM, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I urge you to support farm appropriation recommended by the Senate subcommittee, including \$250 million for ACP.

Very truly,

Mr. and Mrs. ANTON GEISS.

SOLE, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Hon. Senator LANGER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I urge you to support farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee including \$250 million for ACP.

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN P. HATZENBUHLER.

SOLE, N. DAK., June 10, 1953.

Hon. Senator YOUNG,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I urge you to support farm appropriations recommended by the Senate subcommittee, including \$250 million for ACP.

Yours truly,

JOE MATHERNS.

LANGDON, N. DAK., June 5, 1953.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: I urgently request your support of appropriations for farm program at least equal to last year which was absolute minimum.

OLE L. E. OLSON.

LANGDON, N. DAK., June 4, 1953.

SENATOR WILLIAM LANGER: Please support appropriations for farm programs at least equal to last year.

Yours truly,

GEO. J. KAISKY.

LANGDON, N. DAK., June 4, 1953.

SENATOR LANGER: I urgently request your support of appropriations for farm program at least equal to last year which was absolute minimum.

L. M. PETERSON.

LANGDON, N. DAK., June 4, 1953.

Senator LANGER:

DEAR SIR: I urgently request your support of appropriation for farm program at least equal to last year which was absolute minimum.

Sincerely,

Mrs. WALTER MYERS.

LANGDON, N. DAK., June 4, 1953.

DEAR SIR: I urgently request your support of appropriations for farm program at least equal to last year which was absolute minimum.

Sincerely,

Mrs. HAROLD PENGILLY.

DRESDEN, N. DAK., June 4, 1953.

Senator LANGER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I urgently request your support of appropriation for farm program, at least equal to last year which was absolute minimum.

Sincerely,

Mrs. R. C. DOMRES.



THORNE, N. DAK.

I believe agricultural appropriations should be increased and full support be given the Mundt amendment.

ADRIEN MONGEON.

DRESDEN, N. DAK.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER:

I sincerely hope you will support the farm program at least equal to last year which was the absolute minimum.

FRANK GERTH.

LANGDON, N. DAK., June 4, 1953.

DEAR MR. LANGER: I sincerely hope you will support the farm program, at least equal to last year's, which was absolutely a minimum.

ED CHAPUT.

LANGDON, N. DAK.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: We urge your support of appropriations for farm program.

Yours truly,

OTTO GERTH.

LANGDON, N. DAK., June 4, 1953.

DEAR SIR: We want full price support for our farm products through 1958.

Yours truly,

ED CHIRBONNES.

LANGDON, N. DAK., June 5, 1953.

DEAR SENATOR YOUNG: I urgently request your support of farm prices for 100 percent full parity for farm programs. At least equal to last year which was absolute minimum.

Yours truly,

HOWARD NUILLE.

LANGDON, N. DAK., June 5, 1953.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: I earnestly beg you to support appropriations for farm program at least equal to last year which was absolute minimum.

Yours truly,

WILFRED CHAPUT.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] has expressed some sentiments with which I find myself in agreement, particularly when he states that if we are going to cut down expenses we must find spots where to do it, and not raise the appropriations in every bill.

Mr. President, the subject before the Senate has been erroneously referred to as a soil-conservation program. We have had previous discussions of this so-called soil-conservation program when we were trying to cut down ACP payments.

There is a vast difference between the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture and the ACP payments. We are dealing here with ACP payments, and they are not connected in any way with the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture.

Recently the Richmond Times-Dispatch carried on article entitled "Brain Washing Congress With Limestone Water?" In the course of the article reference is made to a letter sent out by Mr. Robert M. Koch, executive secretary of the National Agricultural Limestone Institute, Inc., with national headquarters in Washington, D. C. The letter is dated April 20, 1953, and carried the injunction: "Be sure and keep this letter confidential." It refers to the program which Secretary Benson had recommended to Congress calling for an

appropriation of \$140 million for soil conservation and the elimination of the limestone program. The letter reads:

Briefly, it—the Benson program—puts an end to our national ACP (conservation) limestone program. From now on we would have to sell our own product.

Think of it, Mr. President, the organization would have to sell its own product.

In my opinion the total purchased would not exceed 2 million tons, and probably would only be half this amount. You would have to market the other 26 or 27 million tons without any financial assistance.

We are in a last-ditch fight, and only Congress can save this program now. To offset the tremendously well-planned tactics of the Farm Bureau we need extensive grassroots support.

TABER is wielding a big club \* \* \* his battle cry, "Not 1 more cent than Benson wants." I am trying to get directives written into the report of the committee to block the Benson policy of having no lime program. Be sure and keep this letter confidential.

Mr. President, I am glad to help Mr. Koch in not keeping his letter confidential. This has been going on for a long, long time. If we could eliminate the lime-program portions of the agricultural program I believe we could take care of our agricultural needs pretty well. I think it is bad to have it mixed up with the limestone program. I think it is bad to mix up the lime program with the soil-conservation program.

Speaking about grass roots, it was my pleasure last fall to address a meeting of the State Farm Bureau Federation in my State. I pointed out that I had tried to cut the agricultural conservation appropriation to \$150 million. I felt it should be cut to \$100 million, because I think there is a justification for a \$100 million appropriation. I pointed out that I had been unsuccessful, and I stated why I had been unsuccessful. The Farm Bureau Federation adopted a resolution setting forth that they were strongly opposed to continuation of the agricultural conservation program payments, but would favor some type of program for long-term credits for farmers who wished to put into effect permanent conservation practices.

In continuing the development of grass-roots sentiment, those farmers took that resolution to the Seattle meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation. I attended that meeting, in Seattle, last December; and I addressed that convention. Again I was pleased to see the farmers, without any help from any other source, come to the conclusion that they did not want the former agricultural conservation program payments continued; they wanted them sharply reduced.

Mr. President, the Farm Bureau Federation is not the only farm organization that holds that view; the Grange also shares it. The American Farm Bureau Federation represents 1,450,000 families; the Grange represents approximately 450,000 families. Eighty percent of all the farm families of the United States believe this program should be cut out, and they said so, through their organizations. Yet we constantly hear statements to the effect that we must make these appropriations in the interest of soil conservation.

Mr. President, I receive many letters on this subject. On May 14, I received a letter from a farmer in Carlinville, Ill. I should have referred the letter to my friend, the Senator from Illinois.

The letter reads as follows:

MAY 14, 1953.

HON. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,

Senate Committee on Agriculture,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Secretary Benson, whom I hold in high esteem, is constantly making the statement, "No real American wants to be subsidized." How such an honest man as he can justify this statement is more than I can figure out.

Why should the Federal Government spend millions of dollars to subsidize the butter producers, if these "real Americans do not want to be subsidized"?

Surely it is not fair either to the average citizen, to the producers of oleo, or even to the dairyman himself to take this tax money and give it to any one class.

Then take farm subsidies. In our county some \$100,000 is given each year to our farmers in subsidies. Two men and four women are employed to pay this money out to the farmer, and all this when our farmers have never been so prosperous.

We own 2 farms, a total of 436 acres. In '51, one of these farms paid us as our share of the crops, a little over 40 percent on the cost of the land, and the past year over 30 percent. The larger farm, 319 acres, paid us almost 22 percent, and this net gain after taxes and all expenses. Yet, notwithstanding, Uncle Sam sends us each year a nice check to help us poor farmers out of the depression.

Why should all other groups of our citizens be taxed for the benefit of this one class?

Why the high cost of living? Largely due to the farm prices supported by Government subsidies.

Why should the people of New Mexico be taxed for the benefit of the farming States?

Is there nothing that can be done about this and done now?

Is the farm vote more important than justice?

Cordially yours,

WILLIAM M. HUDSON,

President Emeritus, Blackburn College.

P. S.—We have just received a check from the Treasurer of the United States for \$130.19 helping us pay for lime and phosphate. How kind.

Mr. President, I believe the proposal made by the committee goes farther than we should go. I agree with the Senator from Vermont that probably we should not go that far.

I prefer the appropriation suggested by the Senator from Delaware, namely \$140 million. Certainly if Congress wants to bring about any economy at all, it cannot afford to provide more than an appropriation of \$195 million for agricultural conservation payments.

So I hope the amendment of the Senator from Georgia will be rejected.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, in order to facilitate the handling of the work at the desk, and since consideration of the new reports on the executive calendar will involve an interruption for not more than 2 minutes, I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. There are



only two new reports on the Executive Calendar.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair) laid before the Senate message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. LANGER, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Jacob S. Temkin, of Rhode Island, to be the United States attorney for the district of Rhode Island; and

Clarence H. Spence, of Delaware, to be United States marshal for the district of Delaware, vice Paul B. Messick, resigned.

By Mr. BRICKER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Charles E. Slusser, of Ohio, to be Public Housing Commissioner.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar under the heading "New Reports."

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Ralph H. Demmler, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Amos J. Peaslee, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Australia.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure, and I am highly gratified, to support the nomination as Ambassador to Australia of my old friend, and a distinguished lawyer of New Jersey, Amos J. Peaslee. I have known him for many years. He is a most outstanding citizen of my State. It is a great honor to all who live in New Jersey to have him nominated as the United States Ambassador to Australia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of these confirmations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], on page 32, in lines 2 and 3, in the nature of a substitute for the amendment of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words in support of the pending amendment.

I believe in economy, and I believe in a balanced budget. But, Mr. President, I cannot in good conscience take the Senate floor and defend a budget cut which will ultimately work to the detriment of our people. It is for this reason that I support the pending amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], for himself and others, including myself.

False economy, Mr. President, is a danger we must always guard against. As I stated earlier, I believe in true economy, and I have taken the Senate floor on many occasions in an attempt to assist our President in carrying out his campaign pledge of a balanced budget. Be that as it may, I also know that one of the most pressing tasks our Nation faces today is to conserve and preserve our most precious natural resource, our agricultural lands. For without these lands, Mr. President, future generations of Americans will be forced to reduce today's standard of living, and learn to live as citizens of a "have-not" nation. The danger signal is fully apparent today, that unless we take steps to preserve our land, to conserve our God-given natural resources, then generations yet unborn will surely know hunger and agricultural poverty.

The \$225 million this amendment seeks to make available to the Department of Agriculture will go a long way toward achieving this end, Mr. President. It is a necessary end, a vital end, and we must not lose sight of it. We must not sacrifice the long-range welfare of our Nation in a hasty and ill-advised attempt to balance our budget.

Today our Nation has 462 million acres of cropland, and with that much cropland we are supporting a population of over 158 million people. If we are to provide our future generations—the people who will live in our country by 1975—the same amount of food and fiber, and make available to them the same standard of living we of the United States enjoy today, we are going to require 530 million acres of cropland to meet that goal. How will we obtain that

530 million acres; how will we obtain 68 million more acres of land than we now have? Fifteen million acres of it will come from land that now is being used to grow feed crops for work animals; 30 million acres will come by way of reclaiming our deserts and other presently unsuitable lands. But, these two sources total only 45 million acres. If we deduct those 45 million acres from the required acreage of 530 million, it is easy to see that by 1975 our Nation will still be short some 23 million acres of cropland. We shall be lacking some 23 million acres necessary in order to produce the food and fiber required by our population in 1975—needed if our people 22 years hence are to be fed and clothed on the same standard that our present population is being fed and clothed.

Mr. President, we have done a great job of soil conservation by teaching our farmers how to use fertilizer properly and abundantly; how to do contour plowing; and how, in various other ways, to preserve our croplands. At the same time, our agriculture has been able to produce from the same number of acres, 40 percent more food and fiber than in pre-soil-conservation days.

For instance, let us consider the situation in the case of cotton: 12 years ago, 42 million acres of land were required to produce approximately 12 million or 13 million bales of cotton. Today our cotton growers are able to produce 14 or 15 million bales of cotton on 27 million acres of land. We have increased our production by nearly one-third, but, at the same time, reduced the acreage required by almost one-half. Land formerly devoted to cotton can now be used for other agricultural purposes. That change resulted primarily as a result of the soil-conservation program. I, for one, in face of the progress we have made, and the progress we must yet make, am not willing to abandon that plan and program at this time. We have but scratched the surface in that direction, Mr. President.

I hold in my hand a table showing, percentagewise, the number of farms throughout the United States that have followed and adopted wise soil-conservation practices. In my own State of Louisiana, only 32 percent of the farmers have taken advantage of the soil-conservation program. Put another way 68 percent of my State's farmers could be induced to join the movement and thereby further increase soil-conservation methods. We are losing productive acres at the rate of 500,000 per year and it is most essential that we find ways and means to stop this dissipation of our precious topsoil. We should find other ways and means of conserving our land and that cannot be accomplished by reducing the program. I say that soil conservation should be extended, not so much for the benefit of our present generation, as for generations as yet unborn. I wish to have America thrive, in 1975 at least, to the extent that she is thriving today. I want to assure to my children and grandchildren the same abundant food and clothing that I know today. I do not want our country to be in



the position of Persia. Several years ago it was my privilege to visit that country. In the great Valley of Mesopotamia, between the Tigris and the Euphrates Rivers, the land formerly had sufficient fertility to produce enough food and fiber to supply the needs of 15 million people. At that time, Persia had sufficient land resources to feed 105 million people—much more than her population at that time. Today, however, the situation has changed very greatly. Mesopotamia, lying between the Tigris and the Euphrates Rivers, can barely sustain a population of some 3 million people; and in all of Persia, including the great Tigris-Euphrates valley, barely 15 million people can find a living. That change has resulted because of no soil conservation many centuries ago. The previous topsoil has been permitted to find its way down the rivers, into the Red Sea, and thence into the ocean. The fertile fields of Persia now exist in great swamps, extending into the sea from the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. I do not want such a condition ever to face our country.

Mr. President, up to the present time we have treated, through the soil conservation program, a total of 175 million acres of land. A soil conservation plan is now being developed for 315 million acres. It strikes me very forcibly that it will be shortsightedness on our part to cut this program to a point where a vital sustaining soil conservation program will be discouraged. If we should do so, we violate the trust of future citizens. I hope the Senate will go on record in support of the proposed appropriation of \$225 million, in accordance with the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia in which I joined him, together with others. While it is an increase over the revised budget estimates, it nevertheless represents a cut of 10 percent in the 1953 appropriation. If we make a reduction of 10 percent in the appropriation made last year, I think the Nation's farmers will have done their share in helping balance the budget. We must remember that the Federal budget is a vital thing, and while it must be reduced, that reduction should be achieved with the skill of a surgeon. In cutting appropriations for necessary programs, we must not approach the problem as a butcher with cleaver in hand. I ask the Senate to adopt today a course of prudence. Let us not proceed hastily to deprive our children and our children's children of the abundance we Americans of 1953 have come to accept as never-ending. Let us realize that the future presents tremendous problems, and that a successful solution of these future problems requires today's wisdom.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I wonder whether the Senator, as a former distinguished chairman of the committee, could tell us regarding the distribution of the bene-

fits, under the \$140 million appropriation, as compared to the \$225 million, in accordance with the proposal submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. ELLENDER. In some States it will cut the program over 50 percent below the 1953 program, as in my State. In Arkansas, my recollection is it will cut the program over 40 percent. In my opinion it would simply mean that, if there is projected into the future, such a plan as the one now being advocated by Mr. Benson, it will destroy the entire program.

In this connection, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in my remarks a table indicating the use to which the \$140 million requested by the Secretary of Agriculture for the Agricultural Conservation program for fiscal year 1954 would be put. I believe this table will provide the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and other Senators with a full picture of the reduced program.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed, as follows:

*Distribution of funds among States, 1953, and tentative estimate for 1954<sup>1</sup>*

[Thousands of dollars]

State	1953 program <sup>2</sup>	Amount 1953 allocation resulting from needs for permanent type practices <sup>3</sup>	Tentative 1954 program estimate <sup>4</sup>
Alabama.....	5,946	1,333	3,025
Alaska.....	27	12	14
Arizona.....	1,446	941	1,669
Arkansas.....	4,574	1,020	2,327
California.....	4,986	2,453	4,798
Colorado.....	3,248	1,570	2,619
Connecticut.....	487	140	258
Delaware.....	327	33	166
Florida.....	2,219	757	1,654
Georgia.....	6,897	1,514	3,508
Hawaii.....	182	35	93
Idaho.....	1,645	683	1,300
Illinois.....	7,936	2,065	4,297
Indiana.....	5,086	1,424	2,951
Iowa.....	8,605	2,593	5,271
Kansas.....	6,381	1,721	3,254
Kentucky.....	5,851	1,147	2,976
Louisiana.....	4,035	885	2,053
Maine.....	917	210	466
Maryland.....	1,278	309	650
Massachusetts.....	527	131	268
Michigan.....	4,549	1,131	2,407
Minnesota.....	5,496	1,904	3,796
Mississippi.....	6,253	1,808	3,525
Missouri.....	8,737	2,112	4,444
Montana.....	3,455	1,588	3,003
Nebraska.....	5,969	1,707	3,393
Nevada.....	281	195	427
New Hampshire.....	477	106	243
New Jersey.....	711	115	362
New Mexico.....	1,775	1,028	1,843
New York.....	4,635	1,268	2,360
North Carolina.....	6,042	932	3,073
North Dakota.....	4,460	1,124	2,269
Ohio.....	5,280	1,876	3,776
Oklahoma.....	7,208	1,980	3,791
Oregon.....	2,103	990	1,821
Pennsylvania.....	4,923	1,576	2,772
Puerto Rico.....	820	254	488
Rhode Island.....	82	19	42
South Carolina.....	3,184	539	1,620
South Dakota.....	4,645	1,626	2,760
Tennessee.....	5,166	994	2,628
Texas.....	18,455	5,518	11,001
Utah.....	1,259	712	1,279
Vermont.....	1,021	153	519
Virgin Islands.....	12	5	9
Virginia.....	4,091	1,312	2,619
Washington.....	2,322	620	1,230

Footnotes at end of table.

*Distribution of funds among States, 1953, and tentative estimate for 1954<sup>1</sup>—Con.*

[Thousands of dollars]

State	1953 program <sup>2</sup>	Amount 1953 allocation resulting from needs for permanent type practices <sup>3</sup>	Tentative 1954 program estimate <sup>4</sup>
West Virginia.....	1,549	408	788
Wisconsin.....	5,167	1,194	2,628
Wyoming.....	1,949	1,089	1,970
Total.....	<sup>1</sup> 194,676	56,859	<sup>4</sup> 116,503

<sup>1</sup> Based on formula contained in 1953 appropriation act.

<sup>2</sup> Based on conservation needs for practices included in 1953 program.

<sup>3</sup> This column indicates the extent to which conservation needs for permanent-type practices as a part of total conservation needs entered into 1953 allocations.

<sup>4</sup> Based on conservation needs for practices included in tentative list of permanent-type practices being used as guide at State, county, and community levels in formulating recommendations for the 1954 National ACP. Final list not to be determined until after these local recommendations are received at national level and final determination made as to the practice to be included in the 1954 program. This tentative distribution assumes the application of the full 15-percent adjustment toward conservation needs as permitted by the allocation formula.

<sup>5</sup> Does not include costs of administration, funds for small payment increase, naval stores conservation program payments, transfer of funds for printing, aerial photography, Treasury, etc.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Is it true that, under the program as submitted by Mr. Benson, the State of Utah and other arid States would receive more money than they would receive under the \$225 million, which the Senator is supporting?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Is that not a rather odd result? I wonder whether the Senator will tell us how he arrives at such a conclusion.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am not sure, but I might suggest to my good friend from Arkansas that the reason probably lies in the fact that Utah, being a semiarid State, normally engages in a higher percentage of the so-called permanent-type conservation practices than the State of Arkansas, or, for that matter, my own State of Louisiana. By permanent-type practices, I refer to the building of small dams and the construction of ponds and the like, as opposed to the recurring practices of spreading lime, for example. It would seem to me that since the percentage of permanent practices is normally higher in Utah than in Louisiana, the elimination of recurring-type practices from the program would leave semiarid States, such as Utah, in a better position moneywise than some of the other States. What they are trying to do—at least, what Mr. Benson is trying to do—is to discourage the use of fertilizer and things of that kind, as my good friend from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] has just suggested.

Mr. ANDERSON. I mentioned lime; not fertilizer.

Mr. ELLENDER. Lime is a fertilizer, as I understand.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It is a soil food.



Mr. ELLENDER. It is a soil food; there is no doubt about that just as nitrogen is a soil food. What is going to happen, in my opinion, as I have just indicated, is that if the appropriation is put on the basis of need, the program as a whole will soon fade out. That is what is going to happen. The farmers will soon lose interest.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. May I ask the Senator, Is it not very odd that a new program for the distribution of these funds should be developed so that the States in which certain Senators are so greatly interested would receive increases at the expense of all the other States of the Union?

Mr. ELLENDER. It is odd, but I do not believe it was done for the purpose of helping the State of Utah, in particular, simply because Secretary Benson is from that State. I hope not, anyway.

Mr. SMITH of North Carolina. Mr. President, I shall not be able to discuss some of the figures because I am not on the Committee on Agriculture, but I have listened with interest to what has been said here. But, above and beyond that, I had an opportunity last summer to observe at firsthand some of the things mentioned by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. I visited the ancient, once great land of Greece, from which have come some of our very fine citizens. I saw the denuded hills which had once produced sustenance and at least a livelihood for the people of that great nation. Last summer I saw hills denuded and barren of vegetation in many spots, with only a slight growth of vegetation in other spots.

I talked to two county agents from North Carolina who were sent by the United States Government to Greece to help improve the agricultural situation of that nation in order that she might again become self-sustaining, so far as possible, in the production of foodstuffs. I heard these men tell what they were doing, or what they were trying to do, to restore the soil of that ancient land, destroyed by erosion and through lack of attention.

I voted last year for the \$250 million appropriation for the soil-conservation program, and, Mr. President, when I looked about me in Greece, I was glad that I voted with those in the Senate who had had the foresight to see that what had befallen that great nation might someday befall the United States.

I was impressed just now when the great Senator from Louisiana told about the situation in the Euphrates and Tigris River Valleys, which once produced food for 100 million persons. I believe his statement was that today about 15 million people are able to find sustenance from that land. I saw a little of the land in that area of the world and I know that erosion and the lack of protection of the soil had well-nigh destroyed a large part of the civilization there. I said, when I gazed upon those scenes last summer, that I was glad I had stood with those who did not believe that the soil-conservation program should be ripped and torn apart.

I have heard much said about the American Farm Bureau. Ordinarily I have great faith in its views about matters pertaining to agriculture. But I also know that members of the Farm Bureau and of the Grange came to see me last year to explain this matter to me and to urge that this program be not curtailed, as it was then planned. So I do not believe that we should take away from this program the funds with which to carry it on successfully.

I understand there have been abuses. Conditions which lead to abuses ought to be rooted out; and it should be possible to eliminate them. Certainly we should not take \$30 million away from those who would build up our soil, when we think of the millions, yes, the hundreds of millions, indeed, the billions, we are scattering all over the earth. I do not know how much we are spending in Greece, for instance, or in Italy, or in other parts of the earth, for soil conservation, but it seems to me that if we are to spend hundreds of millions and even billions of dollars throughout the world, we ought to spend some of our money to protect our own soil and aid our own farmers who may be struggling with the problem of preserving their soil against destruction by erosion. I do not believe it would be wise to cut the appropriation in order to save \$30 million.

I voted for practically all of the proposals to cut appropriations, and I expect to continue to do so; but when I see Senators stand here, as I shall see them do within the next week or two, arguing for enormous appropriations to be spent all over the world, I cannot help thinking it is very unwise to do that and yet at the same time reduce the appropriations for soil conservation right in our own midst and among our own people.

Last summer I met some Americans in Paris. There are so many Americans over there that one can hardly go a block without seeing some of them. What are they doing? They are spending our Government's money in all sorts of schemes and proposals, some of which perhaps are good, but many of which are, it seems to me, silly. Yet we talk about reducing a worthwhile appropriation by \$30 million. In the minds of those who oppose the program, perhaps that might do some good, though some of those who perhaps know more about it believe it would do a great deal of harm to cut this appropriation while letting many other exorbitant proposals pass.

One other thing, Mr. President, and I shall be through. I understand from those who know the figures—and I believe the information was repeated a few moments ago by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana—that under this planned \$140 million appropriation, Utah, New Mexico, and a few other States will receive far more than they get now. Where is it coming from? I was told by the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] just now that 75 percent of his State's appropriation will be cut. He tells me that the amounts for my own State of North Carolina will be cut about 50 percent,

and that those for other States will likewise be cut.

What is fair about that, Mr. President? I hope we shall carry on this work, and that we will root out every bit of infamous crookedness and abuse, but that we will not take away the \$30 million, which may mean the difference between keeping or not keeping in good condition some of the soil of America, which in the years to come we will need in order to sustain the population, which is constantly growing.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I wish to speak in opposition to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], in which he is joined by other Senators from agricultural States, notably, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], and other Senators. I believe the Government can spend the \$225 million very wisely on soil conservation; but I also believe \$195 million represents a very good compromise between the position taken by the Department of Agriculture in favor of \$140 million and the position taken by the House of Representatives. The vote on the House side was very close in raising the funds from \$140 million to \$195 million. I think there was a difference of only 3 votes.

Mr. President, in order to get soil conservation there are other things which are even more important than are soil-conservation payments. I have reference to the income of various farmers. No farmer can do a decent job of conserving and maintaining his soil alone unless he has adequate farm income. Farm price supports are far more important than is even this program. There is a sizable amount in the bill, and there probably will be more next year, for price-support operations. We have raised funds for agricultural research, which is equally important if not more important. All in all, Mr. President, I think this is a very good bill, and I believe the farmers of the Nation will be quite happy with the appropriation of \$195 million for the ACP program, even though they would perhaps like to have more.

I strongly oppose the amendment to reduce the fund to \$140 million, and I also oppose raising it to \$225 million.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, I have been listening to the speakers as amendments have been proposed, and I desire to say that the statement which has just been made by the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] represents the way in which I look at the question.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, in view of the tremendous prestige of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] in agricultural matters, I desire to refer very briefly to a statement made by him.

It may be, Mr. President, that it is erroneous for the Government to assist farmers in obtaining fertilizers which will bind up the soil and prevent erosion from dust storms and from water by giving the soil a heavy cover of grass,



but there is nothing new in that program. We have had it for many years. We all have a right to change our minds.

The distinguished Senator from New Mexico served ably as Secretary of Agriculture. At the time he did so more money was provided for soil conservation than the amount which is requested in this amendment. Substantially the same program was being carried out at that time. The Department purchased huge quantities of lime and phosphates, some of which were furnished by the manufacturers who wrote the letter from which the Senator from New Mexico read. I do not think the letter has much bearing on the question, one way or the other.

The former Secretary of Agriculture appeared before the committee and urged the committee not to reduce the appropriation. Shortly after that he became a Member of the Senate, and has since been a very valuable Member of this body.

In 1951 when the same program was in effect, an effort was then made to reduce the appropriation. That effort had the support of the Farm Bureau Federation. The hierarchy of the Farm Bureau Federation has fought this program for a number of years.

The Senator from New Mexico, having very recently come from the office of Secretary of Agriculture, addressed himself to the question, and I should like to read a few excerpts from his statement. He said:

The committee is trying to make the amount \$280 million, which I think is low enough. There is no place where money is more needed than in this conservation program. I think it would be absolutely unwise to reduce the appropriation recommended by the committee. I have not hesitated in the slightest to cast my vote against amendments that would reduce it, because I remember the experiences of 1947.

In 1947 the Congress of the United States, in an economy wave, decided to trim the conservation program, and it reduced the amount to \$150 million, and served notice that that would be the last year there would be a conservation program. It was then my responsibility, as Secretary of Agriculture, to go before the committees of the Congress and plead with them not to reduce the appropriation and not to leave a death sentence hanging over the agriculture conservation program.

The Department of Agriculture made its fight, but we lost, and an economy-minded Congress destroyed a part of the soil-conservation program. I remember that some of the Members who helped to destroy it paid the penalty the next time they went back to their constituents and talked to them. I am wishing everyone well in his body, but the quickest way for Senators to hurt themselves and their communities is to destroy the agricultural conservation program.

Mr. President, I submit that every word of that statement is as true and as applicable today as it was in 1951. I, too, remember the experiences of 1947, when the House eliminated the agricultural-conservation program in its entirety, and, after many long and tedious days of conflict, we finally managed to restore \$150 million. That was \$10 million more than was sought by Mr. Benson.

Mr. President, we learn nothing from history, particularly political history, except that we learn nothing from history, particularly political history.

I desire to point out that the condition of the American farmers is more acute at this hour than it was in 1947. Farm income in 1947 was better than it is in 1953. Let those who will, delude themselves with the idea that the upper hierarchy of the Farm Bureau Federation is speaking for millions of farm families in urging a cut in this appropriation. Let them contend against a workable program such as is provided for in the amendment of which I am one of the authors, and they will find, possibly, as the Senator from New Mexico said in 1951, that the quickest way for Senators to hurt themselves is to destroy the agricultural-conservation program.

I urge the Senate now, when farm income is sliding down, not to add insult to injury by pinching pennies on this program which is so vital to the welfare of all the American people in maintaining agricultural production.

Mr. President, I regard this as one of the most-significant farm issues before the country, and, therefore, I ask for the yeas and nays on this amendment.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I think I have some time remaining.

In the year 1947 we had just come out of the war. There were hundreds of thousands of acres of land which had been ripped up from pastures and put into row crops. We were trying to get the row crops back into pastureland again. We felt that the farmer was entitled to money for reconversion. How many years does it take to get it? Do the same factors apply year after year?

I hope the Senator from Georgia recognized, when he was reading from my statement, that in 1951 we thought we had reached the point where we would be operating in the black. We started into the red in 1951 and got into it more deeply in 1952 and 1953.

There is a difference between what men can do when they have money in their pockets and when they have deficits of many million dollars a year.

Mr. President, I am glad the Senator from Georgia pointed out that the Farm Bureau Federation was on one side of the picture and I was on the other side. I have supported them when I thought they were right and I have been against them when I thought they were wrong. I think that is what we should do, and not take dictation from them.

We recognize that the program cannot go on forever; it has to end sometime. Therefore, Mr. President, I say I do not believe in destroying the program, but I do believe in bringing it down to reasonable figures, and I believe \$140 million is sufficient.

I believe eventually \$100 million will be plenty. I do not think the program would be destroyed further. The money might be given to the lime peddlers in Washington, but the program would not be destroyed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by

the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], for himself and other Senators, as a substitute for the amendment of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS]. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gillette	Maybank
Anderson	Goldwater	McCarran
Barrett	Gore	McCarthy
Beall	Green	McClellan
Bennett	Griswold	Millikin
Bricker	Hayden	Monroney
Bridges	Hendrickson	Mundt
Bush	Hennings	Neely
Butler, Md.	Hickenlooper	Pastore
Butler, Nebr.	Hoey	Payne
Byrd	Holland	Potter
Carlson	Humphrey	Purtell
Chavez	Jackson	Robertson
Clements	Jenner	Russell
Cooper	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Smathers
Daniel	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Kefauver	Smith, N. J.
Duff	Kennedy	Smith, N. C.
Dworshak	Kilgore	Sparkman
Eastland	Knowland	Stennis
Ellender	Kuchel	Thye
Ferguson	Langer	Watkins
Frear	Long	Wiley
Fulbright	Malone	Williams
George	Mansfield	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] on behalf of himself and other Senators, as a substitute for the amendment of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], to the amendment of the committee. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ANDERSON (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], who is absent. If he were present and voting he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

Mr. FREAR (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with my distinguished seat mate, the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. If he were present and voting he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. PASTORE (after having voted in the negative). On this vote I have a live pair with the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON]. If he were present and voting he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote I would vote "nay." Accordingly, I withdraw my vote.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] are absent on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Sen-



ator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] would each vote "nay."

I also announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL] is necessarily absent.

On this vote the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] was paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL] was paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY].

If present and voting, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] would vote "nay," and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] would vote "yea." The Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL] would vote "nay," and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would vote "yea."

The Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

I further announce that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

If present and voting the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] would vote "yea."

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is necessarily absent.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Washington would vote "yea," and the Senator from Illinois would vote "nay."

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL]. If present and voting, the Senator from Montana would vote "yea," and the Senator from Kansas would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 38, nays 36, as follows:

## YEAS—38

Carlson	Hennings	McCarran
Chavez	Hoey	McClellan
Clements	Humphrey	Monroney
Cooper	Jackson	Mundt
Daniel	Johnson, Colo.	Neely
Eastland	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Ellender	Johnston, S. C.	Smathers
Fulbright	Kefauver	Smith, N. C.
George	Kilgore	Sparkman
Gillette	Langer	Stennis
Gore	Long	Thye
Green	Mansfield	Wiley
Hayden	Maybank	

## NAYS—36

Alken	Dworshak	Millikin
Barrett	Ferguson	Payne
Beall	Goldwater	Potter
Bennett	Grishold	Purtell
Bricker	Hendrickson	Robertson
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Bush	Holland	Smith, Maine
Butler, Md.	Jenner	Smith, N. J.
Butler, Nebr.	Kennedy	Watkins
Byrd	Knowland	Williams
Cordon	Kuchel	Young
Douglas	Malone	
Duff	McCarthy	

## NOT VOTING—21

Anderson	Hunt	Murray
Capehart	Ives	Pastore
Case	Kerr	Schoeppel
Dirksen	Lehman	Symington
Flanders	Magnuson	Taft
Frear	Martin	Tobey
Hill	Morse	Welker

So the amendment offered by Mr. RUSSELL, for himself and other Senators, to Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment, to the amendment of the committee, was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have placed in the RECORD immediately after the vote on the Russell amendment a statement which I have prepared.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY IN SUPPORT OF ADEQUATE FUNDS FOR CONSERVATION WORK

Preservation of our soil is of vital importance to all of us—it is our insurance of future food and fiber supplies for our rapidly growing population.

If this Congress fails to provide adequate funds for technical assistance to our locally organized soil-conservation districts through the Soil Conservation Service, and reduces the incentive share-the-cost payments of the agricultural conservation program, it assumes a grave responsibility of risking our Nation's future food and fiber supply.

In my opinion, educational guidance, technical assistance, and financial incentive are all needed to speed up the job that needs to be done toward conservation farming in America. Each supplements the other, and each has an important role that cannot be ignored. Each must be adequately supported and provided for by the Congress.

## AN ALARMING FACT

I should like to call attention to some significant information that came forth in the course of hearings in the House on the Soil Conservation Service appropriations for 1954.

In response to questions by Hon. FRED MARSHALL, Congressman from the Sixth District of my State, Dr. Robert M. Salter, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, disclosed an alarming fact.

Dr. Salter told the subcommittee that despite the advances made thus far in the field of soil and water conservation, the productivity of our soil in this country is still going downhill faster than it is being built up.

Dr. Salter says we know how to reverse this trend. He believes it will take about 30 years to complete a once-over conservation job but it will be at least 10 or 12 years, at our present rate of progress, before we can even reach a balance point between soil deterioration and soil improvement.

Research leading to better crop varieties, fertilizers, farm equipment, and similar advances have helped offset that declining soil fertility thus far. But, at the same time that we are improving our yields and maintaining a high national level of farm pro-

duction, we are still overdrawing on our basic soil bank account.

Only 23 years from now, according to authoritative estimates, this Nation will be 70 million acres short of the cropland needed to meet the food needs of our population unless something is done.

Can we afford to wait until we are short of land to do something to start an upward trend in soil productivity? Can we even afford to wait for 10 or 12 years to begin to break even?

The farmers and ranchers of this country bear the primary responsibility. They are not only the users of the land but the guardians as well. But they need help of certain types in order to do the kind of a job that will reverse the downward trend of soil fertility.

## THE JOB FOR SCS

One of the things they need most is assistance with some of their technical problems in soil and water conservation. That's what our Soil Conservation Service is doing, just as rapidly as it can. But it's not fast enough yet, obviously, in spite of the fact that SCS has made organizational improvements and established better and faster methods of planning and applying conservation. It is now largely a manpower problem. There just aren't enough technical people available to help farmers as fast as they want the help.

In the face of this need—possibly our most urgent national need—some are proposing this year to cut back these technical services to farmers rather than to accelerate them. The budget reductions proposed for the Soil Conservation Service would mean that next year every 5 soil-conservation districts in the country would have to do with 1 man less. SCS originally estimated it would need \$66,491,000 to keep up with the increasing demand for its services. The revised budget cut this back more than \$6 million. The House restored slightly less than \$1 million.

We are all determined to operate our national programs as economically as possible. But I question the economy of saving \$6 million in 1954 when that means retarding our entire national program of soil and water conservation—a program that soon returns more than its costs, and upon which our national well-being rests so heavily.

## LET'S SPEED UP, NOT CUT BACK

Should we not attempt to increase the operating rate of this program rather than reduce it or even maintain its present rate?

I hold that we should not only restore the \$6 million which have been cut from the 1954 budget, but in addition should augment it to a reasonable degree. We should begin to accelerate this program if we are to lighten the ultimate cost to the Nation of soil loss and deterioration. I should like to see what the Soil Conservation Service could do to step up this rate of accomplishment if it received \$70 million in 1954. I am convinced that we can save the Nation millions in the long run by speeding up this work now. Every year that we fail to step it up means just that much more loss, and that much more delay.

At Omaha, Nebr., last fall, General Eisenhower said:

"The Soil Conservation Service is a competent technical agency \* \* \* the only trouble with this kind of conservation work is that it is moving too slowly."

You don't speed it up by cutting down on its funds for technical assistance. Minnesota has had new districts in the past year which the SCS could not service, because they lacked the funds. We are hoping to have more new districts in the year ahead.



We want to be sure we can have SCS technicians available to work with our farmers.

#### KEEP THE ACP

Our farmers in Minnesota have been disturbed over proposals to cripple and render ineffective the agriculture-conservation program, the program of sharing costs of approved conservation practices. Experience has proven that we just won't get as much conservation accomplished without this program.

It's foolish for critics to say farmers shouldn't be assisted in carrying out practices that a good farmer should carry out anyhow. We've known for a long time about the benefits of certain practices, and the dangers of others. Knowledge alone hasn't brought about general adoption of sound conservation farming. We've needed these incentives.

The question isn't what a farmer should do—it's what he would do. And all of us have a stake in what he would do, or wouldn't do, toward conserving our valuable topsoil.

I'm glad the House refused to go along with Secretary Benson's reckless proposal to cut ACP authorizations for 1954 to \$140 million. Instead, the House has voted \$195 million advance authorization. I feel it should be kept at \$250 million level, which is itself a drastic reduction from the level at which this program started. I do not think it should be cut further.

I urge this committee to recognize these conservation programs as a necessary investment in the Nation's future. The farmer cannot bear the burden alone of insuring food for the rest of us. The farmer gets less than half of the food dollar—why shouldn't the rest of the economy share in the cost of keeping our farms productive?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. As I understand, the Williams amendment has not yet been agreed to. The vote just had was on the adoption of the substitute, I believe.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is correct.

The question now recurs on the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], as amended. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. A vote in the affirmative would be a vote for an amount of \$225 million, would it not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct—\$225 million as against \$195 million.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The adoption of the amendment of the Senator from Georgia has changed the figure in my amendment from \$140 million to \$225 million.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I trust that the slight alteration in the Senator's amendment does not dispose him to vote against his own amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have not changed my opinion that when we vote on appropriations we are in effect voting on a tax cut.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. As I understand, the amendment of the Senator from Delaware has now been amended by the action taken by the Senate on the substitute offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

A negative vote on the substitute as amended would leave the figure as it came from the Appropriations Committee, would it not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from California is correct.

The roll call will proceed.

The legislative clerk resumed the call of the roll.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. YOUNG. A "yea" vote, as I understand, is a vote for the figure of \$225 million.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A "yea" vote is a vote for \$225 million.

Mr. AIKEN. And a "nay" vote is a vote for \$195 million.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A "nay" vote is a vote for \$195 million. The rollcall will proceed.

The legislative clerk resumed and concluded the call of the roll.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, on this vote I have a pair with the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON]. If he were present and voting he would vote in the affirmative. If I were at liberty to vote I would vote in the negative. Accordingly I withhold my vote.

Mr. FREAR (after having voted in the negative). Mr. President, I believe I am recorded, am I not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is recorded as having voted in the negative.

Mr. FREAR. It was my understanding that my pair with the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] related to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] as a substitute for the amendment of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS]. Therefore it now becomes incumbent upon me to announce a pair with the senior Senator from Oklahoma and to void my negative vote. If the senior Senator from Oklahoma were present and voting he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote I would vote "nay." I therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] are absent on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] would each vote "nay."

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] are absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] would

vote "yea," and on this vote the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] would vote "nay," and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] would vote "yea."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent. On this vote the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL] is paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Kansas would vote "nay," and the Senator from Montana would vote "yea."

I also announce that the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Washington would vote "yea," and the Senator from Illinois would vote "nay."

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is paired with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL]. If present and voting, the Senator from Montana would vote "yea," and the Senator from Kansas would vote "nay."

I also announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 38, nays 38, as follows:

#### YEAS—38

Carlson	Hennings	McCarran
Chavez	Hoey	McClellan
Clements	Humphrey	Monroney
Cooper	Jackson	Mundt
Daniel	Johnson, Colo.	Neely
Eastland	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Ellender	Johnston, S. C.	Smathers
Fulbright	Kefauver	Smith, N. C.
George	Kilgore	Sparkman
Gillette	Langer	Stennis
Gore	Long	Thye
Green	Mansfield	Wiley
Hayden	Maybank	

#### NAYS—38

Aiken	Duff	McCarthy
Anderson	Dworshak	Millikin
Barrett	Ferguson	Payne
Beall	Goldwater	Potter
Bennett	Griswold	Purtell
Bricker	Hendrickson	Robertson
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Bush	Holland	Smith, Maine
Butler, Md.	Jenner	Smith, N. J.
Butler, Nebr.	Kennedy	Watkins
Byrd	Knowland	Williams
Cordon	Kuchel	Young
Douglas	Malone	



## NOT VOTING—20

Capehart	Ives	Pastore
Case	Kerr	Schoeppel
Dirksen	Lehman	Symington
Flanders	Magnuson	Taft
Frear	Martin	Tobey
Hill	Morse	Welker
Hunt	Murray	

So Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment, as amended, was rejected.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the committee amendment is still open to amendment, as I understand.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The original text of the bill is open to amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 32, line 2, it is proposed to strike out "\$195,000,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$145,000,000."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I shall not take the time of the Senate to debate the issue. It has been debated at length. The amendment is offered to give the Senators an opportunity to vote on the lower figure. Because of the parliamentary situation Senators voted either for \$195 million or \$225 million. Senators who wish to support the lower figure, which has been recommended by the administration and endorsed by both the National Grange and the Farm Bureau will now have an opportunity to vote on the amendment calling for the lower figure.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Dakota will state it.

Mr. MUNDT. I believe the yeas and nays were previously ordered on the Williams amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That amendment has been voted on.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I renew my request for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER], are absent on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] would vote "nay" and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] would each vote "yea."

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAIT] are necessarily absent. If present and voting the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL] would each vote "nay," while the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] would vote "yea."

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] are absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] would vote "nay."

The Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], and the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] would each vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 22, nays 51, as follows:

## YEAS—22

Anderson	Douglas	Potter
Beall	Duff	Purtell
Bennett	Ferguson	Saltonstall
Bricker	Frear	Smith, Maine
Bridges	Kennedy	Watkins
Bush	Kuchel	Williams
Butler, Md.	Pastore	
Byrd	Payne	

## NAYS—51

Aiken	Hendrickson	Mansfield
Butler, Nebr.	Hennings	Maybank
Carlson	Hickenlooper	McCarthy
Clements	Hoey	McClellan
Cooper	Holland	Monroney
Cordon	Humphrey	Mundt
Daniel	Jackson	Neely
Dworshak	Jenner	Robertson
Eastland	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Ellender	Johnson, Tex.	Smathers
Fulbright	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, N. J.
George	Kefauver	Smith, N. C.
Gillette	Kilgore	Sparkman
Gore	Knowland	Stennis
Green	Langer	Thye
Griswold	Long	Wiley
Hayden	Malone	Young

## NOT VOTING—23

Barrett	Hunt	Morse
Capehart	Ives	Murray
Case	Kerr	Schoeppel
Chavez	Lehman	Symington
Dirksen	Magnuson	Taft
Flanders	Martin	Tobey
Goldwater	MCCARRAN	Welker
Hill	MILLIKIN	

So the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS was rejected.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which lies at the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 25, in line 22, it is proposed to strike out "\$7 million" and to insert "\$12 million."

On page 26, in line 13, it is proposed to strike out "\$6,286,329" and to insert "\$11,248,000."

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, this amendment is offered in an effort to restore the original budget figures on upstream flood control.

There are 11 projects, most of which have been authorized since 1940 and 1944, to provide for agricultural flood-prevention work. These 11 projects are largely a part of main-stem flood prevention control, and are a phase of a new type of flood control and flood prevention. We might say this upstream flood control is the "farmers' method" of flood prevention.

All of us have heard that it would be fine if we could build dams on top of the hills, instead of building them in the rich river valleys. Fundamentally, that is exactly what upstream flood-control projects do. In the 11 projects that have been authorized during more than 10 years, the Soil Conservation Service not only is providing for comprehensive and complete soil conservation by means of farm terracing, contour plowing, and grassing the runoffs, but it also is providing control in the upstream reaches of the creeks and streams, so that one of the main land resources of the Nation, namely, the valley lands of the rivers, creeks, and streams, will be preserved.

Upstream plugs are built to control the runoffs in the upper reaches of the rivers and creeks and thus prevent the water from ever reaching the main stems of the rivers.

The 11 authorized projects have been provided for that purpose. As a result, not only is the Government able to avoid purchasing hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile bottom land, but Uncle Sam gets a free ride in the case of the water-retention reservoirs.

The Federal Government does not have to invest large sums of money in the purchase of land for the water retention reservoirs, because the farmers give the Government easement rights on them. The Government constructs small earthen dams, with a discharge culvert placed vertically, which empties the water from most of the dams within 24 hours.

Because only a small amount of water is left in the pool, for stock water purposes, the farmer naturally grasses most of the land that is covered in time of flood. So most of the funds used for upstream control are devoted to the construction of works, not to the purchase of land.

Careful studies of this program have been made. From the time when it began until 1944, the maximum time of construction was supposed to be from 15 to 20 years from start to finish. But under the reduced appropriations that have been made for this program and for other programs during the years, the range of time will not be from 15 to 20 years, but will stretch up to 65 or 70 years, at the present rate of appropriations.



Because \$1 will have the value of \$2, in the case of upstream control versus main-stem construction, and because the work can be done by small operators using bulldozers and other small equipment, this program offers the maximum amount of flood control for the minimum expenditure of dollars.

By proceeding with this comprehensive program of upstream-flood control, we are buying millions of acres of soil conservation of the most comprehensive and perfect type. The money used for this program will not go into the purchase of limestone or the purchase of fertilizer. It will go into work on the land; and this program gears into a comprehensive river flood control system, so that the water is held where it falls. Thus we take advantage of the sinking in of the water, rather than to try to rush the water through the land and off to the sea. Instead, the moisture is permitted to soak into the land on which it falls.

Mr. President, if we are able to develop this program and if we can complete a few of the projects, which will serve as guinea pigs, I believe they will show that we are now spending much more on rushing the water to the sea than we should be spending, and are receiving far less in the way of return on the expenditures, than in the case of trying to hold the water where it falls.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield a question?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to my distinguished friend from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. I want to be sure I understand the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma. As I understand his amendment, it deals with projects authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1936.

Mr. MONRONEY. That is correct.

Mr. CARLSON. It does not have reference to project which were in the bill and were, I contend, authorized under Public Law 46.

Mr. MONRONEY. The Senator is correct, and I personally would vote to support the amendment in which the Senator from Kansas is interested, to provide \$5 million for new pilot starts on a number of streams in 21 States.

I think we are spending far too little for the comprehensive flood-control program, soil conservation methods. But my amendment applies to the 11 authorized projects. We have the projects listed.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in my remarks at this point two tables, the first of which deals with watersheds, the second with flood-prevention appropriations, Department of Agriculture.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Watershed	Estimated total Federal cost as of June 30, 1952	Cumulative Federal obligations through fiscal year 1953	Percent of total Federal cost obligated through fiscal year 1953	Proposed years to complete	Years to complete at present rate of appropriations <sup>1</sup>
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.....	\$5,278,837	\$1,282,716	24	18	29
Colorado (Middle), Tex.....	5,466,790	1,113,407	20	20	34
Coosa, Ga.....	2,491,230	685,912	28	20	25
Little Sioux, Iowa.....	8,838,200	5,172,858	57	15	12
Little Tallahatchie, Miss.....	7,739,340	2,336,006	31	20	23
Los Angeles, Calif.....	19,490,795	5,887,709	32	10	23
Potomac, Pa.-W. Va.-Md.-Va.....	1,619,160	621,304	38	24	18
Santa Ynez, Calif.....	2,156,870	1,514,882	70	10	10
Trinity, Tex.....	64,943,540	7,150,458	11	15	65
Washita, Okla.....	22,823,290	6,158,696	27	15	26
Yazoo, Miss.....	34,382,330	3,241,348	9	20	74
Totals.....	175,230,382	35,951,895			

<sup>1</sup> Based on average of appropriations fiscal years 1947 through 1953.

Flood prevention appropriations, Department of Agriculture

Watershed	Fiscal year 1952	Fiscal year 1953	Original estimates, 1954	Revised estimates, House and Senate committee, 1954	Amount cut from original estimates, 1954	Percent cut
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.....	\$158,372	\$188,111	\$565,000	\$248,000	\$317,000	66
Colorado (Middle), Tex.....	163,900	188,284	639,000	294,000	345,000	54
Coosa, Ga.....	32,177	135,413	167,000	167,000		
Little Sioux, Iowa.....	510,784	760,240	750,000	750,000		
Little Tallahatchie, Miss.....	385,678	518,300	734,000	596,500	137,500	19
Los Angeles, Calif.....	294,902	398,447	953,000	578,583	374,417	39
Potomac, Pa.-W. Va.-Md.-Va.....	34,840	39,338	56,000	56,000		
Santa Ynez, Calif.....	157,904	173,267	170,000	170,000		
Trinity, Tex.....	590,352	914,968	3,926,000	1,314,000	2,612,000	66
Washita, Okla.....	533,574	866,035	2,089,000	1,197,246	891,754	43
Yazoo, Miss.....	438,303	739,713	1,199,000	915,000	284,000	24
Total.....	3,300,786	4,922,116	11,248,000	6,286,329	4,961,671	

<sup>1</sup> Total of \$7 million includes \$500,000 for preliminary investigations and surveys, and \$178,671 for general basin investigations.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, since we are interested in soil conservation, since this appropriation will help to give comprehensive soil conservation to every acre in the whole water-

shed of the 11 projects, and also since the projects have been approved since 1940, I believe that we could well spare \$5 million in order that these projects may be completed faster, and we may

realize the advantage of upstream flood control. In other words, cultivatable land is added by upstream flood control. The little creek valleys which are overflowed once, twice, and three times a year, are not now cultivatable; and those areas form much of our very best land. All of these little creekbeds are subject to cultivation, and subject to having controlled discharge of water, so that the streams will never overflow. Instead of wiping out hundreds of thousands of fertile acres of bottom land by main-stem-dam methods, hundreds of thousands of fertile acres of bottom land which could not otherwise be used are brought under cultivation.

Mr. President, I know of the Army engineers' program proposing only large dams for flood control, but I do not believe it possible to put every foot into the same size shoe. Neither do I think it possible to oversimplify the flood-control problem by building only massive main-stem dams. I think this upstream flood control is a program that is well prescribed to fit certain watersheds. The Government has spent millions of dollars on every type of agricultural research, and now it is asked to spend a few million dollars on flood-control research, in a practical way, which will give us a dollars-and-cents return in soil conservation for every dollar we spend; and there will be full benefits of flood control completely in addition to that.

This farmer's method of flood control, as we might call it, has been given only about 1 cent out of every dollar that is being spent. Yet, if one goes about and talks to the farmers, every one of them will say, "Can we not hold the water where it falls? Can we not save some of our bottom land? Why can we not make this soil-conservation, flood-prevention program work?"

I say to you, Mr. President, we could well increase the meager amount of \$7 million, which is allowed in the pending bill, to the budget figure of \$12 million, which was recommended after careful study by the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Soil Conservation, and the Budget.

Certainly we do not want to short-change the farm program on flood control—that is the farmers' method of flood control—while we are appropriating \$404 million, as we did last year in the Army civil-functions bill, for the main-stem type of dams. These huge dams ultimately will silt up. There should be protection for these huge main-stem dams through the upstream works against siltation, and the holding back of the silt that erodes from the farmlands, holding it back on the hills, in the upstream area, through terracing, contour plowing, and check-dams.

It will far more than pay off, in the protection of our main-stem dams. So, Mr. President, I hope that the Senate will consider restoring the budget figure of \$11,248,000 which was recommended for this vital program for the 11 projects that have been authorized since 1940 and 1944.

If this is not done, the program will be cut almost \$5 million, as the cut in the budget estimate is \$4,961,671. That is a terrific cut on this very important



development of upstream flood control. I think the time has come when the Senate should go on record as to whether we believe in what we preach about flood control through soil conservation. The amendment restores only \$5 million of the funds that have been cut out, and puts the appropriation back at the original budget figure.

Mr. President, I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I shall speak very briefly in opposition to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma. These watershed programs are good programs, but the total cost of all programs that have been requested, and that have been planned, amounts to something over \$300 billion. For the 11 particular watershed programs that have been authorized, there was recommended last year \$7,750,000. What the Senator from Oklahoma is asking for is \$12 million, or an increase of \$4,250,000.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I will yield in a moment. We have already eliminated \$5 million for 49 other watershed projects that have great merit. It would be most unfair to all those projects if we were to increase these particular funds to \$12 million under flood prevention and cut the other item out completely. I now yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. MONRONEY. What did the distinguished Senator say the cost of the projects would be?

Mr. YOUNG. The estimated cost of all watershed programs envisioned by the Department of Agriculture is in excess of \$300 billion.

Mr. MONRONEY. I believe the distinguished Senator is quoting Army engineers' figures. The cost of the 11 projects we are working on now is \$175 million. That was the estimated cost as of June 30, 1952. We have spent only \$35 million of the \$175 million estimated for the projects. Obviously, if we are to do a complete job of going back into every creek, as suggested by the Army engineers, to complete this entire nationwide program, embodying this new idea in flood control, we will probably arrive at a \$300 billion figure. But certainly the development proposed in my amendment affects only \$175 million of construction.

Mr. YOUNG. That is correct.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator from Oregon was present during the hearing on the agricultural bill—not this year—when the representative of the Department of Agriculture made the statement, in answer to a question, that the total cost of all the agricultural watershed or upstream tributary programs in the United States was estimated at \$300 billion. That was the statement made by the Department of Agriculture, and those figures were based upon original

estimates which were made a number of years prior to that time.

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield.

Mr. HENNINGS. I had the pleasure and privilege of serving on the Missouri Basin Survey Commission with the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, and during the course of our labors and studies lasting more than a year, we learned a great deal about the complexity and intricacy, and, as the Senator from Oregon has pointed out, a great deal about the expense of a program which may ultimately be achieved in order to reach something like a solution of our water-control problems, including conservation, flood control, and reclamation, as well as the subsidiary parts of the programs. I am wondering why only 11 projects are included in the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma. I am asking, for enlightenment, whether the chairman of the subcommittee knows of others which some of us might consider equally important in the terms of watersheds, and to which we gave great consideration in the preparation of the report, with which the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee is so familiar. I wondered why the committee took this action.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HENNINGS. I am asking for information.

Mr. MONRONEY. I had discussed the question of submitting one amendment to include all these projects, and a proposal of \$5 million for the unauthorized projects which were placed in the bill by the House. I supported those also.

The distinguished Senator from Kansas stated he did not wish to press his amendment, but he expressed sympathy for this project, too, because it covers a wide area. We want more upstream flood control, not less, and the quicker we can proceed with these projects, which are being starved to death, the quicker we can then expand to the other areas, with which the distinguished Senator is so familiar, areas in the Missouri Valley and other places. But if we are to continue to starve all these programs, there is no use in our starting any new ones. It is in complete sympathy and in complete agreement with the sponsors of the House provision that I am submitting my amendment. Unfortunately, the two are under different authorizations, and in different sections of the bill.

Mr. YOUNG. I may say to the Senator that I believe all of these are good projects. I think, however, we ought to go easy on them, particularly at this time, when we are not making starts on many new programs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY].

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Goldwater	McCarran
Anderson	Gore	McCarthy
Barrett	Green	McClellan
Beall	Griswold	Monroney
Bennett	Hayden	Mundt
Bricker	Hendrickson	Neely
Bridges	Hennings	Pastore
Bush	Hickenlooper	Payne
Butler, Md.	Hoey	Potter
Butler, Nebr.	Holland	Purtell
Byrd	Humphrey	Robertson
Carlson	Jackson	Russell
Clements	Jenner	Saltonstall
Cooper	Johnson, Colo.	Smathers
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, Maine
Daniel	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, N. J.
Douglas	Kefauver	Smith, N. C.
Duff	Kennedy	Sparkman
Dworshak	Kilgore	Stennis
Eastland	Knowland	Thye
Ellender	Kuchel	Watkins
Ferguson	Langer	Wiley
Frear	Long	Williams
Fulbright	Malone	Young
George	Mansfield	
Gillette	Maybank	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY].

Mr. AIKEN. I am strongly in favor of upriver flood control development programs. I think altogether too much emphasis has been placed on the construction of great dams across wide river valleys, dams which sometimes destroy more land than they protect as the Senator from Oklahoma has said.

However, I am skeptical of an amendment which adds \$5 million to the bill. All of us hope there may be an honorable armistice or truce signed in Korea, followed eventually by peace, but we should realize that as soon as an armistice is signed, public opinion will be asserting itself very vigorously. If an armistice is signed, and there develops a hope of peace which may last for some time, we may expect a recession in business as a result of industrial conversion. The public will then put pressure on Congress and the administration, and successfully, for a renewal of a public works program. There will be a very insistent public demand for renewal of some programs which have been held in abeyance during the past few years, and very properly so, I believe.

One of the means we shall have with which to soften a recession while conversion is taking place from war production to civilian production will be the development of upriver valleys and the application of flood control methods. At that time we shall not be talking in terms of \$5 million. When that point is reached, I believe some ciphers will be added to the figure.

Much as I should like to support the Senator from Oklahoma, I shall not vote for his amendment. As has been said, there is a question as to the authority for an appropriation for all these projects.

I observe that the Senator from Oklahoma is on his feet.



Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. The projects affected by my amendment have been authorized by an act of Congress. There is no question about the authorization of the projects, which the House added, but which were eliminated from the bill by the Senate committee. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] was the sponsor of these projects, but some question was raised as to their authorization.

Mr. AIKEN. I did not understand that the Senator had deleted these projects from his amendment.

Mr. MONRONEY. At the request of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], my amendment, as offered, now affects 11 projects which have been authorized since 1940 and 1944, and on which work has been dragging along at a painfully slow pace. It will take 75 years to complete some of the projects.

The new pilot projects, which the Senator from Kansas proposed, and which were included by the House, were stricken from the bill by the Senate committee, which raised a question as to their authorization, but those projects are not affected in any way by my amendment.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Oklahoma has improved the situation materially. However, it seems to me that we might do well to pass over the amendment at this time. There will be a conference with the House, and I assure the Senator from Oklahoma that I shall give full consideration to his proposal in the conference. But I believe that very shortly it will be necessary for Congress to consider the matter on a much broader scale than that proposed by the Senator from Oklahoma, which affects only 11 upstream river developments.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. I appreciate what the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has said. He has been a great supporter of upstream flood control.

One of the purposes of trying to develop the 11 pilot or guinea pig operations would be to gain experience, so that if the time comes for additional construction, we will not be wasting money on false starts or because of lack of technical information. Therefore, as I have said in proposing the amendment, the research value alone in moving these projects further along will pay off big dividends if we can speed up these 11 pilot projects at this time.

Mr. AIKEN. Even though I shall vote against the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma, I shall, in conference give thoughtful consideration to his proposal. I believe I am required by law to be a member of the conference committee, and there I shall give even more thoughtful consideration to a broader program, on which I feel we must be working in order to be able to take advantage of any recession which may develop as a result of the hoped-for truce.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I have received a letter from Mr. Chester Wilson, Conservation Commissioner of

Minnesota. In his letter Mr. Wilson states:

I have just received a message from Washington stating that the Senate committee has deleted an item of \$5 million in the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill (approved by the House Appropriations Committee) for carrying out 50 small watershed projects under the supervision of the United States Soil Conservation Service.

If I were to read the entire letter, Senators would learn that the Commissioner of Conservation in Minnesota is very much disturbed about this deletion. He says further in his letter:

This news is very disturbing to this department, and I am sure that it will be received with much concern by the members of the State Soil Conservation Committee, soil conservation district supervisors, and by conservationists generally around the State.

May I ask if that is the item that is in question?

Mr. YOUNG. No. The item about which the Senator from Oklahoma is talking refers to 11 authorized projects under the flood prevention program. The reason the Senate committee on Appropriations struck out the \$5 million under watershed protection was that there was a serious question as to proper authorization. It is a question which can best be ironed out in conference with the House.

Mr. THYE. In other words, it was stricken out for no other purpose than to have a question for discussion when the Senate and House conferees meet?

Mr. YOUNG. That is correct.

Mr. THYE. The matter is one which worries many honest, sincere conservationists. If the Senate committee did not have a mind to appropriate some of this amount, what will happen in conference? That is the question and the fear expressed by Mr. Wilson. The situation may be quite poorly understood, because if the Senate does nothing, it will appear that we are not conservation minded. To me, that is a disturbing factor, because it seems that we are considering the problem in the wrong ways. If the Senate strikes out this amount for the purpose of having a question to discuss, persons who are unfamiliar with the situation will read the appropriation bill, when we have finished with it on the Senate floor, and think that we did not have any intention of trying to improve the run-off or conservation program.

I would much rather have had the \$5 million increase agreed to; then there would have been something to discuss in conference. The item would not have been stricken entirely from the bill. If it is stricken out entirely, the action will be misunderstood.

Mr. YOUNG. I think many who sent letters like the one just read would better understand the problem if they studied the law itself. The question is one of appropriate authorization. If a vote were to be taken on the Senate floor, the proposal would be lost entirely, and there would be no possibility of later bringing it up in conference. As matters now stand, there is a possibility

of considering the question in conference. If we were to assume that the particular projects were properly authorized there would still be a question whether they were to be temporary or experimental in character.

There is more than \$5 million involved. The total cost of these projects is \$29 million, and not \$5 million, which is the figure in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], which are being considered en bloc.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I renew my request for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the demand for the yeas and nays sufficiently seconded?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I shall not take 15 minutes to make my brief statement, but I wish to make a slight contribution to this discussion.

The first committee meeting I ever attended after I came to the Senate was a 1944 meeting of the Commerce Committee, which reported the 1944 Flood Control Act. I have been interested in this particular approach to flood prevention from that time until today.

I am one of those who believed then, and still believe, that certain of these projects should be carried forward to completion in order that we might have some experience upon which to determine whether this is the sound approach. However, one of the questions which bothers me is this: One of the original approvals was that of the Santa Ynez River Basin in California. That is just over the mountains from Santa Barbara. I made inquiry in the hearings this year as to what was being done with reference to the Santa Ynez River Basin, and I was told that very satisfactory progress was being made with it.

Since we approved that project, or that type of flood prevention, the Bureau of Reclamation has built a dam across the Santa Ynez River. They are still praying that they will get enough water to fill the reservoir behind it. Since that time ownership in that area—the upper Santa Ynez Basin—to the extent of more than 40,000 acres, has gone to one man. I have made inquiry in the area, and I cannot find where a dollar was ever spent in the area. From the answers to my questions this year there is grave doubt in my mind as to whether the Department of Agriculture is yet aware that a dam was built across the Santa Ynez River within 20 or 30 miles of the place where it flows into the Pacific Ocean.

If that is a sample of what has been done, I think we should be a little careful when we add any more money than the amount in the bill at this time, which is some \$1½ million or so more than was appropriated last year. The appropriation of last year was \$5,700,000. The bill this year carries an appropriation of \$7 million. Assuming that there is no more knowledge than there appeared to be in the hands of the Department of Agriculture, I doubt if we could expect intelligent expenditure of any such additional funds.



In view of the fact that the overall anticipated estimated expenditure is the highest of any single type of project I have known in the internal history of the United States—it now runs somewhere between \$400 billion and \$500 billion—I think we should go a little carefully at this time and suggest to the Department of Agriculture that it should know precisely what it is doing, or at least keep track of the monstrous reclamation dams which are being built across some of the streams, and which, so far as the upper areas are concerned, make any type of upstream flood prevention utterly useless, and any type of flood prevention below wholly unnecessary.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. The Senator does not discount the value of preventing siltation by upstream flood-control treatment for the benefit of dams which may be far downstream, does he?

Mr. CORDON. There is nothing like that involved in this project.

Mr. MONRONEY. I am not at all familiar with the project to which the Senator refers, but I am familiar with the Washita project, which is to control the entire river watershed, and at the same time prevent the siltation of the Denison Lake on Red River, which will probably add 20 or 30 years to the useful life of that project.

Mr. CORDON. I do not for a moment depreciate the values which are involved. I invite the attention of the Senate to one instance which came to my attention. It was sufficient to hang a red lantern on this proposal, so far as I am concerned, until we know that the Department knows more about just how and where it expects to spend the money. I should like to see some of the projects tested, so that we can gain valuable experience, but I do not like to see money spent on a proposal such as this. I would rather spend the money in the Senator's part of the country on a project which could be finished.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], which are being considered en bloc. The yeas and nays have been asked for.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY]. [Putting the question.] The "noes" seem to have it.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division the amendments were rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Utah will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 24, after line 8, it is proposed to insert the following:

#### SPECIAL ACTS

For the acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior boundaries of the Cache National Forest, Utah, in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, this amendment deals with such a small sum that I feel like apologizing for bringing it before the Senate. It relates to a program inaugurated back in 1938, when the Congress authorized the appropriation of a small sum from the receipts from the national forest, to be used for the purchase of private lands which were checkerboarded within the national forest. The national forest to which I am now referring is the Cache National Forest, in north-central Utah. This forest is upon ground upon which water is deposited through snows and rains, to supply the cities of Brigham City, Utah, Ogden, and other communities.

The communities themselves have been cooperating with the Government since 1938. They have been putting in money of their own and helping to buy these lands, improve them, and take care of them so that they will become a very fine part of the national forest. We have gone along year after year. The Government has been putting up \$10,000 out of receipts from the national forest until this year, when the item was dropped.

The people of the local communities now have their part of the money ready. They are willing to go along, and they want to continue this very fine program. There are still other lands to be bought.

I should invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that under the law as it now exists, 25 percent of the income from the national forests goes to the communities in which the national forests are located. The \$10,000 item here is from forest receipts, but 25 percent of that would belong to the counties. They are willing that that amount be appropriated, because it all goes into the Treasury. They are willing to have that amount appropriated as well, which, in effect, would mean an actual appropriation of \$7,500 from the receipts of the national forest which would reach the Public Treasury and remain there for other purposes.

It seems to me we should encourage cooperation such as we are getting from these cities and communities. We have been talking in terms of a great many millions of dollars. This is a cooperative agreement that was started a number of years ago and has been carried on until this year. Communities and counties are cooperating with the Government in a very splendid fashion. I see no reason why the item should not be accepted by the committee.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, it is only a small project, and I have discussed it with several members of the Committee on Appropriations. I think it will be agreeable to take the amendment to conference, to see what can be worked out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HENDRICKSON in the chair). The Sena-

tor from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is willing to take the amendment to conference. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD immediately following the action of the Senate a statement which I have prepared justifying the amendment.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR WATKINS

#### PURCHASE OF LANDS WITHIN THE CACHE NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH, TO PREVENT SOIL EROSION AND FLOOD DAMAGE

By an act approved May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), and amended by the act of May 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 227), Congress has authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase lands within the boundaries of the Cache National Forest in the State of Utah to assure that such lands will be managed, with nearby national forest lands, so as to minimize soil erosion and damage from floods. This act also authorizes appropriation by the Congress of the receipts from the Cache National Forest in Utah to pay for the lands acquired under the act. Proposed purchases must be approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission as established by section 4 of the Weeks law of March 1, 1911. This Commission is comprised of two Members of the Senate, Senators BRIDGES and STENNIS, two Members of the House of Representatives, Mr. COLMER, of Mississippi, and Mr. D'EWARD, of Montana, the Secretary of War (or the Chief of Engineers as his alternate), and the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture.

A primary purpose of this law is to facilitate protection and improvement of watersheds within the Cache National Forest on which many communities depend for domestic water and on which a substantial farm area depends for irrigation water. Purchase of critical watershed lands permits reduction or termination of grazing use, assures utilization of timber under good forestry practices, and permits the restoration of an adequate vegetative cover through reseeding, terracing, and similar measures, if such are necessary, in conjunction with like activities on other national-forest lands in the vicinity.

The west slopes of the Wasatch Mountains and the watersheds of the Ogden and Weber Rivers, all in northern Utah, descend steeply to the relatively level lands which adjoin the Great Salt Lake on its east side. Water from the streams that rise in this mountain area supports the cities and towns at the foot of the mountains and the irrigation agriculture which utilizes the fertile flat lands. Ogden, Willard, Brigham, and other towns depend on these short and swift streams for their water supplies. These streams are also the sole source of irrigation water for farms. In relation to need, water resources in this area are limited and careful conservation and use is essential.

A good part of these watersheds is within the Cache National Forest. Intermingled with the national forest lands are substantial acreages of privately-owned range and timberland of high watershed importance. The area of privately-owned lands, which are not subject to national forest administration, is proportionately greater in those parts of the national forest established in more recent years, as the Wellsville Mountain area which was added to the forest in 1937.

Some of these privately-owned lands have been abused through over-grazing, over-cutting of timber, and destructive fires. As a consequence, on such lands, the vegetative cover often has been destroyed or seriously impaired, soil has been gullied or eroded away, and the water absorptive capacity of



the topsoil has been reduced. Private owners often are under economic pressure to obtain maximum returns from their lands and find it difficult to decrease or terminate grazing or other use in the interest of watershed betterment. In many instances the use and value of these lands for watershed purposes, which is of overriding importance to the public, is of little direct concern to the owners. Also, private owners often are unable to install and maintain the restoration measures which are needed to stabilize the more seriously depleted land and to reduce downstream damages.

Deterioration of the steep, erodible mountain watersheds in this area has in the past resulted in serious flash floods affecting the valuable lowlands. The dangers of this situation were demonstrated in 1936 when a flood and resultant mud flow, directly attributable to watershed impairment, descended upon the town of Willard and nearby areas. It destroyed or damaged many homes, caused two deaths, destroyed the local power plant, damaged irrigation and municipal water systems, orchards, and crops, and otherwise caused a material loss of property. Costs of removing the mud and rock flows from the highways, irrigation systems and other facilities, and repairing the damage were, of course, large. Similar floods of varying degrees have affected other areas along the base of this mountain range.

The need for action to avoid repetition of such floods led to formation of two local non-profit organizations, the Weber County Watershed Protective Corporation and the Wellsville Mountain Area Project Corporation, to aid in rehabilitation and protection of these critical watershed areas. These organizations, financed by local contributions, have cooperated closely with the Forest Service in promoting protection and better use of watershed areas in the national forests. A considerable acreage of land has been acquired and donated for national forest purposes and other land has been purchased and conveyed to the United States at cost.

Since enactment of the act of May 11, 1938, above referred to, Congress has appropriated funds thereunder each year, beginning with fiscal year 1940, except for the years 1943 to 1946, inclusive. Since 1947 and through the current fiscal year (1953), Congress has each year appropriated \$10,000 from the receipts of the Cache National Forest for purchase of lands in accordance with the act. This money has been used to acquire lands for which public ownership was deemed necessary to accomplish the purposes of the act and which the owners were willing to sell at a reasonable price. The parts of these appropriations not used to buy essential lands were returned to the Treasury for distribution in the same way as other national forest receipts.

The counties wherein the Cache National Forest is located would ordinarily have received 25 percent of the funds so appropriated, in accordance with legislation providing for contributions to local governments on account of national forests. Hence, in addition to the work of the local non-profit organizations described above, the local governments are in effect contributing 25 percent of the cost of land purchased.

The appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 1954, as approved by the House of Representatives and as recommended by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, does not include an appropriation under this act.

There have been purchased or approved for purchase under this act since 1940 about 19,000 acres of land. About 11,500 acres have been acquired since 1947, when appropriations were again made available after the war. There remains as much or more privately owned land within these watersheds in similar condition. Critical areas are a relatively small portion of the watersheds,

but they have been and can again be the cause of destructive floods and a continuing source of damaging sediments in irrigation reservoirs and canals.

In 1947 the people of Weber County, Utah, organized the Weber County Watershed Protective Corp. This corporation solicits and receives contributions from municipal and private sources with which to acquire lands in Weber County for inclusion in the Cache National Forest. In some instances the lands are directly included; in other instances land exchanges are negotiated; in other cases the corporation's funds are used to encourage and assist private owners in conservation and watershed protection work. Funds are subscribed by Weber County, by water companies, and by service clubs. Each year Weber County communities put on drives for public contributions.

It simply is not right for the Federal Government to walk out on its commitment to these people. The assignment of \$10,000 of Cache National Forest funds should by all means be continued during the fiscal year 1954.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The bill is open to further amendment.

**MR. HUMPHREY.** Mr. President, a few minutes ago the Senate decided not to increase the funds for soil conservation; in other words, not to support the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. I think it is well for the Senate to keep in mind, as it votes on the agricultural appropriation bill, particularly with reference to the items dealing with vital services, the following dispatch which has been taken off the ticker in the cloakroom. It is from the United Press, and reads:

CHICAGO.—A wild selling wave hit major grain markets today and sent wheat prices tumbling today to some of the lowest levels in 3 years.

At Minneapolis, wheat for delivery in September and December fell the full 10-cent limit for a single day's trading, and cash wheat fell as much as 16½ cents a bushel.

At Chicago, July wheat dropped 9½ cents a bushel, and sold for \$1.89 to \$1.88½ cents a bushel.

Wheat for immediate delivery, known as cash wheat, sold more than 12 cents lower on the Chicago market.

At Kansas City, the selling wave sent July wheat tumbling 9 cents a bushel.

At Chicago, other grains followed the downward trend, July and September corn hitting new lows for the season.

**MR. HUMPHREY.** —Mr. President, I should also like to call attention to another bulletin, also from Chicago. It reads:

Wheat was 2½ to 2¾ cents lower than the previous finish, July \$1.95½; corn was 1½ to 1¾ cents lower, July \$1.51½; and oats were ½ to ¾ cent lower, July 71½ cents. Soybeans were down ¾ to 1¼ cents, July \$2.85¼, and lard was unchanged to 3 cents a hundred pounds higher, July \$9.25.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The Chair respectfully calls the Senator's attention to the fact that he will have to offer an amendment before he is entitled to hold the floor.

**MR. AIKEN.** Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] may be permitted to finish his statement.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, it is so ordered.

**MR. HUMPHREY.** I thank the Senator from Vermont. I wish to call attention to one other dispatch, which reads:

CHICAGO (Associated Press).—Wheat futures dropped sharply today on heavy selling influenced by the fact that the new crop is being harvested in the Southwest and there is a lack of space to store it.

The dispatches indicate that the measures we are dealing with, particularly as they affect vital services to American agriculture, are of the utmost importance.

I am very happy to make note of the fact that the Senators who have lent so much of their time and energy to the work of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry are familiar with these facts, and are directing their efforts toward taking care of the situation.

**MR. RUSSELL.** Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

**MR. HUMPHREY.** I yield.

**MR. RUSSELL.** It seems to me that the farmers are about to receive a great deal of bad news in 1 day. As the Senator from Minnesota has stated, we have failed to increase the funds for the soil-conservation payments. I should like to point out that the amendment which I offered, in my own behalf and on behalf of several other Senators, including the Senator from Minnesota, would have provided for a reduction of \$25 million in the amount available to the farmers this year. I shall await with interest the explanation to be made to the farmers by the Farm Bureau Federation leaders, who have told Congress that they would be able to pay for the soil conservation practices, at the same time the farmers get the news that the cash market for wheat has dropped 16 cents in 1 day. I wonder whether they will receive the news very enthusiastically.

**MR. HUMPHREY.** I thank the Senator from Georgia.

**MR. RUSSELL.** I wish to make the RECORD perfectly clear that the amendment I was referring to, the so-called Russell amendment, even if it had been adopted, as the Senator has pointed out, would have left the amount of money for the soil-conservation payments under the so-called ACP program below what was originally recommended. What we are able to do was merely to sustain the figure of \$195 million, which is approximately \$55 million below the amount recommended by the outgoing administration.

**MR. MAYBANK.** Mr. President, was that the amount recommended by the present administration?

**MR. RUSSELL.** The present administration made a much smaller recommendation. I believe the amount was about \$140 million.

**MR. MAYBANK.** I thank the Senator. I wanted to have that statement in the RECORD.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

**MR. YOUNG.** Mr. President, I call up my amendment, which is lying on the desk.



The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The clerk will state the amendment.

The **CHIEF CLERK**. On page 38, line 17, after the word "program", it is proposed to insert the following: "Provided, That the additional amounts for the rural electrification program may be distributed in any State or Territory, in addition to the sums which such State may otherwise receive, except that not more than 20 percent of such additional amounts may be distributed to any one State."

Mr. **KNOWLAND**. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. **YOUNG**. Mr. President, I move that the rule be suspended. I have been authorized to make the motion by the Committee on Appropriations.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The motion is in order. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

Mr. **YOUNG**. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The Senator from North Dakota will state it.

Mr. **YOUNG**. Mr. President, what happened to the point of order?

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The Chair is informed by the Parliamentarian that notice has been given. Therefore the motion to suspend the rule is in order.

The Chair would remind the Senator from North Dakota that he may speak 15 minutes on the motion if he desires to do so.

Mr. **YOUNG**. Mr. President, the amendment is offered in accordance with the request of the Department of Agriculture, contained in the justifications sent to the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations.

In substance, I should like to say that, of the amount appropriated for REA under the present law, 50 percent is set aside, based on the needs of the individual States; and the other 50 percent is divided among the several States, provided that not more than 10 percent may be used in any one State.

The amendment would change the 10-percent provision to 20 percent. It is believed by REA that such a provision is needed. Of course, all the projects would, as heretofore, still have to be approved by the REA.

Mr. **WILLIAMS**. Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] pointed to the drastic break in the grain markets of today. The reason the markets are in such a demoralized condition is because of the \$3 billion worth of commodities which have been accumulated under the Truman administration, for which there is no market or use.

So far as the vote on the Russell amendment is concerned, I point out that the Russell amendment, which was rejected by the Senate, proposed to furnish more fertilizer, so farmers could improve their soil and thereby grow more wheat, to be put in storage, and to force the market down even further.

Mr. **RUSSELL**. Mr. President, I cannot let that erroneous statement pass without challenging it. If the Senator from Delaware knew anything about the conservation program, he would know that it is impossible to purchase 1 pound of fertilizer to increase the production of wheat.

Mr. **WILLIAMS**. The Senator may be technically correct. On the other hand, the amendment furnishes lime and other fertilizers for the purpose of building up farms in order that they may produce more crops. If farms produce more crops, it means that more wheat and other crops will be grown. That is the argument used for the additional appropriations. It was a long-range program of making greater the productive capacity of the farms. I think the Senator from Georgia will agree that the huge surpluses that have been accumulated during the last few years are today, in effect, acting as a drag on the market.

Mr. **RUSSELL**. Of course, but that has nothing to do with the Senator's statement that the funds are to go to buy fertilizer for the increased production of wheat. The Senator from Delaware cannot point to a single case of that sort.

Mr. **WILLIAMS**. The money is to go to improve the productivity of the farms, in order that more cotton, wheat, corn, or other crops may be grown and that statement cannot be denied. Otherwise, what is the lime and fertilizer for?

Mr. **RUSSELL**. But the Senator from Delaware made the categorical statement that the money went to purchase fertilizer, so that more wheat would be produced. I challenge that statement, because it is not correct.

Mr. **WILLIAMS**. No; I say the purpose of the amendment is to improve the productivity of the farms, so that more wheat, more corn, and more other crops, which are in great surplus supply today, will be produced.

Mr. **RUSSELL**. The farms are more productive than they have been; but the surpluses are due to the failure of the administration to apply the controls that are authorized by law to be applied, in the case of the crops to be marketed from each farm.

If the Senator from Delaware wishes to pursue a policy of depleting the soil, so that it cannot produce, that is another matter. But he should not hide such a purpose behind a statement that the funds are used for the purchase of fertilizer, so that more wheat will be produced, because that is not correct.

Mr. **WILLIAMS**. These funds are used to increase the productive capacity of the farms.

I agree with the Senator from Georgia that a large part of the trouble today is due to the failure of the past administration to put into effect the acreage controls which automatically follow a rigid 90-percent support program.

Mr. **RUSSELL**. I agree, and that is the only correct statement the Senator from Delaware made in connection with this matter.

The other point the Senator from Delaware urges is, in effect, a crop-reduction program to be based upon depleting

the soil of the Nation. I am not in favor of a program which would deplete the soil of the Nation, with the result that adequate production would be impossible.

Mr. **WILLIAMS**. That is not true. I believe that the statement of the Senator from Georgia was answered very well by both the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation and by the legislative representative of the National Grange, when both of them pointed out very emphatically that they did not believe the funds requested by the committee amendment were needed to carry on a sound program to preserve the farms.

The continued accumulation of billions of dollars worth of agricultural commodities under the high support program can only lead to ultimate disaster. I have repeatedly warned that this would happen under the short-sighted policy of the past administration. The leaders of our great farm organizations likewise have recognized this danger and for that reason have opposed the 90-percent fixed support. After today's vote I shall incorporate in the **RECORD** a letter from the Director of the Budget showing the direct cost of this program.

Of course, the cost to the consumer and the long-range damage to our farmers is incalculable.

Mr. **RUSSELL**. The Senator from Delaware has correctly stated that the heads of the American Farm Bureau Federation urged, as they have for 3 or 4 or 5 years, that the appropriation be reduced. We have now heard from the leadership of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the Senate has voted to follow the views of that leadership. This matter will now be appealed to the membership of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and we shall await their decision at the polls in 1954.

Mr. **WILLIAMS**. Of course, we had a decision in 1952, in which they repudiated the past administration.

Mr. **RUSSELL**. Yes, but they did not repudiate the past administration on this program. In 1947 we had a clear-cut issue on this program, when there was in power in Congress the party that is in power today. That party cut the heart out of this farm program. In my judgment, that had more to do with the results of the 1948 election than did any other single item.

Having heard from the leaders of the American Farm Bureau Federation and having followed their views, as I have said, Senators now can tell the membership of that federation that the views of its leadership have been followed on this issue; and then we shall see how such Senators fare in the elections in the agricultural States.

Of course, our friends from the highly industrialized areas had no difficulty regarding this matter, for the population of their States is industrial, and very little farming is done in those areas.

However, sometimes I think that from the standpoint of the overall welfare of the party, it is a little wise to give some consideration to the effect such a policy will have on the members of the party who happen to live in agricultural areas.



Mr. WILLIAMS. Many Members of Congress from the South and the Midwest often think the East is not an agricultural area. However, with all due respect to the Senator from Georgia, and to agriculture in Georgia, I point out that the county in which I live ranks fifth in the United States, and outranks any other county east of the Mississippi and south of the Mason-Dixon Line in production. They have reached this goal without any Government subsidy. In fact, the high-support program penalizes them.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Delaware will yield to me—

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Let me inquire in what respect Delaware ranks fifth.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In the output of farm commodities in dollar volume—a goal reached without Government supports.

Mr. THYE. I would agree with the Senator from Delaware, in respect to the production of broilers; but those who engage in that production must go to the great Grain Belt of the Midwest to get the grain they need. Price supports affect most definitely the grain-producing areas, and thus are of vital importance to those who produce broilers, because the decision on the whole question of price supports determines whether those who produce broilers will be able to obtain at bargain prices the feed they have to obtain from the breadbasket of the Nation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Minnesota for the statement he has made and for his attitude on farm problems. He views them on a nationwide basis.

I point out to him that, no doubt, as a result of the news which has just been received, the producers of broilers will be singing paeans of praise over the news that the wheat market in Minneapolis has broken 16 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents a bushel. No doubt that is good news for those who produce broilers, but it is not good news for the farmers who produce wheat.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from North Dakota to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI.

The affirmative votes of two-thirds of the Members present are required, if the motion is to be agreed to.

Senators who are favoring the motion will please rise and be counted.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Daniel	Hayden
Anderson	Douglas	Hendrickson
Barrett	Duff	Hennings
Beall	Dworshak	Hickenlooper
Bennett	Eastland	Hoey
Bricker	Ellender	Holland
Bridges	Ferguson	Humphrey
Bush	Frear	Jackson
Butler, Md.	Fulbright	Jenner
Butler, Nebr.	George	Johnson, Colo.
Byrd	Gillette	Johnson, Tex.
Carlson	Goldwater	Johnston, S. C.
Clements	Gore	Kefauver
Cooper	Green	Kennedy
Cordon	Griswold	Kilgore

Knowland	Mundt	Smith, N. J.
Kuchel	Neely	Smith, N. C.
Langer	Pastore	Sparkman
Long	Payne	Stennis
Malone	Potter	Thye
Mansfield	Purtell	Watkins
Maybank	Robertson	Wiley
McCarran	Russell	Williams
McCarthy	Saltonstall	Young
McClellan	Smathers	
Monroney	Smith, Maine	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present. The question is on the motion of the Senator from North Dakota to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I merely submit that it seems to me this is clearly legislation on an appropriation bill. It has been so ruled by the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has so ruled.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Under the rules, the distinguished Senator who is acting as chairman of the subcommittee is, of course, privileged to move to suspend the rules. But it seems to me that when a basic change is being made in legislation it should be referred to the proper legislative committee; and unless the situation is of such overwhelming urgency that it cannot be taken care of except in some other way, it seems to me that that is the more orderly way to proceed. I have generally in the 8 years I have been in the Senate supported the rural electrification program. I think it is a good program. I think it entirely possible that if this proposal were referred to the proper legislative committee, and reported favorably, I would support it. But I question very much the advisability of trying to write it into the appropriation bill at this time. For that reason I shall not support the motion to include in the bill the language proposed by the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I should like to explain the amendment a bit further. This has no particular application to my own State. I doubt whether we need it at all. It is being asked for by many who are interested in REA and by the Department of Agriculture. Let me read a part of the justification presented to the Senate Appropriations Committee:

In some States, under the allotment formula, the maximum amount that can be loaned is likely to be less than the amount required to meet loan needs. In recent years contingent loan authorizations, subject to the same limitations as the basic authorization, were provided in the necessary amount to increase the limitations in States where urgently needed for increasing capacity of lines and facilities. Since the additional amounts were subject to the allotment formula, it has been necessary for the Congress to provide additional borrowing authorization in excess of the amounts required for actual lending. In order to avoid this situation in 1954, it is proposed that the contingency funds be made available directly as needed in the various States, except that not more than 20 percent of such additional amounts may be loaned, in any one State. On this basis, a contingent authorization of \$60 million, in addition to the basic authorization of \$95 million is required to meet loan needs for fiscal year 1954.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. I should like to ask the Senator from North Dakota a question. One reason for the change in the language is that some of the older associations have found their lines to be inadequate to carry the load now placed on them, and they would like to borrow additional money to reconstruct the lines in order that the lines may be adequate for that purpose. Is not that the reason?

Mr. YOUNG. That is correct; and there is more need in the older States than in my own State.

Mr. THYE. There are some associations in Minnesota whose members, at the time they constructed their units, thought they had ample capacity to meet all future load requirements. They now find the loads stepped up by from 15 to 100 percent, and, as to some of the lines, by more than 100 percent. The units are not so constructed that they can carry the load, and it will be necessary to reconstruct, as well, the amplifying stations.

They are therefore faced with a serious situation as to whether they can borrow sufficient money to enable them to reconstruct their lines so that they can carry the present-day load.

I think it is a good amendment, though, like the Senator from California, I think it is legislation on an appropriation bill. But in this particular case, because I doubt whether we would have sufficient time to enact the necessary legislation, I believe we would be warranted in waiving the question, so as to permit the language to be written into the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from North Dakota to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI. On this question a two-thirds vote is necessary in order that the motion may be agreed to. The Chair requests a division.

The Senate divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion having failed to receive two-thirds of the votes of Members of the Senate present and voting, the motion is not agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have placed in the RECORD at the point where loan funds and administrative funds for REA were considered a statement which I have prepared in connection with that subject.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY IN SUPPORT OF ADEQUATE LOAN FUNDS AND ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS FOR REA

Few Government programs have proven of sounder value to the entire Nation than that of the Rural Electrification Administration.

The amazing progress in electrifying rural America over a comparatively short span of years has not only contributed greatly to better rural living, it has also helped revolu-



tionize farm production and opened vast new markets for American industry.

I'm afraid there is some misunderstanding, however, as a result of the pride we take in the fact that electricity is now available to about 90 percent of our farms, compared to around 9 percent when REA was created.

Just because we have made such great progress doesn't by any means indicate the job is finished. Much remains to be done. We not only must complete the area coverage so electricity is available to all farmers, we must make sure our existing electric co-operatives can keep up with the increasing demands for power. That means we must have adequate financing for "heavying up" existing REA co-op lines wherever necessary, to make sure they can accommodate the heavier loads required by the increasing use of electricity in our farm production.

The REA program is an excellent example of the Government helping farm people to help themselves. Contrary to what some people think, the Government doesn't own or control these rural electric cooperatives, they belong to the farmers themselves. All the Government has done has been to make the necessary credit available, so the people could band together and provide themselves with electric service.

REA itself operates no rural electric or telephone facilities, and the program involves no grants or subsidies. REA serves principally as a banker. Its main functions are to lend money, and to give technical advice and counsel where needed in the construction and operation of the borrowers' facilities.

#### PAYING OWN WAY

REA borrowers repay the loans with interest, from their operating revenues. The record of REA borrowers justifies full confidence of the Congress in this program. They are repaying their loans, and interest, ahead of schedule.

I'm proud of Minnesota's record in this regard. All of Minnesota's REA co-ops are paying their own way. As of last year, they had paid about \$22½ million in principal and interest on their REA loans, including nearly \$3 million paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The entire program has been a good investment, on the Government's part.

If we cut off the source of credit for the co-ops, however, we are not only preventing improvements in service but also endangering the investment we already have in these electric systems.

REA now has a backlog of some \$140 million in unfilled loan applications. There has been good evidence that our Nation's electric cooperatives will seek additional loans of some \$200 million during the next 18 months, bringing a total estimated credit need up to \$340 million.

The Administration's budget estimates only called for \$95 million in loan funds. It should appear obvious that if such a drastic slash in available credit was made, many existing co-operatives will have to be deprived of necessary credit and further expansion and improvement of rural electrical service will be seriously crippled.

About one-third of the new loan requests are contemplated to "heavy up" existing lines, to enable them to carry the increased loans required to meet the demands of farmers for increasing amounts of electric power, reflecting the greater use of electrical equipment in performing farm production and farm household tasks. What's going to happen when the demand exceeds what existing facilities can provide, if credit is shut off for increasing the capacity of present lines?

#### SOUND INVESTMENT

The House of Representatives wisely recognized that Secretary Benson's recommendation was unsound. They have provided for loan authorization amounting to \$135 million, the amount originally requested in the Truman budget.

In my opinion, it would be good business to go even further and make available an amount closer to the estimated needs for REA loans during the coming fiscal year, as indicated by the rural electric co-ops themselves. This isn't any giveaway—it is a sound business investment. Cutting loan funds isn't economy, for nothing is saved. Whatever amount the Congress provides will be repaid with interest. I urge this committee to make sure adequate loan funds are available so as to avoid any crippling of REA services, but in any event not to go below the amount the House has determined is the bare minimum.

In regard to administrative funds for REA, the House has provided only \$7,775,000—the amount Secretary Benson estimated he could get by with. I appreciate the economy-objective of Members of the other House, and it is understandable that they should tell the Secretary of Agriculture to go ahead and try getting along with less as long as he thinks he can.

I must warn, however, that others have had more experience through the years with the REA program than the new Secretary of Agriculture. They are deeply concerned that such a reduction in administrative expenses would necessarily mean a curtailment of services to the rural electric cooperatives, and lack of adequate safeguards over the big investment we now have in REA loans. I must point out that more is involved than just administration of the new loan funds provided; continued servicing and supervision over all the existing loans is also involved in this budget item. I respect the judgment of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association that REA needs \$10 million to adequately administer the program without cutbacks in essential operations. I urge this committee to reexamine the administrative fund estimates and increase them to a safe level.

#### EXPAND TELEPHONE PROGRAM

I am also seriously concerned with the new rural telephone program upon which we are just making a start. The Administration has only asked for \$50 million, and that is all the House has provided.

That should at least be doubled, if we are going to go ahead with extending rural telephone service in this country. Farmers need telephones, need them even more than people living closer together in the cities. They need such facilities for handling their business, and for protecting the lives of their loved ones. We aren't going to get telephone service extended over rural America by little dribs and dabs. We aren't going to get the job done unless we are willing to make adequate loan funds available so that rural people don't have to be turned down. REA has reported that 483 telephone loan applications totaling \$95,626,661 were pending as of March 27, 1953. It appears obvious that REA needs at least \$100 million in loan authorization for the telephone program, just to catch up with the requests now on hand. It will need more to do the full job in the year ahead.

I want to warn this committee what postponing rural telephone service will mean in some areas. It won't just mean a delay in getting telephones—it may mean some farmers won't ever get such service. If the rural telephone program of REA is "put on the shelf" until private telephone companies have skimmed the cream of the rural areas by starting service only to the most thickly populated districts—the most profitable ones to serve—it will become economically unfeasible in the future to work out sound projects for the sparsely settled remote districts.

Telephone loan funds are available to private companies just as they are to telephone cooperatives, as long as they offer a sound plan of extending rural service. Let's not delay this sound program any longer. Again,

it is not a matter of economy for all loans are repayable with interest.

Lip service to the objectives of rural electrification and rural telephone programs will not mean very much if the programs are squeezed out of existence via appropriations. Both political parties have gone on record in support of REA's contribution to rural progress, and pledged continuing support. I urge this committee to see that adequate funds are made available to continue the great work that has already been accomplished.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I desire to invite the attention of the Senate to an item or two in the bill, to which I shall not offer an amendment, but which I think deserve further consideration by the Appropriations Committee. I refer particularly to the item for agricultural research.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would ask the Senator from Mississippi whether he proposes an amendment at this point.

Mr. STENNIS. No, Mr. President, it was not my purpose to offer an amendment at this time. I understood that the bill had been read the third time, and I was speaking to the bill itself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Texas yield time to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi such time as he may desire.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator from Texas. I beg the Chair's pardon. I did not know the time had to be yielded.

Mr. President, the current appropriation for agricultural research in the fiscal year 1953, is \$56,482,000. The amount in the revised budget submitted after President Eisenhower came into office was \$58,879,000. The House appropriated \$57,604,000, and the amount carried in the bill as reported to the Senate is \$59,004,000, an increase of \$1,400,000 over the House appropriation. It is, however, less than the amount recommended in the budget which was submitted to the Congress during the first part of the year.

I do not have a detailed breakdown of the agricultural research program, but I think one is urgently needed and that we should have it at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. President, I have testimony here from Dr. Shaw, who is ill today and has been for some days. The testimony to which I refer was taken before the House committee. He sets forth the need for funds. He is the head of the Agricultural Research Organization, and he is of the opinion that the funds for the agricultural research program should be doubled, and that there should be an immediate fund of from \$10 million to \$15 million in addition to the appropriation proposed.



I have before me a breakdown according to the general subject matter, which appears on page 259 of the House hearings, from which I shall read a few items:

**THE PLACES IN RESEARCH WHERE INCREASED ACTIVITY MAY BE NEEDED MORE THAN ELSEWHERE**

It is difficult to single out particular areas of research that are more in need of strengthening than others. We make a concerted effort to maintain a balanced program within whatever funds are available to us. Actually most agricultural research will have to be strengthened if the Nation's needs for agricultural products and services are to be satisfied in the years ahead. In my opinion, the increases in the fiscal year 1954 budget for research provide for expanding the No. 1 priority items. In developing the budget within the funds allowed, I selected these items on the basis of their urgency. If additional areas of research could be expanded I would place emphasis on the following items:

1. Diseases and insects affecting both plants and animals. Wheat smut in the Northwest and vesicular exanthema disease of hogs are examples of the problems.
2. Plant, animal, and human nutrition. Basic physiological studies of nutrient uses and requirements are needed.
3. Soils and irrigation. Water will set the ceiling on crop yields. We need to develop methods of soil and watershed management to increase the efficiency of water use in both humid and arid regions.
4. Farm mechanization. Labor-saving devices for farm operations are of critical importance to farmers.
5. Food and feed preservation. We can bring greater stability to agriculture if we can develop methods of converting perishables into acceptable products that may be stored.
6. New and improved uses of agricultural products. Agricultural markets are getting away from us because we are not developing and improving our products as fast as competitive products are being developed and improved.
7. Marketing. Additional studies are needed to cope with current problems arising as the result of declining foreign markets, accumulating or impending surpluses, and falling prices for agricultural products.
8. Survey of soil and forest resources. An accurate knowledge of our resources is required for efficient management.

Mr. President, I wish to refer to the report of the Advisory Committee which operates under the Agricultural Research Act. In the report there are submitted programs which will require an additional \$31 million. The committee was established under the Agricultural Research Act of 1946. I have a report on the figures recommended for research in 1954 by the State experiment stations and research bureaus, which total \$7,512,000.

These facts, Mr. President, are indicative of the carefully surveyed needs which are now urgent and demanding and with reference to which a high authority, an expert research scientist has given his opinion and his conclusions.

It is a matter in which President Eisenhower is vitally interested. He mentioned the subject several times in his campaign speeches, and has emphasized and reemphasized it. As late as last week, at Beltsville, Md., where there is located one of the major experiment stations, he was quoted in the press as saying:

Let any man who is opposed to agricultural research appropriations come out to Beltsville.

I commend him for his statements. I do not bring the question up for any other reason than to point to the need and to the fact that we have not responded according to the need and according to the general recommendations of the President of the United States.

Mr. President, if there were available this afternoon a breakdown which I thought would be sufficient to place before the Senate, with definite explanations of how the money is to be spent, I would offer an amendment providing for at least \$6 million or \$8 million of additional funds to carry on the program. I believe such a proposal would have the approval of the subcommittee, and I am confident if the figures were broken down adequately, that it would receive the approval of the Senate.

I wish to serve notice, Mr. President, that as soon as such a breakdown is available, I intend to offer a program, along with any other Senator who will join me, the first time there is a reasonable opportunity after the committees have had an opportunity to go over the matter and make a recommendation to this body.

I especially invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that the funds are inadequate. The amount we are spending for agricultural research at this time has not been increased since 1940.

The program is really going backward, as a general proposition, because of its inability to move forward with the funds which have been appropriated. So, Mr. President, at the first opportunity the program will be presented, and I hope the very fine subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, of which the Senator from North Dakota is so ably serving as chairman, will go into the subject further and will join in bringing the matter to the attention of the Senate, even through a supplemental appropriation bill, if that can be done. But let us get the research program going before it lags any further.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Mississippi yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. The members of the committee feel exactly as does the Senator from Mississippi. The committee has received more than 100 telegrams from farm organizations, and others urging that we raise the agricultural research appropriation approximately \$17 million more than has been appropriated.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator very much. I think a breakdown will be submitted shortly.

**RURAL TELEPHONE SERVICE**

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield to the junior Senator from Texas 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Texas is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may address a few questions to the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr.

YOUNG] concerning the Rural Electrification Administration appropriation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator may proceed.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, with respect to the appropriation for the rural telephone program, of course, we know the act prescribes the terms under which the administrator can approve applications for telephone service. I note that in the House report it is stated that it is the consensus of the committee that REA should advance Federal funds for telephone service in rural areas when private enterprise cannot or will not provide adequate service.

That has given considerable concern to some of my constituents who have written me, feeling that the language in the House report might be interpreted to mean that the Administrator is being directed to withhold his approval of a telephone loan until he determines that there is no private enterprise willing or able to provide such service.

I am glad to say that the Senator's committee has not used such language in its report; but is it the intention of the Senate committee that the REA Administrator shall comply with any such interpretation as that which I have suggested?

Mr. YOUNG. I would say to the distinguished Senator from Texas that the language in the Senate committee's report was designed to counteract and clarify certain language contained in the House report. I think the majority of the members of the committee feel it may be necessary in certain instances for the REA Administrator to contact private concerns in the telephone business, as well as mutuals and independents. In cases where such concerns have filed plans for serving a particular area they should be given consideration by the Administrator. By that it is not meant that the program of bringing telephones to the farmers of the United States should be unduly delayed by unreasonably prolonged negotiations. Existing companies have had nearly 3 years after the necessary legislation was enacted in which to provide service. In fact, they had many years even before the Telephone Act was passed to provide such service.

It seems to me that the REA Administrator should proceed to make loans to cooperatives who seek to provide service if the existing companies do not wish to do so.

Mr. DANIEL. There is just such an instance in Texas. The Hill County Telephone Co., Inc., located at Fredericksburg, serving nine counties, and several of the small exchanges in cities such as Ingram and Comfort, Tex., have given options to sell their exchanges. They are willing to sell to cooperatives. They have had 3 years in which to apply for loans themselves. As I understand, it is the interpretation of the Senator's committee that they have no such preference rights as would require the Administrator to say that they would have to apply for a loan before permitting the application to go through and be approved.



Mr. YOUNG. I think that is correct. I wish to read from the report of the Senate Committee on Appropriations:

The committee is advised that approximately 60 percent of the farms of the country remain without telephone service of any kind and that a large proportion of those presently served suffer from inadequate service. The committee urges REA to move as fast as consistent with good business methods with its loan and construction program in order to eliminate delays which have occurred in the past.

Mr. DANIEL. I call attention also to the last sentence in the last paragraph of that part of the committee's report which refers to rural telephones, which would seem to mean that the committee does not believe the Administrator should give such preference rights to local companies which have not exercised their right to apply for loans for rural telephone service. That sentence, on page 14, is as follows:

It is recognized that in many instances the program cannot move forward except by the farmers in a community doing the job for themselves by forming their own organization and, where necessary, acquiring the existing exchange in their local trade centers as the nucleus for economic and efficient service.

From that statement in the report, it would appear to me that the Senator's committee clearly recognized that in some instances it would be necessary for farmers in sparsely settled areas to acquire certain local exchanges within the area, in order to have a feasible program. Is not that correct?

Mr. YOUNG. That is exactly correct. In most areas, I believe that RTA cooperatives could operate to the best advantage by working with existing companies, particularly with respect to switchers and telephone exchanges. But if existing companies were permitted or encouraged to furnish only partial service to a limited number of farmers, then the remaining farmers in the area, in most cases, would not have an opportunity to receive good telephone service without overall cooperative coverage.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair respectfully reminds the Senator from Texas that his time has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, does my colleague desire additional time?

Mr. DANIEL. May I have 2 minutes?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield 2 minutes to the junior Senator from Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Texas is recognized for 2 additional minutes.

Mr. DANIEL. Then, so far as the view of the Senator's committee is concerned, is there any reason for further delay on applications when the Administrator has already determined that there is an area in which local exchanges have granted options, and are willing to sell, in order that a rural telephone cooperative may be set up? Is there any reason for further delay in order to ascertain whether private exchanges desire to apply for loans themselves?

Mr. YOUNG. I should not think there was any reason for further delay. If the existing companies wanted to furnish the service, certainly by now they would have filed their plans with the REA administrator. In the absence of such plans, I think the administrator should proceed to approve applications.

Mr. DANIEL. As I understand, there is a movement on foot to have the REA administrator require members of telephone cooperatives to pay as much as \$100 each as equity payments on the purchase of stock in a cooperative, before he will approve a loan. Has that matter come before the Senator's committee? Only \$50 payments have been required in the instance I mentioned a moment ago. I wondered if there was any discussion before the Senator's committee of the plan to increase payments.

Mr. YOUNG. There was no discussion of that kind, so far as I can recall.

Mr. DANIEL. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 5227) was passed.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. YOUNG, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. MCCARRAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### OVERALL RESULTS OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION OPERATIONS SINCE 1933

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, on January 12, 1953, I requested from the Director of the Budget the file of information as to the overall results of the Commodity Credit Corporation operations since its inception in 1933. At this point I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a letter received from the Director of the Budget under date of March 3, 1953, outlining the total expenditures under that program, and the losses.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1953.  
Hon. JOHN J. WILLIAMS,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: This is in further reply to your letter dated January 12, 1953, requesting information regarding losses of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the manner in which the Corporation receives its funds.

The Commodity Credit Corporation is capitalized for \$100 million in capital stock owned by the United States and as of December 31, 1952, there was a deficit of \$179,959,760.89. A brief statement of the losses and appropriations, note cancellations, and repayments to the Treasury follows:

Net operating loss exclusive of wartime consumer subsidy-----	\$1,128,999,783.32
Wartime consumer subsidy-----	2,102,119,071.46
Total operating losses-----	3,231,118,845.78

Less:	
Net restoration of capital from U. S. Treasury-----	2,494,919,661.78
Recovery from Secretary of Treasury, Public Laws 389 and 393, 80th Congress---	56,239,432.11
Reserve for postwar price support and of agriculture-----	500,000,000.00
Total recoveries---	3,051,159,093.89

Net deficit Dec. 31, 1952-----	179,959,760.89
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The net operating loss of \$1,128,999,783, excluding the wartime consumer subsidy, reflects a net realized program loss of \$737,319,500, a net amount of \$158,813,865 in reserves for losses, and a net amount of \$232,866,418 for administrative expenses, interest, etc.

The following item-by-item reply to your specific questions will show the manner in which the corporation has been reimbursed by the United States Treasury for such losses, as well as other funds which have been paid to the corporation pursuant to specific legislation:

1. The paid in capitalization of the corporation is \$100 million held by the United States.
2. As of December 31, 1952, the corporation's books showed a deficit of \$179,959,760.89.
3. Appropriations have been made to the corporation as follows:
  - (a) For restoration of capital impairment pursuant to the act of March 8, 1938:

Appraisal of—	Appropriation act	Amount
Mar. 31, 1938----	June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1114, 1148).	\$94,285,404.73
Mar. 31, 1939----	Aug. 9, 1939 (53 Stat. 1301, 1325).	119,599,918.05
Mar. 31, 1941----	July 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 451, 563).	1,637,445.51
Mar. 31, 1943-44----	Apr. 12, 1945 (59 Stat. 77, 90).	256,764,881.04
June 30, 1951----	July 5, 1952 (66 Stat. 335, 354).	109,391,154.00
Total appropriations for restoration of capital impairment.		581,678,803.33

(b) Pursuant to the act of February 18, 1946 (Public Law 301, 79th Cong.), \$500 million was paid to the Corporation as a reserve for postwar price support of agriculture. Price-support losses during fiscal years 1947, 1948, and 1949 were charged against this reserve, thereby reducing the amounts required for restoration of capital impairment during those years.

4. Payments of surplus were made to the United States Treasury pursuant to the act of March 8, 1938, as follows:

Appraisal of—	Date of payment	Amount
Mar. 31, 1940----	June 1940-----	\$43,756,731.01
Mar. 31, 1942----	June and September 1952-----	27,815,513.68
June 30, 1947----	April 1948-----	17,693,492.14
June 30, 1948----	June 1949-----	48,943,010.36
Total payments of surplus to U. S. Treasury.		138,208,747.19



5. Notes of the Corporation have been canceled by the United States Treasury as follows:

(a) For restoration of capital impairment pursuant to the act of March 8, 1938:

Appraisal of—	Appropriation act	Amount
June 30, 1945..	July 20, 1946 (60 Stat. 586, 593).	\$921,456,561.00
June 30, 1946..	May 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 106).	641,832,080.64
June 30, 1949..	Sept. 6, 1950 (64 Stat. 595, 677).	66,698,457.00
June 30, 1950..	Aug. 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 225, 245).	421,462,597.00
Total notes canceled by U. S. Treasury for restoration of capital impairment.		2,051,449,695.64

(b) Pursuant to Public Laws 389 and 393, 80th Cong., the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to cancel notes of the Corporation in an amount not to exceed \$57,500,000 for costs of commodities furnished by the Corporation for foreign relief and assistance. During fiscal years 1948 and 1949, a total of \$56,239,432.11 of the Corporation's notes were cancelled by the United States Treasury, thereby reducing the amounts required for restoration of capital impairment during those years.

Summary of recoveries of losses through June 30, 1951

Appropriations:	
Capital impairment.....	\$581,678,803.33
Reserve for postwar price support.....	500,000,000.00
Total appropriations.....	1,081,678,803.33
Deduct: Payments to Treasury.....	138,208,747.19
Note cancellations:	
Capital impairment.....	2,051,449,605.64
Foreign aid.....	56,239,432.11
Total note cancellations.....	2,107,689,037.75
Total recoveries of losses from U. S. Treasury through June 30, 1951.....	3,051,159,093.89

6. Section 32 funds are made available to the Department for the removal from the market of commodities in surplus supply. These funds do not accrue to the Corporation except to the extent that they are in payment for commodities purchased by section 32 from the Corporation. These purchases by section 32 are reflected as sales by the Corporation, and the funds go into the general funds of the Corporation together with funds derived from sales to all other private or governmental entities. The amount of sales to section 32 cannot be readily summarized as all sales to domestic purchasers are reported to Washington as a consolidated item. This information is obtainable from the field offices and can be secured if necessary, but this would involve a considerable expenditure of time and money.

7. Other funds which have accrued to the Corporation are as follows:

(a) Pursuant to the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, the United States has agreed to supply wheat or wheat products to participating nations at a specified price. The Corporation is utilized for this activity and is authorized to use its general borrowing authority to pay current obligations and to be repaid therefor from appropriations made specifically to cover the costs of the agreement. Following is a list of reimbursements to the Corporation and manner of reimbursement:

Program year	Appropriation act	Amount
1950.....	Public Law 135, 82d Cong., Aug. 31, 1951 (appropriation to the Secretary).	\$78,808,000
1951.....	Public Law 451, 82d Cong., July 5, 1952 (note cancellation).	182,162,250
	Total reimbursements for International Wheat Agreement.	258,970,250

(b) Pursuant to Public Law 271, 80th Congress, approved July 30, 1947, and subsequent Department of Agriculture appropriation acts, funds of the Corporation have been transferred to the appropriation "Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals and poultry." Following is a list of the reimbursements made to the Corporation and the manner of reimbursement:

Appropriation act:	Amendment
Public Law 785, 81st Cong., June 25, 1948 (appropriation to the Secretary).....	\$25,400,000
Public Law 343, 81st Cong., Oct. 10, 1949 (appropriation to the Secretary).....	34,000,000
Public Law 135, 82d Cong., Aug. 31, 1951 (note cancellation).....	32,700,000
Public Law 451, 82d Cong., July 5, 1952 (note cancellation).....	11,240,532
Total reimbursements for transfers to eradication of foot-and-mouth disease.....	103,340,532

The reimbursements shown under this item are not included in the realized losses of the Corporation, as the intent of the respective legislation was that the Corporation would be reimbursed for any unrecovered costs under these activities.

(c) Section 391 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, required the Corporation to lend to the Secretary of Agriculture during each fiscal year, such sums, not to exceed \$50 million, to make advances for the purchase of conservation materials from January 1 to June 30 of each year. Repayment to the Corporation is usually made during the succeeding fiscal year from funds appropriated to the Secretary for the conservation program. These loans and repayments are handled on the books of the Corporation through its usual loan accounts.

In addition to the foregoing, the Corporation has authority to borrow up to \$6,750,000,000 from the Treasury and/or from private lending agencies. At December 31, 1952, \$2,800,778,475 of this borrowing authority was committed, leaving \$3,949,221,525 yet available.

The figures contained in this reply to your letter have been furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

Sincerely yours,  
Jos. M. Dodge,  
Director.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, immediately following that, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a second letter, dated March 16, 1953, from the Director of the Budget, in which he outlines the expenditures for these programs under section 32. I ask unanimous consent that both these letters appear in the RECORD immediately following the vote on the agricultural appropriation bill. These letters show an overall cost of more than \$5 billion,

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE  
OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington, D. C., March 16, 1953.  
Hon. JOHN J. WILLIAMS,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: This has reference to your letter of March 5, 1953, regarding the funds available for section 32 programs and the expenditures of such funds. The answers to your questions are as follows:

1. How much money has been made available to the Department of Agriculture during the past 20 years (broken down by years) under section 32?

The surplus removal program, commonly known as section 32, was not authorized until August 24, 1935. For the fiscal years 1936 through 1953, however, a total of \$2,573,671,819 has been made available by (1) the permanent appropriation of an amount equal to 30 percent of customs receipts, and (2) various supplemental appropriations. In years prior to 1948, various portions of the annual appropriations remained unobligated at the end of the fiscal year for which they were originally available, and several of these unobligated balances, amounting to \$117,617,178, have been re-appropriated.

An analysis of sources of funds, obligations, and disposition of balances for fiscal years 1936-54 is attached as schedule I.

2. How much of these funds has been spent by the Department of Agriculture either through the Commodity Credit Corporation or by direct purchases during this same interval?

For the fiscal years 1936 through 1952, a total of \$2,057,618,939 was obligated, and total expenditures would be approximately the same amount. Of this total, \$610,693,914 represents purchases of surplus commodities for direct distribution, \$104,627,120 for diversion of surplus commodities to new uses, \$260,131,250 for encouraging exports of surplus commodities, \$285,972,494 for the financing of various stamp plans, \$136,694,622 for the school-lunch and milk programs, \$57,224,648 for administrative expenses, \$41,239,560 for allotments and transfers to cooperating agencies, and \$561,035,331 for transfers to other uses authorized by legislative action. In addition to the foregoing, obligations for the fiscal year 1953 through January 31, 1953, have amounted to \$44,437,655, and expenditures for the same period were \$46,265,965.

An analysis showing obligations by projects, allotments, and transfers, unobligated balances, and total funds available for fiscal years 1936-54 is attached as schedule II.

In regard to your question concerning assurance that section 32 funds are being spent in accordance with the law, before any section 32 programs are authorized, the proposal is thoroughly considered by the Department, the legality of the program is reviewed by the Office of the Solicitor, and a formal docket is prepared to authorize the program. Funds are then obligated under the standard obligation procedures, and the vouchers which authorize the actual expenditures of funds are, of course, audited by the General Accounting Office.

I regret that the information furnished in response to your previous letter did not meet your needs.

Sincerely yours,  
Jos. M. Dodge, Director.

83D CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5227

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 15, 1953

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5       ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954,  
6       namely:

7               DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

8               TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

9               AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

10       To enable the Secretary to improve and develop, inde-  
11       pendently or through cooperation among Federal and State



1 agencies, and others, a sound and efficient system for the dis-  
2 tribution and marketing of agricultural products under the  
3 provisions of titles II and III of the Act of August 14, 1946,  
4 as amended (7 U. S. C. 1621-1629), and for expenses  
5 of any advisory committees established as provided in title  
6 III of said Act to assist in effectuating the research and  
7 service work of the Department, ~~(1)\$5,500,000~~ \$5,290,000:  
8 *Provided*, That not less than \$600,000 of this amount shall be  
9 available for contracts in accordance with the provisions of  
10 section 205 of said Act: *Provided further*, That the Secre-  
11 tary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of  
12 the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may  
13 be necessary to carry out the functions for which it is made  
14 (but amounts made available to the Office of the Secretary,  
15 Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information, shall not  
16 exceed those which the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing  
17 thereon with representatives of the Department, shall deter-  
18 mine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts  
19 transferred or otherwise made available to other appropria-  
20 tion items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no  
21 part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating  
22 to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the sup-  
23 port of equitable transportation rates before Federal agencies  
24 concerned with such rates and for development of foreign  
25 markets.

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (7 U. S. C. 411) and related Acts, as follows:

Economic investigations: For conducting investigations and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor. farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends, (2)~~\$2,120,000~~ \$2,372,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Economic investigations" shall be used for State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the maintenance of regional offices.

Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and publishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,



1 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and  
2 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-  
3 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin  
4 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),  
5 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts  
6 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended  
7 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$3,158,000: *Pro-*  
8 *vided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall  
9 be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collat-  
10 ing, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers  
11 as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates  
12 of apple production for other than the commercial crop.

13 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

14 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

15 For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator,  
16 including travel and subsistence expenses of advisory com-  
17 mittees authorized by title III of the Act of August 14, 1946  
18 (7 U. S. C. 1628-1629), \$341,677: *Provided*, That of  
19 the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Ad-  
20 ministration, not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for  
21 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706  
22 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as  
23 amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
24 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That the several appro-  
25 priations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall

1 be available for the construction, alteration, and repair of  
 2 buildings and improvements: *Provided, however,* That unless  
 3 otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building  
 4 (excepting headhouses connecting greenhouses and experi-  
 5 mental farm houses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total  
 6 amount for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500  
 7 each shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and  
 8 approved therefor, and the cost of altering any one building  
 9 during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum  
 10 of the cost of the building (3), *whichever is greater: (4)Pro-*  
 11 *vided further, That transfers not to exceed \$11,000 may be*  
 12 *made to this appropriation from the several appropriations*  
 13 *of the Agricultural Research Administration for general-use*  
 14 *capital improvements at the Agricultural Research Center.*

#### 15 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

#### 16 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND

#### 17 PUERTO RICO

18 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto  
 19 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance where applicable, to  
 20 carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating  
 21 to agricultural experiment stations:

22 Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7  
 23 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams  
 24 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),  
 25 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,



1 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),  
 2 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act ap-  
 3 proved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), sections 3  
 4 and 5, \$2,863,708, and sections 9 and 11 of said Act as  
 5 added by the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427h,  
 6 427j), including administration by the Office of Experi-  
 7 ment Stations in the United States Department of Agri-  
 8 culture, \$6,000,000, no part of which latter amount shall  
 9 be used for beginning construction of any building cost-  
 10 ing in excess of \$15,000; Hawaii, the Act approved May  
 11 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits  
 12 of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii,  
 13 \$90,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929  
 14 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act  
 15 to the Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of  
 16 section 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936, as amended  
 17 (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending the benefits of the Adams and  
 18 Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska, ~~(5)\$62,500~~  
 19 ~~\$75,000~~; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as  
 20 amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of  
 21 certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all,  
 22 payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico,  
 23 ~~(6)\$13,441,208~~ \$13,453,708.

#### 24 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

25 For necessary expenses in connection with administra-

tion of grants and coordination of research with States pursuant to the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f), and title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), and for the administration, operation, and maintenance of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$380,000; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Department in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

#### VIRGIN ISLANDS AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to carry out an agricultural program in the Virgin Islands in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved October 29, 1951 (48 U. S. C. 1409m-1409o), \$100,000.

#### RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the



1 Department as he may designate, independently or in coop-  
2 eration with appropriate agencies of the Territory of Alaska,  
3 \$270,000.

4 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

5 For necessary expenses in connection with conducting  
6 investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricul-  
7 tural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home,  
8 with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more  
9 effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and  
10 such economic investigations, including housing and house-  
11 hold buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of  
12 the rural home, for coordinating nutrition services made  
13 available by Federal, State, and other agencies, and for  
14 disseminating useful information on these subjects, \$1,404,-  
15 500.

16 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of  
18 the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal  
19 Industry, and related Acts, and for investigation concerned  
20 with the livestock and meat industries and the domestic  
21 raising of fur-bearing animals, as follows:

22 Animal research: For animal husbandry investigations;  
23 investigations of diseases of animals and of tuberculin, serums,  
24 antitoxins, and analogous products; and cooperation in the  
25 administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry,

1 poultry products, and hatcheries, as authorized by law (7  
 2 U. S. C. 429), ~~(7)\$3,916,500~~ \$4,189,500.

3 Animal disease control and eradication: For the control  
 4 and eradication of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of ani-  
 5 mals, avian tuberculosis, brucellosis of domestic animals,  
 6 scabies in sheep and cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera  
 7 and related swine diseases, and dourine in horses, and other  
 8 inspection and quarantine work authorized by law; for super-  
 9 vision of the transportation of livestock, including adminis-  
 10 tration of the twenty-eight-hour law; for inspection of  
 11 vessels; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act of  
 12 March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158) and sections 56 to  
 13 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7  
 14 U. S. C. 851-855), relating to veterinary biological prod-  
 15 ucts, ~~(7)\$8,635,000~~ \$8,480,500: *Provided*, That no pay-  
 16 ment hereunder as compensation for any cattle condemned  
 17 for slaughter for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, or brucellosis  
 18 shall exceed (1) \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any  
 19 pure bred animal, (2) one-third of the difference between  
 20 the appraised value and the value of salvage thereof, or (3)  
 21 the amount paid or to be paid by the State or other cooperat-  
 22 ing agency, and no payment hereunder shall be made for  
 23 any animal if at the time of test or condemnation it shall  
 24 belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or



1 corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered  
2 for slaughter.

3 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws  
4 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food  
5 products, \$14,160,000: *Provided*, That the proviso permit-  
6 ting reimbursement for meat inspection appearing under the  
7 heading "Bureau of Animal Industry, Salaries and expenses,  
8 meat inspection" in the Department of Agriculture Appro-  
9 priation Act, 1952 (9) is hereby repealed, *is amended by*  
10 *adding "voluntary" before the word "reimbursements"*.

#### 11 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

12 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions  
13 of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), includ-  
14 ing investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy  
15 industry, the applicable provisions of the Act of May 9,  
16 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relating to process or  
17 renovated butter, as amended, and the Act of May 23, 1908  
18 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates to the exporta-  
19 tion of process or renovated butter, \$1,659,500.

#### 20 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

21 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,  
22 and demonstrations established under the provisions of sec-  
23 tion 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agri-  
24 cultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292); for  
25 the development of new and extended food, feed, and indus-

1 trial uses for agricultural commodities, both plant and animal,  
 2 and potential replacement crops, and processing, biological,  
 3 chemical, physical, pharmacological, toxicological, and tech-  
 4 nological investigation thereof ~~(10)\$7,625,900~~ \$7,750,000.

5 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

6 ENGINEERING

7 Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research: For  
 8 expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and dem-  
 9 onstrations concerning plants, soils, and agricultural engi-  
 10 neering, including those related to the production, improve-  
 11 ment, handling, processing, transportation, and storage of  
 12 farm and other crops; control of weeds, plant diseases, and  
 13 nematodes; discovery and introduction of new and useful  
 14 plants, both foreign and native; soil and water management  
 15 to improve soil productivity and to conserve soil and water  
 16 resources; the relation of soils to plant, animal, and human  
 17 nutrition; fertilizers, liming materials, and soil amendments;  
 18 farm machinery and processing equipment; farm buildings,  
 19 and farm electrification; and for the operation and mainte-  
 20 nance of airplanes; ~~(11)\$11,586,000~~ \$12,238,000.

21 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-  
 22 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-  
 23 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.  
 24 191-194), \$174,000.



## 1 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

2 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,  
3 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic  
4 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best  
5 means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to  
6 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and  
7 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related  
8 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of  
9 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best  
10 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect  
11 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,  
12 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee  
13 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.  
14 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149), the  
15 Act of May 9, 1938, relating to grasshoppers, Mormon  
16 crickets, and chinch bugs (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the  
17 Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), as amended,  
18 authorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread  
19 of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation  
20 and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase (for emer-  
21 gency replacement only) of not to exceed one, as follows:

22 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects  
23 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest  
24 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range  
25 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other

1 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and  
2 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;  
3 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to  
4 determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for  
5 investigations in connection with introduction of natural  
6 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the  
7 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects  
8 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,  
9 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in  
10 the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases;  
11 and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including  
12 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their  
13 application; ~~(12) \$3,888,760~~ \$4,076,900: *Provided*, That of  
14 the amount allotted for oriental fruitfly, not to exceed \$250,-  
15 000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies  
16 for research in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act  
17 of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i), and the amounts  
18 obligated for contract research shall remain available until  
19 expended.

20 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out  
21 operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to  
22 prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato  
23 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic,  
24 cereal rusts, pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, golden  
25 nematode, citrus blackfly, white-fringed beetle, Hall scale,



1 and gypsy and brown-tail moths, and grasshoppers, Mormon  
2 crickets, and chinch bugs in accordance with the Act of  
3 May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the en-  
4 forcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with  
5 States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the  
6 Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7  
7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of such  
8 cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any  
9 infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of  
10 February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with  
11 States in the compensation of growers for losses resulting  
12 from the destruction of or for not planting potatoes and  
13 tomatoes on lands infested or exposed to infestations of the  
14 golden nematode for the purpose authorized by the Golden  
15 Nematode Act (7 U. S. C. 150-150g), ~~13~~ \$5,187,000  
16 \$5,600,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation  
17 shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals,  
18 farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed, except  
19 potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nema-  
20 tode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the  
21 Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended for  
22 the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State  
23 has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this pur-  
24 pose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least  
25 equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated,

1 subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local  
2 authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accom-  
3 plishment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden  
4 nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden  
5 Nematode Act.

6       Plant quarantines: For operations against the introduc-  
7 tion of insect pests or plant diseases into the United States,  
8 including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines and  
9 regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the Plant  
10 Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C.  
11 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-  
12 144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C.  
13 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quarantines as they  
14 pertain to Territories and districts of the United States, for  
15 the enforcement of plant quarantines through inspection in  
16 transit, including the interception and disposition of materials  
17 found to have been transported in violation of Federal plant  
18 quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under the  
19 Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), and enforcement  
20 of regulations governing the movement of plants into and  
21 from the District of Columbia promulgated under section 15  
22 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended,  
23 and for inspection and certification of plants and plant prod-  
24 ucts to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries,



1 as authorized in section 102 of the Organic Act of 1944  
 2 (7 U. S. C. 147a), **[14]**~~\$2,600,000~~ \$2,750,000.

3       Emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases: For  
 4 expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the joint  
 5 resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e),  
 6 including the operation and maintenance of airplanes, control  
 7 operations in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Gov-  
 8 ernment or local Canadian authorities, and the employment  
 9 of Canadian citizens, **[15]**~~\$500,000~~ \$750,000, which shall  
 10 be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised  
 11 Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said joint resolu-  
 12 tion to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions.

### 13                   CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

14       For expenses necessary for carrying out operations,  
 15 measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, con-  
 16 trol, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases  
 17 which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United  
 18 States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto as  
 19 may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of  
 20 August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167),  
 21 including the purchase (not to exceed one for emergency  
 22 replacement only) and operation and maintenance of air-  
 23 planes, and construction and alteration of necessary build-  
 24 ings: *Provided*, That the cost of constructing or altering

1 any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed  
2 \$2,500, as follows:

3 Forest Pest Control Act: For carrying out the pro-  
4 visions of the Act approved June 25, 1947 (16 U. S. C.,  
5 Supp. V, 594-1-594-5), ~~(16)\$2,300,000~~ \$3,350,000, of  
6 which ~~(17)\$1,900,000~~ \$2,920,000 shall be apportioned for  
7 use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as  
8 amended, for the purposes of said Act to the extent necessary  
9 under the then existing conditions.

10 White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pur-  
11 suant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a),  
12 ~~(18)\$3,000,000~~ \$3,095,000, of which \$460,000 shall be  
13 available to the Department of the Interior for the control of  
14 white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands  
15 under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian  
16 tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under  
17 restrictions of the United States; \$1,590,000 to the  
18 Forest Service for the control of white pine blister  
19 rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and  
20 ~~(19)\$950,000~~ \$1,045,000 to the Bureau of Entomology and  
21 Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of  
22 the entire program, method development, and for  
23 operations conducted under its direction for such control,  
24 including, but not confined to, the control of white pine



1 blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned  
2 lands.

3 FOREST SERVICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed  
6 \$15,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence  
7 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
8 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
9 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; to experiment and make investiga-  
10 tions and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and  
11 lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for  
12 any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the  
13 United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the  
14 proper care of the same; to investigate and test American  
15 timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods, for the  
16 preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investiga-  
17 tions and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable  
18 trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings:  
19 *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected,  
20 or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-  
21 supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with  
22 any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower  
23 upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed  
24 \$18,500 (\$22,500 in Alaska) with the exception that any  
25 building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which

1 was \$18,500 or more, may be improved out of the appropri-  
2 ations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an  
3 amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such  
4 ~~(20)building~~ *building*; to protect, administer, and improve the  
5 national forests, including tree planting and other measures  
6 to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the  
7 formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the  
8 natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to  
9 transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the  
10 national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report,  
11 and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations  
12 made by the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That the ap-  
13 propriations available to the Forest Service for the current  
14 fiscal year may be used for the operation and maintenance of  
15 aircraft, and the purchase of not to exceed three (for replace-  
16 ment only), and not to exceed \$250,000 of such appropria-  
17 tions may be used for the maintenance, improvement, and  
18 construction of airplane landing fields in the national forests,  
19 as follows:

20 National forest protection and management: For the  
21 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,  
22 and development of the national forests, including the estab-  
23 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including  
24 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,  
25 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and



1 the care of plantations and young growth; the maintenance of  
2 roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all  
3 other improvements necessary for the proper and economical  
4 administration, protection, development, and use of the na-  
5 tional forests, including experimental areas under Forest  
6 Service administration, except that where direct purchases  
7 will be more economical than construction, improvements  
8 may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$18,500  
9 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sani-  
10 tary and recreational facilities; timber cultural operations;  
11 development and application of fish and game management  
12 plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for  
13 planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimat-  
14 ing and appraising of timber and other resources and develop-  
15 ment and application of plans for their effective management,  
16 sale, and use; expenses of the National Forest Reservation  
17 Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March  
18 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514); examination, classification,  
19 surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting  
20 exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the bound-  
21 aries of the national forests that may be opened to homestead  
22 settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and  
23 the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as  
24 provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512);  
25 investigation and establishment of water rights, including the

1 purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-  
2 way for use and protection of water rights necessary or  
3 beneficial in connection with the administration and public  
4 use of the national forests; not to exceed \$100,000 for the  
5 purchase of parcels of land and interests therein in Sanders  
6 County, Montana, but such land shall not be acquired with-  
7 out the approval of the local government concerned; and all  
8 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,  
9 protection, and general administration of the national forests;  
10 **(21)**~~\$29,665,700~~ \$29,715,700.

11 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest  
12 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administra-  
13 tion, including lands under contract for purchase or in process  
14 of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and for liquida-  
15 tion of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for  
16 such purpose, \$6,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 shall be  
17 apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised  
18 Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary to meet emer-  
19 gency conditions.

20 Forest research: For forest research at forest or range  
21 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-  
22 where, in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7,  
23 8, 9, and 10 of the Act approved May 22, 1928, as amended  
24 (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), including the con-  
25 struction and maintenance of improvements; fire, silvicol-



1 tural, watershed, and other forest investigations and experi-  
 2 ments; investigations and experiments to develop improved  
 3 methods of management of forest and other ranges; experi-  
 4 ments, investigations, and tests of forest products; a com-  
 5 prehensive forest survey; and investigations in forest eco-  
 6 nomics; ~~(22)\$5,350,000~~ \$5,402,300: *Provided*, That funds  
 7 may be advanced to cooperators under such regulations as the  
 8 Secretary may prescribe when such action will stimulate or  
 9 facilitate cooperative work.

#### 10 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

11 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions  
 12 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved No-  
 13 vember 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relat-  
 14 ing to forest development roads and trails, including the  
 15 construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and  
 16 trails on experimental areas under Forest Service adminis-  
 17 tration, ~~(23)\$13,546,000~~ \$16,000,000, which sum is au-  
 18 thorized to be appropriated by the Act of September 7, 1950  
 19 (64 Stat. 786), to remain available until expended: *Pro-*  
 20 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental,  
 21 purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for  
 22 the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for  
 23 road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost  
 24 of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under  
 25 this authorization shall not exceed \$18,500 (\$22,500 in

1 Alaska), with the exception that any building erected,  
 2 purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$18,500 or  
 3 more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an amount  
 4 not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such buildings.

## 5 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

### 6 Weeks Act

7 For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions  
 8 of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S.  
 9 C. 513-519, 521), \$75,000, to be available only for payment  
 10 ~~(24)~~toward of the purchase price of any lands acquired, in-  
 11 cluding the cost of surveys in connection with such acquisi-  
 12 tion: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be  
 13 used for acquisition of any land which is not within the  
 14 boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no  
 15 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of  
 16 any land without the approval of the local government  
 17 concerned.

### 18 (25) SPECIAL ACTS

19 *For the acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil*  
 20 *erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior*  
 21 *boundaries of the Cache National Forest, Utah, in accordance*  
 22 *with the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1938 (Public Law*  
 23 *505), as amended, \$10,000.*

## 24 STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

25 For expenses necessary for cooperation with the various



1 States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest tree  
2 planting, in forest management and processing, and in farm  
3 forestry extension, pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1950  
4 (16 U. S. C. 568c, 568d), and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5  
5 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 564-568a), and  
6 Acts supplementary thereto; advising timberland owners,  
7 associations, and other appropriate agencies in the applica-  
8 tion of forest management principles to federally owned  
9 lands leased to States and to private forest lands, and advising  
10 wood-using industries in processing of forest products, so as  
11 to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of  
12 the timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the  
13 stabilization of employment and economic continuance of  
14 forest industries; \$10,792,708.

15 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

16 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance  
17 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication  
18 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as author-  
19 ized by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C.  
20 580h), \$531,000, to remain available until expended.

21 FLOOD PREVENTION

22 For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood  
23 Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law 738)  
24 as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with the  
25 provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Department,

1 to make preliminary examinations and surveys, and to per-  
2 form works of improvement, and to plan the agricultural  
3 phases of the development of the Columbia Basin area, the  
4 Arkansas-White-Red River area, the New England-New  
5 York area, the Missouri River area, and the Mississippi  
6 River area, including not to exceed \$100,000 for employ-  
7 ment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a)  
8 of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended  
9 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
10 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem,  
11 to remain available until expended, \$7,000,000, with which  
12 shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore  
13 appropriated or transferred to the Department for flood  
14 prevention purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds  
15 shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and  
16 Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of  
17 the county board of supervisors of the county in which such  
18 lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used  
19 for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee,  
20 and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, and Neosho, Cotton-  
21 wood, Verdigris, Caney, and tributaries in Kansas, without  
22 the specific approval of the Board of County Commissioners  
23 of the county in which such lands are situated: *Provided*  
24 *further*, That of the funds available herein, not in excess of



1 \$6,286,329 (with which shall be merged the unexpended  
 2 balance of funds heretofore made available for these pur-  
 3 poses) may be expended in watersheds heretofore authorized  
 4 by section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22,  
 5 1944, for necessary gully control, floodwater detention, and  
 6 floodway structures in areas other than those over which the  
 7 Department of the Army has jurisdiction and responsibility.

## 8 (26) WATERSHED PROTECTION

9 For expenses necessary to conduct surveys, investiga-  
 10 tions, and research and to carry out preventive measures,  
 11 including, but not limited to engineering operations, methods  
 12 of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use  
 13 of land, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law  
 14 46, Seventy-fourth Congress; \$5,000,000.

## 15 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

### 16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions  
 18 of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), title  
 19 III of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012),  
 20 and the Act of August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011-note).  
 21 including research and investigations into irrigation, drainage,  
 22 and watershed hydrology (including the construction, opera-  
 23 tion, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations,  
 24 laboratories, plots, and installations) ; classification and map-  
 25 ping of soils; preparing conservation plans and establishing

1 measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irriga-  
2 tion and land drainage and such special measures as may be  
3 necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs) ;  
4 establishment and operation of conservation nurseries; de-  
5 velopment and management of land utilization project lands  
6 and facilities; dissemination of information; purchase and  
7 erection or alteration of permanent buildings; operation and  
8 maintenance of aircraft; and furnishing of subsistence to  
9 employees; ~~(27)\$60,844,014~~ \$60,944,014: *Provided*, That  
10 the cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as  
11 improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply  
12 or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such  
13 building and with the exception of buildings acquired in  
14 conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes,  
15 shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight buildings to be  
16 constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per  
17 building and except that alterations or improvements to other  
18 existing permanent buildings costing \$2,500 or more may  
19 be made in any fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$500  
20 per building: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-  
21 priation shall be available for the construction of any such  
22 building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided*  
23 *further*, That in the State of Missouri, where the State has  
24 established a central State agency authorized to enter into  
25 agreements with the United States or any of its agencies on



1 policies and general programs for the saving of its soil by  
2 the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation district  
3 in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the  
4 United States with any such soil conservation district shall  
5 have the prior approval of such central State agency before  
6 they shall become effective as to such district: *Provided*  
7 *further*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended  
8 for soil and water conservation operations under the Act  
9 of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), in demonstra-  
10 tion projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000  
11 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence  
12 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
13 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
14 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That qualified  
15 local engineers may be temporarily employed at per diem  
16 rates to perform the technical planning work of the service:  
17 *Provided further*, That the Secretary may sell at market  
18 value any property located in Yalobusha, Chickasaw, and  
19 Pontotoc Counties, Mississippi, administered under title III  
20 of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and  
21 suitable for return to private ownership under such terms  
22 and conditions as would not conflict with the purposes of  
23 said Act.

24 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

25 For expenses necessary to carry into effect the functions

1 of the Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat.  
2 685, 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as  
3 amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (Public Law  
4 132), and September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039),  
5 relating to water conservation and utilization projects, to  
6 remain available until expended, (28) ~~\$425,500~~ \$685,000,  
7 which sum shall be merged with the unexpended balances  
8 of funds heretofore appropriated to said Department for the  
9 purposes of said Acts.

10 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

11 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-  
12 visions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conserva-  
13 tion and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29,  
14 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including  
15 not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of  
16 exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and  
17 international fairs within the United States; \$211,982,000,  
18 to remain available until December 31 of the next succeed-  
19 ing fiscal year for compliance with the program of soil-build-  
20 ing practices and soil- and water-conserving practices author-  
21 ized under this head in the Department of Agriculture  
22 Appropriation Act, 1953, carried out during the period  
23 July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1953, inclusive, of which  
24 amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance  
25 in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation



1 practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conservation  
2 practices related directly to flood prevention work in ap-  
3 proved watersheds: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$26,-  
4 178,700 of the total sum provided under this head shall  
5 be available during the current fiscal year for salaries and  
6 other administrative expenses for carrying out such program,  
7 the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be charged  
8 to such limitation; but not more than \$4,500,000 shall  
9 be transferred to the appropriation account, "Admin-  
10 istrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjust-  
11 ment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to  
12 claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of  
13 the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the  
14 Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the con-  
15 servation practice or practices and has complied with all  
16 other requirements as conditions for such payments and  
17 that the statements and information contained in the applica-  
18 tion for payment are correct and true, to the best of his  
19 knowledge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United  
20 States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds  
21 herein appropriated or made available for the functions  
22 assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant  
23 to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23,  
24 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any  
25 regional information employees or any State information

1 employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of  
2 inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to  
3 individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount  
4 shall be available for salaries and other administrative ex-  
5 penses in connection with the formulation and administration  
6 of the 1954 program of soil-building practices and  
7 soil- and water-conserving practices, under the Act of  
8 February 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to \$195,000,-  
9 000, including administration, and formulated on the basis  
10 of a distribution of the funds available for payments and  
11 grants among the several States in accordance with their  
12 conservation needs as determined by the Secretary, except  
13 that the proportion allocated to any State shall not be  
14 reduced more than 15 per centum from the distribu-  
15 tion for the next preceding program year, and no partici-  
16 pant shall receive more than ~~(29)\$1,000~~ \$1,500) ; but the  
17 payments or grants under such programs shall be con-  
18 ditioned upon the utilization of land with respect to  
19 which such payments or grants are to be made in con-  
20 formity with farming practices which will encourage and  
21 provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving  
22 practices in the most practical and effective manner and  
23 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined  
24 and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant  
25 to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic



1 Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b) ), for  
2 the respective States: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
3 5 per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conserva-  
4 tion program for any county may, on the recommendation  
5 of such county committee and approval of the State com-  
6 mittee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation  
7 Service for services of its technicians in formulating and car-  
8 rying out the agricultural conservation program in the partici-  
9 pating counties, and the funds so allotted may be placed in  
10 a single account for each State, and shall not be utilized  
11 by the Soil Conservation Service for any purpose other  
12 than technical and other assistance in such counties (30):  
13 *Provided further*, That not to exceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per centum of  
14 the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for  
15 any State may be utilized in determining the most needed  
16 conservation practices on individual farms for which Federal  
17 assistance shall be given: *Provided further*, That such  
18 amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds, ferti-  
19 lizers, lime, trees, or any other farming material, or any  
20 soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agri-  
21 cultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming  
22 practices approved by the Secretary under programs pro-  
23 vided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any  
24 funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office,  
25 corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such

1 Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the  
 2 payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has  
 3 been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act to pre-  
 4 vent pernicious ~~(31)political~~ *political* activities", approved  
 5 August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in ac-  
 6 cordance with the provisions of title 18, United States Code,  
 7 section 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such  
 8 section which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for  
 9 the payment of personal services or other expenses designed  
 10 to influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or  
 11 oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except  
 12 upon request of any Member or through the proper official  
 13 channels.

#### 14 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

##### 15 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

16 To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out  
 17 acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant  
 18 to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment  
 19 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), and to  
 20 provide advice and assistance to selective service authorities  
 21 in connection with farm labor, ~~(32)\$25,500,000~~ \$38,500,-  
 22 000, of which not more than \$5,500,000 shall be transferred  
 23 to the appropriation account "Administrative expenses, sec-  
 24 tion 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided*,  
 25 That \$6,000,000 of this appropriation shall be placed in re-



1 serve pending determination by the Secretary as to the neces-  
2 sity of marketing quotas for the 1954 crop of wheat, and this  
3 amount shall be released in such sums and at such times as  
4 may be determined by the Bureau of the Budget to be  
5 necessary.

6 SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

7 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-  
8 visions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160),  
9 \$59,645,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next  
10 succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (includ-  
11 ing transfers) from this appropriation for other than pay-  
12 ments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,445,000.

13 SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

14 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of  
15 the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760),  
16 \$83,365,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation  
17 shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said  
18 Act.

19 MARKETING SERVICES

20 For expenses necessary for acquiring and diffusing  
21 market information on agricultural commodities, food prod-  
22 ucts and byproducts, the standardization, classification, grad-  
23 ing, handling, storage, and marketing thereof, including the  
24 demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards  
25 of classification of American farm and food products through-

1 out the world, the analysis of cotton fiber, the classing of  
2 cotton for producer members of cotton quality improvement  
3 groups, the establishment of classification standards and  
4 maintenance of an inspection service for tobacco (7 U. S. C.  
5 471-476, 501-508, 511-511q); for investigating and certi-  
6 fying, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other  
7 interested parties the class, quality, and condition of any  
8 agricultural commodity or food product, whether raw or  
9 processed, and any product containing an agricultural com-  
10 modity or derivative thereof when offered for interstate  
11 shipment or when received at such important central markets  
12 as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at  
13 points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under  
14 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including  
15 the collection of such fees as are reasonable and as nearly  
16 as may cover the cost of the service rendered; for performing  
17 the duties imposed upon the Secretary by chapter 14 of the  
18 Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26  
19 U. S. C. 1920-1935); and for carrying into effect the  
20 United States Cotton Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 51-65), the  
21 United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), the  
22 Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), section 201 (a) to  
23 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment  
24 Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), including not to exceed  
25 \$25,000 for employment at rates not to exceed \$100 per



1 diem, pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a),  
 2 of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended  
 3 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
 4 55a), the Acts to provide standards for containers for fruits  
 5 and vegetables (15 U. S. C. 251-257i), the United States  
 6 Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the Federal Seed  
 7 Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers and Stockyards  
 8 Act (7 U. S. C. 181-229), the Federal Insecticide, Fungi-  
 9 cide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U. S. C. 135-135k), and the  
 10 Tobacco Plant and Seed Exportation Act (7 U. S. C. 516),  
 11 **(33)** ~~\$11,486,000~~ \$11,496,000.

12 REPAYMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

13 For reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation  
 14 for sums transferred to the appropriation "Marketing serv-  
 15 ices", fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon through  
 16 June 30, 1953), pursuant to authority contained under the  
 17 head "Marketing services" in the Department of Agriculture  
 18 Appropriation Act, 1952 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading  
 19 tobacco and classing cotton without charge to producers, as  
 20 authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 473a, 511d), \$768,505.

21 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

22 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-  
 23 visions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7  
 24 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$700,000.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

For operating and administrative expenses, \$7,350,000.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924), as follows:

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural Electrification program, \$135,000,000; and rural telephone program ~~(34)\$50,000,000~~ \$67,500,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed ~~(35)\$30,000,000~~ \$45,000,000 for the rural electrification program may be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1954, under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly development of the program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.



1 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August  
2 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$7,775,000.

3 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

4 To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and the  
5 related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm  
6 Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031) ; the Farm-  
7 ers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note;  
8 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C. Code 535;  
9 60 Stat. 1062-1080) ; the Act of July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C.  
10 436-439) ; the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended (16  
11 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), for the development of  
12 facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and  
13 semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title  
14 V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1471-1483),  
15 as amended by the Housing Act of 1952 (Public Law 531,  
16 approved July 14, 1952), relating to financial assistance  
17 for farm housing; the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation  
18 Trust Liquidation Act, approved May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C.  
19 440-444) ; and the Act to direct the Secretary of Agricul-  
20 ture to convey certain mineral interests, approved September  
21 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039) , as follows:

22 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

23 For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes  
24 under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,  
25 as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition and

1 preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing  
 2 several authorities) : Title I and section 43 of title IV of  
 3 the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and  
 4 title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, (except  
 5 grants under 504 (a) ), \$35,500,000, of which not to exceed  
 6 \$5,000,000 of the amount available for the purposes of title  
 7 I and section 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,  
 8 as amended, may be distributed to States and Territories  
 9 without regard to farm population and prevalence of tenancy,  
 10 in addition to the amount otherwise distributed thereto, for  
 11 loans in reclamation projects and to entrymen on unpatented  
 12 public land (sums available for loans under title V of the  
 13 Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to remain available until  
 14 expended) ; title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,  
 15 as amended, \$120,000,000; the Act of August 28, 1937, as  
 16 amended, ~~(36)\$7,000,000~~ \$6,500,000: *Provided*, That not  
 17 to exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed in  
 18 one account from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance  
 19 with the provisions set forth under this head in the Depart-  
 20 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

#### 21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For the making, servicing, and collecting of loans and  
 23 insured mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made  
 24 under prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to  
 25 Farmers' Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers'



1 Home Administration Act of 1946, the extension of financial  
 2 assistance under the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and  
 3 the administration of assets transferred under subsection 2  
 4 (f) of the Act of May 3, 1950, \$27,600,000, together with  
 5 a transfer to this appropriation item of not to exceed  
 6 \$325,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges  
 7 made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12  
 8 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

#### 9 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

10 For necessary expenses, including library membership  
 11 fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to mem-  
 12 bers only or to members at a lower price than to others,  
 13 payment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed  
 14 \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the  
 15 Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833); \$410,000,  
 16 together with not to exceed \$2,135,500 of receipts from  
 17 Farm Credit agencies, to be advanced to this appropriation,  
 18 to cover the cost of supervision, facilities, examinations, and  
 19 other services rendered to such agencies; \$2,545,500.

#### 20 EXTENSION SERVICE

##### 21 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

22 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto  
 23 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

24 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928  
 25 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones

1 Act, section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935  
2 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,  
3 section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as  
4 amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1),  
5 \$12,496,827; additional extension work, the Act approved  
6 April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000;  
7 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.  
8 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the  
9 Territory of Alaska, \$17,300, and the Act approved Octo-  
10 ber 27, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-4, 5), extending to the  
11 Territory of Alaska the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act  
12 and sections 21 and 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones  
13 Act, \$42,558; Puerto Rico, section 3 of the Act of March 4,  
14 1931 (7 U. S. C. 386f), authorizing extension of the Capper-  
15 Ketcham Act to Puerto Rico, \$32,131; the Act approved  
16 August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the  
17 benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto  
18 Rico, \$408,000; and the Act approved October 26, 1949  
19 (7 U. S. C. 343d-2, 3), extending the benefits of section 23  
20 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico,  
21 \$101,090; and section 506a of title V of the Housing Act  
22 of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1476), \$33,050; in all, payments to  
23 States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$27,165,956.

24 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

25 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of



1 the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C.  
2 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto,  
3 and to coordinate the extension work of the Department  
4 and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions,  
5 \$920,000.

6 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

7 For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agricul-  
8 ture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle  
9 for replacement only; travel expenses, including examina-  
10 tion of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery,  
11 supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and  
12 drayage charges; advertising of bids, communication service,  
13 postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other  
14 miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided  
15 for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the  
16 Department of Agriculture, \$2,188,000, together with such  
17 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are  
18 provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal  
19 year for such services and expenses, which several amounts or  
20 portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not  
21 exceeding a total of \$101,280, shall be transferred to and  
22 made a part of this appropriation.

23 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

24 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or  
25 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field

1 service, \$2,300,000, together with such amounts from other  
2 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the  
3 schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such  
4 expenses which several amounts not exceeding a total of  
5 \$318,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of this  
6 appropriation.

#### 7 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

8 For necessary expenses for the Foreign Agricultural  
9 Service and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and  
10 integrate activities of the Department in connection with  
11 foreign agricultural work, \$673,000.

#### 12 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

13 For necessary expenses of the Office of Information for  
14 the dissemination of agricultural information and the coordi-  
15 nation of informational work and programs authorized by  
16 Congress in the Department, \$1,160,000, together with such  
17 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are  
18 provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal  
19 year for such expenses, which several amounts not exceeding  
20 a total of \$16,014 shall be transferred to and made a part of  
21 this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to exceed  
22 \$560,000 may be used for farmers' bulletins, which shall be  
23 adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections  
24 of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which  
25 shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks



1 furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in  
2 Congress, as they shall direct (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less  
3 than two hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty  
4 copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives  
5 of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the  
6 Yearbook of Agriculture) as authorized by section 73 of the  
7 Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241) : *Provided*,  
8 That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by  
9 the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be  
10 used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of  
11 section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.  
12 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
13 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That no part  
14 of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or  
15 maintenance of regional or State field offices, or for the  
16 compensation of employees in such offices.

#### 17 LIBRARY

18 For necessary expenses, including dues for library mem-  
19 bership in societies or associations which issue publications  
20 to members only or at a price to members lower than to  
21 subscribers who are not members; \$673,800.

#### 22 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

23 The following corporations and agencies are hereby  
24 authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of  
25 funds and borrowing authority available to each such cor-

1 poration or agency and in accord with law, and to make  
2 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year  
3 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government  
4 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary  
5 in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the  
6 fiscal year 1954 for such corporation or agency, except as  
7 hereinafter provided:

8 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

9 Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act  
10 shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit  
11 Corporation from carrying out any activity or any  
12 program authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to ex-  
13 ceed \$17,100,000 shall be available for administrative  
14 expenses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That  
15 \$600,000 of this authorization shall be placed in reserve to  
16 be apportioned pursuant to Section 3679 of the Revised  
17 Statutes, as amended, for use only in such amounts and  
18 at such times as may become necessary to carry out  
19 program operations; *Provided further*, That all necessary  
20 expenses (including legal and special services performed  
21 on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal  
22 services) in connection with the acquisition, operation,  
23 maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or  
24 personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which  
25 it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged



1 collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses  
2 for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That the Secretary  
3 of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to dis-  
4 charge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation  
5 to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling notes issued by  
6 the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the  
7 amount of the capital impairment determined by the ap-  
8 praisal of June 30, 1952, pursuant to sections 1 and 4  
9 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C.  
10 713a-1, 4), \$96,205,161.

11 Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed  
12 \$750,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the  
13 funds of the Corporation shall be available for admin-  
14 istrative expenses, including employment on a contract or  
15 fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the per-  
16 formance of special services, including legal services, and  
17 the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks,  
18 national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and  
19 agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of  
20 January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h); and said  
21 total sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished  
22 and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration  
23 central office, interest expense, and expenses in connection  
24 with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement,  
25 protection, or disposition of real or personal property be-

1 longing to the Corporation or in which it has an interest:

2 *Provided*, That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year  
3 all cash funds in excess of the estimated operating require-  
4 ments for the current fiscal year shall be declared as  
5 dividends and paid into the general fund of the Treasury:

6 *Provided further*, That the aggregate amount of bonds the  
7 Corporation may issue and have outstanding at any one  
8 time shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

9 Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed  
10 \$1,690,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of  
11 the funds of the banks shall be available for adminis-  
12 trative expenses and services performed for the banks by  
13 other Government agencies (except services and facilities  
14 furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit  
15 Administration central office, and services performed by any  
16 Federal Reserve bank and by the United States Treasury  
17 in connection with the financial transactions of the banks) ;  
18 and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense,  
19 legal and special services performed on a contract or fee  
20 basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, opera-  
21 tion, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition  
22 of real or personal property belonging to the banks or in  
23 which they have an interest.

24 Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,465,-  
25 000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of



1 the corporations shall be available for administrative ex-  
2 penses and services performed for the corporations by  
3 other Government agencies (except services and facilities  
4 furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Ad-  
5 ministration central office); and said total sum shall be  
6 exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services  
7 performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connec-  
8 tion with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improve-  
9 ment, protection, or disposition of real or personal property  
10 belonging to the corporations or in which they have an  
11 interest.

### 12 TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

#### 13 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL 14 MATERIALS

15 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry  
16 out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic  
17 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946  
18 (50 U. S. C. 98f), \$439,500: *Provided*, That this appro-  
19 priation shall be subject to applicable provisions contained in  
20 the item "Office of Administrator, Agricultural Research  
21 Administration".

#### 22 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER 23 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

24 For expenses necessary in the arrest and eradication of  
25 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-

1 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,  
2 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, in-  
3 cluding the payment of claims growing out of destruction  
4 of animals (including poultry) affected by or exposed to,  
5 or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such  
6 disease, when there has been compliance with all lawful quar-  
7 antine regulations, and for foot-and-mouth disease and  
8 rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the provisions  
9 of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of May 29,  
10 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122),  
11 including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act  
12 of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from  
13 other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus,  
14 corporations, or agencies of the Department such sums as he  
15 may deem necessary, but not to exceed \$2,650,000 for erad-  
16 ication of vesicular exanthema of swine, to be available  
17 only in an emergency which threatens the livestock or poul-  
18 try industry of the country, and any unexpended balances of  
19 funds transferred under this head in the next preceding fiscal  
20 year shall be merged with such transferred amounts: *Pro-*  
21 *vided*, That, except for payments made pursuant to said  
22 Act of February 28, 1947, the payment for animals may  
23 be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-produc-  
24 tion, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement  
25 based on breeding value no appraisement of any animal



1 shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy  
2 value and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency to  
3 be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United  
4 States shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements:  
5 *Provided further*, That poultry may be appraised in  
6 groups when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird:  
7 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be subject  
8 to applicable provisions contained in the item "Office of  
9 Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration":  
10 *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is  
11 hereby authorized and directed to discharge indebtedness  
12 of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of  
13 the Treasury by canceling notes issued by the Corporation  
14 to the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$7,057,575  
15 for funds transferred and expenses incurred under this head  
16 through fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon through  
17 June 30, 1953) pursuant to authority granted in the De-  
18 partment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

19           INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

20       The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and  
21 directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit  
22 Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling  
23 notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the  
24 Treasury in the amount of \$171,740,395 for the net costs  
25 during the fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon

1 through June 30, 1953) under the International Wheat  
2 Agreement Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642).

3 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 401. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law,  
5 the lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the  
6 Department under this Act shall be available for the pur-  
7 chase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not  
8 to exceed 400 passenger motor vehicles for replacement  
9 only, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in the  
10 conduct of the work of the Department outside the District  
11 of Columbia.

12 SEC. 402. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting  
13 the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the tem-  
14 porary employment of translators when competent citizen  
15 translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of  
16 emergency of persons in the field service of the Department  
17 for periods of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment  
18 under the appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

19 SEC. 403. Of appropriations herein made which are  
20 available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be  
21 expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or  
22 tracts of land.

23 SEC. 404. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act  
24 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of  
25 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf



1 of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau  
2 thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, and prediction, oral or  
3 written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused  
4 by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton  
5 or the trend of same.

6 SEC. 405. Except to provide materials required in or  
7 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable  
8 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-  
9 priated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of  
10 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced  
11 outside of the United States.

12 SEC. 406. Not less than \$575,000 shall be available for  
13 contracts in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act of  
14 August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i) from appropriations  
15 herein made for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics;  
16 Bureau of Animal Industry; Bureau of Dairy Industry;  
17 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineer-  
18 ing; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Bureau  
19 of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Bureau of Human  
20 Nutrition and Home Economics; and the Forest Service.

21 SEC. 407. No part of any appropriation contained in  
22 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
23 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
24 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against  
25 the Government of the United States or who is a member of

1 an organization of Government employees that asserts the  
2 right to strike against the Government of the United States,  
3 or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that  
4 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
5 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
6 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
7 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the  
8 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Gov-  
9 ernment of the United States, is not a member of an organi-  
10 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to  
11 strike against the Government of the United States, or that  
12 such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an  
13 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
14 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*  
15 *further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the  
16 Government of the United States or who is a member of an  
17 organization of Government employees that asserts the right  
18 to strike against the Government of the United States, or  
19 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
20 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
21 States by force or violence and accepts employment the sal-  
22 ary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or  
23 fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and,  
24 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or im-  
25 prisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*



1 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to,  
2 and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing  
3 law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall  
4 be construed to require an affidavit from any person em-  
5 ployed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work  
6 involving the loss of human life or destruction of property,  
7 the payment of salary or wages may be made to such per-  
8 sons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in  
9 such emergency without execution of the affidavit contem-  
10 plated by this section.

11 SEC. 408. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
12 Act or of the funds available for expenditure by any corpora-  
13 tion or agency included in this Act shall be used for publicity  
14 or propaganda purposes to support or defeat legislation pend-  
15 ing before the Congress.

16 SEC. 409. This Act may be cited as the "Department  
17 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954".

Passed the House of Representatives May 20, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

*Clerk.*

Passed the Senate with amendments, June 15 (legisla-  
tive day, June 8), 1953.

Attest:

J. MARK TRICE,

*Secretary.*





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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Department of  
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June  
30, 1954, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 15, 1953

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued July 20, 1953

For actions of July 17 and 18, 1953

83rd-1st, Nos. 133 and 134

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HIGHLIGHTS: House conferees were appointed on USDA appropriation bill. House voted in favor of reorganization plans on foreign aid and information. House committee voted to report crop-insurance and forest-mining bills. Senate passed fur-farmer loan bill. Senate committee reported FCA reorganization bill. Senate passed bill to prohibit certain wheat blending.

## HOUSE - July 17

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Reps. Andersen, Horan, Hunter, Laird, Taber, Whitten, Cannon, and Marshall were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 5227 (p. 9321). Senate conferees were appointed June 15. The conferees are to meet tonight.
2. REORGANIZATION. Rejected H. Res. 261, to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 7, which provides for reorganization of various foreign-aid functions and agencies and the establishment of a Foreign Operations Administration. By rejecting the resolution the House voted in favor of the plan. (pp. 9327-35.)  
Rejected, 11-310, H. Res. 262, disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 8, which provides for reorganization of foreign information functions and creation of a U. S. Information Agency. This action expresses House approval of the plan. (pp. 9335-48.)
3. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 4158, to extend for 5 years, until 1958, the authority of the Department to make disaster loans in areas and regions where credit was formerly



made available under RACC (p. D726).

4. CROP INSURANCE. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 4211, to remove the limitation on crop insurance in relation to the number of counties and specific products, and permit extension of insurance to 100 additional counties a year (p. D726).
5. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 5358, to prevent seizure and exploitation of land in the national forests by private individuals through abuse of the mining and mineral discovery laws (p. D726).
6. LAND TRANSFERS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2458, to authorize transfer of a tract of national forest land at Cherry Point, N. C., to the Navy Department (H. Rept. 872)(p. 9368).  
The Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3097, to authorize transfer of a grape-research station to the University of California (H. Rept. 873), and H. R. 5888, to authorize transfer of the Statesville research station to N. C. (H. Rept. 874)(p. 9368).  
The Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4017, to give an Ark. school district title to a tract of rural-rehabilitation land (H. Rept. 871)(p. 9368).  
The Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 107, to transfer a rural-rehabilitation tract to N. Dak., and H. R. 3107, to convey a tract of national forest land to Alfred N. Sloss (p. D726).
7. BUILDINGS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6342, to authorize the GSA to acquire real property and provide for construction of buildings thereon by executing purchase contracts (H. Rept. 875)(p. 9368).
8. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Rules Committee/ordered reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5894, to modify further the trade-agreements law (p. D728). Rep. Heselton spoke against the bill (pp. 9356-60).
9. TAXATION; STORAGE FACILITIES. The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Ways and Means; Chairman Reed announced today that the committee had approved in principle several amendments to the Internal Revenue Code. These amendments will be embodied in a clean bill which will be introduced by him and which will be reported out of committee in the near future. One amendment...would allow an income-tax deduction for the amortization of farm storage facilities built in calendar year 1953 and in the three succeeding calendar years. The amendment would permit taxpayers to elect to amortize such facilities over a 5-year period." (p. D728.)
10. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 4974. The conferees struck out the Senate provision for a census of agriculture, adopted the House figure of \$15,000,000 for forest highways (Senate, \$14,000,000), and agreed to the Senate amount of \$5,500,000 for access roads (House, \$7,500,000). (pp. 9320-1.)
11. FOREIGN AID. The Government Operations Committee reported on a fiscal analysis of U. S. international operations (H. Rept. 869)(p. 9368).
12. LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE. An article on "How Our Laws Are Made" was ordered printed as H. Doc. 210 (p. 9327).
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 20 (p. 9368). LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM for this week, as announced by Rep. Halleck: Mon., consent calendar; Tues., private calendar and foreign-aid appropriation bill; remainder of week, same appropriation bill, trade-agreement bill, etc. (p. 9347).



# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 23, 1953  
For actions of July 22, 1953  
83rd-1st, No. 137

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** House received conference report on Agricultural appropriation bill. House passed foreign-aid appropriation bill. House committee reported orchard-loans bill. House passed grain-storage facilities tax-amortization bill. Senate debated defense appropriation bill. Senate committee tentatively agreed to report famine-relief bill. Senate committee ordered reported customs simplification bill with imported cotton standards amendment.

## HOUSE

1. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954.** House received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5227 (pp. 9708-10). Attached to this Digest are statements pertaining to this measure.

**APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed, 288-111, with amendment, H. R. 6391, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 9712-47).

Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Vorys increasing by \$5 million the funds for technical assistance to Latin American countries (pp. 9737-8).

Rejected the following amendments:

By Rep. Judd to increase by \$12 million the funds for technical assistance to the Near East and Africa (pp. 9733-5).

By Rep. Judd to increase by \$19 million funds for technical assistance and defense support for Asia and the Pacific (pp. 9735-7).

By Rep. Javits to increase by \$7.5 million the funds for multilateral technical assistance (pp. 9739-40).

By Rep. Coudert to put a \$5.5 billion limitation on the 1954 expenditures of the Mutual Security Administration (pp. 9741-5).

By Rep. Budge to hold the 1954 obligations to the 1953 expenditures (p. 9745).

As passed this bill provides appropriations of \$4,433,678,000 (\$705,224,277 below the revised estimates) plus a \$1,758,000,000 of unobligated carryover for 1954, a total available as of July 1, of \$6,191,000,000.

House conferees were appointed on H. R. 4828, the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1954 (p. 9710). Senate conferees were appointed June 26.



3. ORCHARD LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4158, to extend for 5 years the Secretary's authority to make loans to orchardists (H. Rept. 898) (p. 9752).
4. WATER COMPACT. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 1197, granting consent of Congress to a water compact between Nebr., Wyo., and S. Dak. (H. Rept. 896) (p. 9752).
5. RUBBER. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 5728, to authorize disposal of Government-owned rubber plants (p. 9747).
6. TAXATION; GRAIN STORAGE FACILITIES. Passed without amendment H. R. 6426, to amend the Internal Revenue Code to extend the time during which certain provisions relating to income and estate taxes shall apply (pp. 9704-8). Rep. Martin Iowa, spoke favoring section 206, which would allow an income-tax deduction for the amortization of farm-storage facilities built in calendar year 1953, and in the 3 succeeding calendar years (p. 9708.)
7. FOOD STANDARDS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 6434, to amend the Food and Drug Act, relating to food standards (p. D755).
8. CLAIMS. Received this Department's report of tort claims paid for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953; to the Judiciary Committee (p. 9752).
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states the House will act on the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill Thursday, July 23 (p. D753).

#### SENATE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. Debated H. R. 5969, the Defense appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 9760-828).
11. FAMINE RELIEF; FARM SURPLUS. The "Daily Digest" states: the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "tentatively agreed to report with amendments S. 2249, to make agricultural commodities available to friendly countries to assist in famine and other urgent relief (special subcommittee was appointed to draft language for amendments approved today)"; and "appointed a subcommittee to draft a bill for the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities" (p. D752).
12. FOREIGN TRADE. The Finance Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 5877, the customs simplification bill. The "Daily Digest" states that the bill as ordered reported includes an amendment to allow the Secretary of Treasury to adopt the standards for length of staple established by USDA on imported cotton (p. D752).
13. CLAIMS. Received from this Department a report on tort claims paid by USDA for the period July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953 (p. 9755).
14. TREATIES. Sen. Knowland submitted an amendment in the form of a substitute to S. J. Res. 1, proposing a constitutional amendment to limit the treaty-making power, and Sen. Wiley inserted the President's statement and his own discussing this amendment (pp. 9757-8).
15. DROUGHT RELIEF. Sen. Daniel discussed the drought situation in the Southwest and the need to develop better programs to combat such situations on the basis of joint Federal-State effort (pp. 9829-30).

Conference Report -- Agricultural Appropriations for 1954  
(Reported July 22, 1953)

Funds and Principal Language Changes

		Increases and Decreases	
Amend-:		Senate	Conference
ment :		Compared :	Action
No. :		With :	Compared With
:		House Bill:	House Bill
: AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT:			
1 :	Senate eliminated \$210,000 of the House in-		
:	crease of \$250,000 over the revised Budget		
:	Estimate, providing the \$40,000 for a statis-		
:	tistical reporting service on turkey-poult pro-		
:	duction. Conferees agreed with House action.		
:	Amount includes \$30,000 for initiating a		
:	statistical reporting service on turkey-poult:		
:	production .....	-210,000:	Senate
:			recedes :
: BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:			
: Economic investigations:			
2 :	Senate restored House cut, providing the re-		
:	vised Budget Estimate. Conference report		
:	states that amount provided includes		
:	\$51,600 for research relating to alterna-		
:	tive combinations of land-use and conserva-		
:	tion practices .....	/252,000:	/126,000
: AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION:			
: OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR:			
3 :	Senate inserted the words "whichever is		
:	greater" to clarify the limitation on cost		
:	of alterations to buildings at the Agri-	Senate	House
:	cultural Research Center.....	inserted :	recedes
4 :	Senate inserted language authorizing the		
:	transfer of not to exceed \$11,000 from		
:	appropriations of the Agricultural Research:		
:	Administration for general-use capital im-		
:	provements at the Agricultural Research	Senate	
:	Center .....	inserted :	*
: OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS:			
: Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and			
: Puerto Rico:			
5 :	Senate provided increase for payments to		
:	Alaska .....	/12,500:	/12,500
6 :	Total for payments to States .....	/12,500:	/12,500

\* Reported in disagreement; House plans to recede.



Amend- ment No.		Increases and Decreases		
		Senate	Conference	
		Compared	Action	
		With	Compared With	
		House Bill	House Bill	
	BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY:			
	Animal research:			
7	Senate restored the House cut by providing the revised Budget Estimate. Conference report states that amount provided includes \$58,000 for research on bloat in cattle, and \$75,000 for research on parasites and parasitic diseases of cattle, sheep and swine.			
		\$273,000		\$133,000
	Animal disease control and eradication:			
8	Senate reduced House Bill to the amount of the revised Budget Estimate. Conferees agreed with Senate action .....	-154,500		-154,500
	Meat inspection:			
9	House inserted language repealing the permanent proviso in the Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1952 permitting reimbursement for meat inspection services above those which could be provided by appropriations; Senate amended the proviso by inserting the word "voluntary" before the word "reimbursements" and proposed its retention; Conferees agreed with House action .....	Senate revised		Senate recedes
	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY:			
10	Senate restored House cut, providing the revised Budget Estimate .....	\$125,000		\$100,000
	BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING:			
11	Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research:			
	Restoration of House cut .....	\$384,000		
	Senate provided an additional increase of \$268,000 ear-marked as follows:			
	Barley investigations .....	\$40,000		
	Wheat smut investigations ..	\$78,000		
	Wheat stem rust investigations .....	\$40,000		
	Oats investigations .....	\$40,000		
	Corn, rice, grain sorghum, flax, soybeans, and other forage crops .....	\$70,000	\$652,000	\$488,000
	BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE:			
	Insect investigations:			
12	Senate restored House cut by providing the revised Budget Estimate .....	\$188,140		\$94,070

Amendment No.		Increases and Decreases	
		Senate Compared With House Bill	Conference Action Compared With House Bill
	Insect and plant disease control:		
13	Senate provided an increase of \$413,000 as follows:		
	Japanese beetle control .....	\$157,700:	
	Sweetpotato weevil control....	\$119,000:	
	Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication .....	\$78,000:	
	Hall scale eradication .....	\$58,300:	\$413,000: \$300,000
	Plant quarantines:		
14	Partial restoration of House cut .....	\$150,000:	\$75,000
	Emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases:		
15	Partial restoration of House cut .....	\$250,000:	\$100,000
	CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS:		
	Forest Pest Control Act:		
16	Senate restored House cut by providing the revised Budget Estimate .....	\$1,050,000:	Senate recedes
17	Senate increased the amount of the contingency fund providing a total of \$3,920,000 for use to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions .....	\$1,020,000:	Senate recedes
	White pine blister rust:		Senate recedes
18	Partial restoration of House cut .....	\$95,000:	Senate recedes
19	For cooperative blister rust control operations on State and privately-owned lands by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine .....	\$95,000:	Senate recedes
	FOREST SERVICE:		
	Salaries and expenses:		
	Preamble:		
20	Insertion of semi-colon inadvertently omitted in House Bill.	Senate inserted:	House recedes
	National forest protection and management:		
21	Partial restoration of House cut to permit preparations for cutting on the new pulp timber sale in Alaska .....	\$50,000:	\$50,000
	Forest research:		
22	Senate partially restored House cut, providing for continuation of research work at the 1953 level. Conferees agreed with House action .....	\$52,300:	Senate recedes



		Increases and decreases	
Amend-		Senate	Conference
ment		Compared	Action
No.		With	Compared With
		House Bill	House Bill
	Forest roads and trails:		
23	Senate partially restored House cut to permit logging control and timber salvage of insect-infested and insect-killed trees in Idaho and Montana. Conference report states that it is not the intention of the Conferees to restrict the use of funds for access roads to the Idaho-Montana infestation, where epidemics of comparable seriousness warrant use of a portion of such funds in other areas.....	<del>2,454,000</del>	<del>954,000</del>
	Weeks Act:		
24	Senate revised language by deleting the word "toward" and inserting the word "of" in connection with availability of funds for the purchase of land.....	Senate revised	House recedes
	Special Acts:		
25	Senate inserted language and funds for the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest, Utah. Conferees agreed with House action .....	<del>10,000</del>	Senate recedes
	WATERSHED PROTECTION:		
26	House inserted language and funds for watershed treatment work on rift "pilot plant" areas. Senate deleted entire item. Conferees agreed with House action .....	-5,000,000	Senate recedes
	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE:		
27	Salaries and expenses:		
	Senate restored House cut for hydrologic studies. Conferees diverted this increase to soil conservation nurseries ...	<del>100,000</del>	<del>100,000</del>
	Senate decreased amount provided by House for technical assistance to soil conservation districts. Conferees agreed with House action .....	-500,000	Senate recedes
	House provided increase of \$275,000 for liquidation of soil conservation nurseries; Senate added additional funds for operation of the nurseries by the Soil Conservation Service. Conference report states that amount approved includes \$800,000 for operation of soil conservation nurseries .....	<del>500,000</del>	Senate recedes

Amend- ment No.		Increases and Decreases	
		Senate	Conference
		Compared	Action
		With	Compared With
		House Bill	House Bill
28	Water conservation and utilization projects; <u>Senate</u> restored House cut by providing the revised Budget Estimate .....	<del>259,500</del>	<del>259,500</del>
29	AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM: House reduced to \$1,000 the limitation of \$2,500 on the amount of payment which might be paid to any individual participant in the program; <u>Senate</u> increased the amount of this limitation to \$1,500; <u>Conferees</u> agreed with Senate action .....	Senate revised	House recedes
30	<u>Senate</u> deleted language inserted by House pro- viding that not to exceed 1½ per centum of the funds allocated to any State for the agricultural conservation program may be utilized in determining the most needed con- servation practices on individual farms. <u>Conferees</u> agreed with Senate action .....	Senate struck	House recedes
31	<u>Senate</u> corrected word inadvertently misspelled in House Bill.	Senate revised	House recedes
32	PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION: Agricultural Adjustment Programs: <u>Senate</u> provided an increase for measuring 1953 cotton acreage. <u>Conferees</u> agreed with: Senate action .....	<del>3,000,000</del>	<del>3,000,000</del>
33	Marketing services: <u>Senate</u> provided an increase for establishment of a livestock market news service at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. <u>Conferees</u> agreed with: Senate action .....	<del>10,000</del>	<del>10,000</del>
34	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION: Loan authorizations: <u>Senate</u> increased rural telephone loan author- ization. <u>Conferees</u> agreed with Senate action.....	<del>17,500,000</del>	<del>17,500,000</del>
35	<u>Senate</u> partially restored House cut in con- tingent loan authorization for the rural electrification loan program. <u>Conferees</u> agreed with Senate action .....	<del>15,000,000</del>	<del>15,000,000</del>
36	FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION: Loan authorizations: <u>Senate</u> decreased amount for water facilities loans. <u>Conferees</u> agreed with Senate action .....	<del>500,000</del>	<del>500,000</del>



## QUOTATIONS FROM CONFERENCE REPORT

### Grazing permits - Forest Service

"The conferees have given thorough consideration to the statement contained in the Senate committee report relative to reductions in grazing permits. It is agreed that such statement should not be controlling and that the Forest Service should be permitted to continue programs designed to protect the ranges and watersheds on the national forests."

### Watershed Protection

"The conference committee believes the pilot plant program for watershed protection, flood prevention and soil and water conservation provided in this bill on an experimental basis will prove to be of great value in the future consideration of flood and watershed problems and legislation dealing therewith....

"Before embarking on a comprehensive large-scale program of this nature, the conferees are of the opinion that the appropriate legislative committees of the Congress should give attention to legislation in this field which will provide a measure of local cooperation on future projects and fix proper standards for cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service by local participation and beneficiaries of the program.

"Experience in dealing with conservation projects authorized in flood prevention and flood control laws demonstrates that these laws are too cumbersome to apply to smaller watershed areas."

### Agricultural Conservation Program

"In the opinion of the conference committee, practices under this program should be those of maximum conservation benefit to the area where used.

"Those with permanent or semipermanent benefits should be encouraged, but it is the opinion of the conferees that members of State and local committees are the best judges of what conservation practices are most needed and most beneficial in their particular areas as well as the manner in which such program should be administered. The conferees also believe that any catalog of approved practices should permit such determination by State and local committees.

"While encouraging permanent and semi-permanent practices, the conference committee does not agree that payments be limited to those practices as suggested by the Department in ACP Memorandum No. 5."

### Rural Telephone Loans

"In keeping with the spirit and intent of the rural telephone act, the committee believes that REA should actively encourage the private telephon industry to use private capital to extend its service into rural areas.

There are rural areas which private enterprise cannot or will not serve adequately, and the purpose of the rural telephone program is to make possible the provision of service in such areas, where economically feasible.

"The committee is advised that a large percentage of the farms of the country remain without telephone service of any kind, however, and that a large proportion of those presently served suffer from inadequate service. The agency has made good progress in working with existing companies, approximately half of the loans having been made to this type of organization. To overcome the delays and slow progress in bringing service to the large number without telephones, it is urged that every means of providing service be used. It is recognized that in many instances the program cannot move forward unless the farmers in a community do the job for themselves by forming their own organization and, where necessary, acquiring the existing exchange in their local trade centers as the nucleus for economic and efficient service.

"The combined efforts of both private enterprise and cooperatives are needed in this program to bring adequate telephone service to rural America."

#### Extension Service, Payments to States

"The conferees wish to direct attention to the fact that, following the passage of this bill by both the House and the Senate, the President on June 26, 1953, signed S. 1679, the Extension Consolidation Act, providing an authorization for the use of funds for the Cooperative Extension Service for 1954 and subsequent years upon a consolidated basis. In line with the clear intention of the Congress in considering both this appropriation bill and S. 1679, the conferees are in complete agreement that the funds provided by this appropriation bill for extension work be administered and distributed during fiscal year 1954 in accordance with the provisions of the new Extension Consolidation Act. It is also intended that the appropriations made available by section 3 of the old Smith-Lever Act as well as the related supplementary acts for Hawaii and Puerto Rico also be available during fiscal year 1954. It is expected that the budget for 1955 will include the funds now provided under section 3 of the Smith-Lever Act by direct appropriation under the new act.

#### Flood Rehabilitation

"The conference committee directs that \$2,600,000 of unobligated balances of flood restoration funds provided by Public Law 371, 82d Congress, be used for eradication of vesicular exanthema of swine in 1954, if needed, and approves the use of any further balances to meet [flood rehabilitation] problems in other localities similar to those provided for in the original act."



# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## Summary of Appropriations and REA and FHA Borrowing Authorizations, 1954, Compared with Appropriations and Borrowing Authorizations, 1953, and Original and Revised Budget Estimates, 1953

[Note.--Amounts for 1953 are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1954 Agricultural Appropriation Act.]

Bureau or Item	Appropriations and Loan Authorizations, 1953	Revised Budget Estimates, 1954	Appropriations, 1954	Increase (+), or Decrease (-), Appropriations, 1954 Compared With Original	Revised Budget Estimates, 1954	and Loan Authorizations, 1954	Estimated, 1954
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR REGULAR ACTIVITIES:							
Agricultural Marketing Act (RMA--Title II) .....	\$5,249,333	\$5,250,000	\$5,500,000	+\$250,667	-	-\$250,000	+\$250,000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics .....	5,428,400	5,530,000	5,404,000	-24,400	-376,000	-126,000	-126,000
Agricultural Research Administration (excluding payments to State Experiment Stations) .....	63,165,514	63,716,600	63,563,507	+\$397,993	-2,488,493	-153,093	-153,093
Payments to State Experiment Stations .....	12,441,208	13,441,208	13,453,708	+\$1,012,500	-	+\$12,500	+\$12,500
Total, Agricultural Research Administration .....	75,606,722	77,157,808	77,017,215	+\$1,410,493	-2,488,493	-140,593	-140,593
Control of Forest pests .....	6,649,434	6,650,000	5,300,000	-1,349,434	-2,050,000	-1,350,000	-1,350,000
Forest Service (excluding forest roads and trails) .....	52,862,825	52,545,000	52,464,408	-398,417	-2,077,272	-80,592	-80,592
Forest roads and trails .....	16,071,958	21,021,000	14,500,000	-1,571,958	+3,233,000	-6,521,000	-6,521,000
Flood Prevention:							
Under Flood Control Acts .....	5,719,833	7,000,000	7,000,000	+\$1,280,167	-5,833,000	-	-
Under legislation other than the Flood Control Acts .....	-	-	-	-	-2,733,000	-	-
Total, Flood Prevention .....	5,719,833	7,000,000	7,000,000	+\$1,280,167	-8,566,000	-	-

Watershed protection .....	- -	- -	5,000,000:	- -	+5,000,000:+5,000,000:	+5,000,000
Soil Conservation Service .....	62,269,514:	60,325,000:	61,629,014:	- -	-640,500:-4,861,986:	+1,304,014
Agricultural conservation program ..	251,747,866:	211,982,000:	211,982,000:	- -	-39,765,866:-38,018,000:	- -
Additional land treatment measures in selected watershed areas to accelerate flood prevention ...	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total, Agricultural conservation program .....	251,747,866:	211,982,000:	211,982,000:	- -	-39,765,866:-40,454,000:	- -
Production and Marketing Administration:						
Agricultural adjustment programs ..	b/ 9,995,781:	35,600,000:	38,500,000:	- -	+28,504,219:+30,500,000:	+2,900,000
Sugar Act program .....	64,998,776:	59,645,000:	59,645,000:	- -	-5,353,776:-5,055,000:	- -
School lunch program .....	83,364,269:	75,000,000:	83,365,000:	- -	+731:	+8,365,000
Marketing services (Salaries and expenses) .....	11,474,025:	11,474,000:	11,496,000:	- -	+21,975:	+22,000
Repayment to Commodity Credit Corporation for certain grading and classing costs in 1952 ....	- -	768,505:	768,505:	- -	+768,505:	-50,000:
Total, Production and Marketing Administration (excluding Commodity Credit Corporation):	169,832,851:	182,487,505:	193,774,505:	- -	+23,941,654:+25,291,000:	+11,287,000
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation ..	8,500,000:	7,350,000:	7,350,000:	- -	-1,150,000:	-598,000:
Rural Electrification Administration (Salaries and expenses) .....	8,287,980:	7,775,000:	7,775,000:	- -	-512,980:-1,225,000:	- -
Farmers' Home Administration (Salaries and expenses) .....	29,340,042:	27,600,000:	27,600,000:	- -	-1,740,042:-1,800,000:	- -
Farm Credit Administration:	429,720:	410,000:	410,000:	- -	-19,720,	-21,000:
Direct appropriation .....	2,321,451:	2,135,500:	2,135,500:	- -	-185,951:	-186,500:
Assessments against member institutions of the Farm Credit system.	28,065,384:	28,199,129:	28,085,956:	- -	+20,572:	-113,173:
Extension Service (principally payments to States) .....	7,849,651:	7,614,800:	7,694,800:	- -	-154,851:	-488,200:
All other .....				- -		+80,000
Total, Annual Appropriations for Regular Activities .....	736,232,964:	711,032,742:	720,622,398:	- -	-15,610,566:-31,781,624:	+9,589,656



General Fund of the Treasury .....  
Total, Annual Appropriations for  
Regular Activities from the  
General Fund of the Treasury.....

Research on agricultural materials or:  
substitutes determined by the  
Munitions Board to be strategic and:  
critical as required by the Strategic  
and Critical Materials Stock Piling:

Salaries and expenses, defense

Total, Special Activities

## Removal of surplus agricultural

All other permanent appropriations

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS:

Loans:

Rural telephone .....

Administration .....

## Farm ownership and farm housing ..

Water facilities .....

Total, Loan Authorizations .....

[illegible]

## LIMITATIONS:

-15-

b/ In addition, the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953, provides \$3,150,000 to be derived by transfer from other appropriations available to the Department:

c/ Estimate of \$350,000, contained in House Document No. 176, dated June 15, 1953, pending consideration by the Congress.



- d/ In addition, Act provides a contingency authorization of \$50,000,000. Including the carry-over of funds from prior years, a loan program of \$165,000,000 was planned for fiscal year 1953.
- e/ The original and revised Budgets proposed a contingency authorization of \$60,000,000 for distribution directly to States where needed, in addition to regular allocations, except that not more than 20 per centum of such additional amounts would have been distributed to any one State; total program of \$120,000,000 planned for fiscal year 1954 in revised Budget. (Original Budget contemplated a total program of \$135,000,000).
- f/ In addition, Act provides a contingency authorization of \$45,000,000.
- g/ Includes \$10,000,000 contingency fund used in fiscal year 1953, and \$7,500,000 provided in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953. Including the carry-over of funds from prior years and supplemental authorization, a total telephone loan program of \$42,976,000 was planned for fiscal year 1953.
- h/ The 1953 Act provided this amount as a "non-fund" appropriation, instead of an authorization to cancel notes.







DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL,  
1954

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JULY 22, 1953.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, from the committee of conference,  
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5227]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 25, and 26.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 5, 6, 8, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,246,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,049,500; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,725,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,074,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,982,830; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,487,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,675,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$14,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 4.

H. CARL ANDERSEN,  
WALT HORAN,  
OAKLEY HUNTER,  
MELVIN R. LAIRD,  
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
FRED MARSHALL,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

MILTON R. YOUNG,  
HOMER FERGUSON,  
JOE MCCARTHY,  
KARL E. MUNDT,  
GEORGE D. AIKEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
PAT MCCARRAN,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*



## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$5,500,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$5,290,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed to the inclusion of \$30,000 for initiating a statistical reporting service on turkey production with the understanding that \$21,600 of this item will be absorbed from funds for work on marketing costs, margins, and efficiency, and the balance will come from funds allocated for improvement and evaluation of product quality.

#### BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$2,246,000 for economic investigations instead of \$2,120,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,372,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that the full amount of \$51,600 for work on costs and returns from alternative combinations of land-use and conservation practices should be provided within the figure agreed upon.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

##### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Amendment No. 3: Inserts language proposed by the Senate.  
Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement.

##### OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6: Appropriate \$13,453,708 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$13,441,208 as proposed by the House and approve funds for Alaska in the amount of \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$62,500 as proposed by the House.

#### BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Amendment No. 7—*Animal research*: Appropriates \$4,049,500 instead of \$3,916,500 as proposed by the House and \$4,189,500 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed to by the conferees includes increases above the House figure of \$58,000 for research on bloat in

cattle and \$75,000 for research on parasites and parasitic diseases of cattle, sheep, and swine.

Amendment No. 8—*Animal disease control and eradication*: Appropriates \$8,480,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,635,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9—*Meat inspection*: Approves language inserted by the House without the amendment proposed by the Senate. A number of meat wholesalers have complained that many carcasses are not legibly or adequately marked. The conferees feel that special attention should be given to meeting this problem.

#### BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$7,725,000 instead of \$7,625,900 as proposed by the House and \$7,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$12,074,000 instead of \$11,586,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,238,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount approved includes increases above the House allowance of \$408,000 for field crop investigations, \$40,000 for citrus crop investigations, and \$40,000 for control of forest diseases in the Lake States and the Northwest.

#### BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Amendment No. 12—*Insect investigations*: Appropriates \$3,982,830 instead of \$3,888,760 as proposed by the House and \$4,076,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13—*Insect and plant disease control*: Appropriates \$5,487,000 instead of \$5,187,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,600,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase agreed to by the conferees includes \$427,750 for Japanese beetle quarantine, \$210,950 for sweetpotato weevil control, \$138,400 for phony peach and peach mosaic, and \$103,900 for Hall scale eradication.

Amendment No. 14—*Plant quarantine*: Appropriates \$2,675,000 instead of \$2,600,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15—*Emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases*: Appropriates \$600,000 instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

Amendments Nos. 16 and 17—*Forest Pest Control Act*: Appropriate \$2,300,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,350,000 as proposed by the Senate and establish a reserve of \$1,900,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,920,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 18 and 19—*White pine blister rust*: Appropriate \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,095,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree that all existing commitments for blister rust control on State and privately owned lands are to be fulfilled within the amount allowed.



## FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 20: Corrects punctuation as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21—*National forest protection and management*: Appropriates \$29,715,700 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$29,665,700 as proposed by the House. The conferees have given thorough consideration to the statement contained in the Senate committee report relative to reductions in grazing permits. It is agreed that such statement should not be controlling and that the Forest Service should be permitted to continue programs designed to protect the ranges and watersheds on the national forests.

Amendment No. 22—*Forest research*: Appropriates \$5,350,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$5,402,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23—*Forest roads and trails*: Appropriates \$14,500,000 instead of \$13,546,000 as proposed by the House and \$16,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. It is not the intention of the conferees to restrict the use of funds for access roads to the Idaho-Montana infestation, where epidemics of comparable seriousness warrant use of a portion of such funds in other areas.

Amendment No. 24—*Weeks Act*: Amends language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25—*Special acts*: Eliminates paragraph inserted by the Senate.

## WATERSHED PROTECTION

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House.

The conference committee believes the pilot plant program for watershed protection, flood prevention, and soil and water conservation provided in this bill on an experimental basis will prove to be of great value in the future consideration of flood and watershed problems and legislation dealing therewith.

Before embarking on a comprehensive large-scale program of this nature, the conferees are of the opinion that the appropriate legislative committees of the Congress should give attention to legislation in this field which will provide a measure of local cooperation on future projects, and fix proper standards for cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service by local participation and beneficiaries of the program.

Experience in dealing with conservation projects authorized in flood-prevention and flood-control laws demonstrates that these laws are too cumbersome to apply to smaller watershed areas.

## SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 27—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$60,944,014 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$60,844,014 as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement that a total of \$800,000 shall be available for soil conservation nurseries. The proposed reduction of \$500,000 in funds for technical assistance to districts is not approved.

The conference committee directs that \$2,600,000 of unobligated balances of flood-restoration funds provided by Public Law 371,

82d Congress, be used for eradication of vesicular exanthema of swine in 1954 if needed, and approves the use of any further balances to meet problems in other localities similar to those provided for in the original act.

Amendment No. 28—*Water conservation and utilization projects*: Appropriates \$685,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$425,500 as proposed by the House.

#### AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Amendment No. 29: Establishes limitation of \$1,500 for payments to individual participants as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 30: Strikes out language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Corrects spelling as proposed by the Senate.

In the opinion of the conference committee, practices under this program should be those of maximum conservation benefit to the area where used.

Those with permanent or semipermanent benefits should be encouraged, but it is the opinion of the conferees that members of State and local committees are the best judges of what conservation practices are most needed and most beneficial in their particular areas as well as the manner in which such program should be administered. The conferees also believe that any catalog of approved practices should permit such determination by State and local committees.

While encouraging permanent and semipermanent practices, the conference committee does not agree that payments be limited to those practices as suggested by the Department in ACP Memorandum No. 5.

#### PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 32—*Agricultural adjustment programs*: Appropriates \$38,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$35,500,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees feel that funds provided for measuring cotton acreage should be sufficient to make progress on checking compliance.

Amendment No. 33—*Marketing services*: Appropriates \$11,496,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$11,486,000 as proposed by the House.

#### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 34—*Rural telephone loans*: Authorizes \$67,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$50,000,000 as proposed by the House.

In keeping with the spirit and intent of the Rural Telephone Act, the committee believes that REA should actively encourage the private telephone industry to use private capital to extend its service into rural areas. There are rural areas which private enterprise cannot or will not serve adequately, and the purpose of the rural-telephone program is to make possible the provision of service in such areas, where economically feasible.

The committee is advised that a large percentage of the farms of the country remain without telephone service of any kind, however, and that a large proportion of those presently served suffer from inadequate service.



The agency has made good progress in working with existing companies, approximately half of the loans having been made to this type of organization. To overcome the delays and slow progress in bringing service to the large number without telephones, it is urged that every means of providing service be used. It is recognized that in many instances the program cannot move forward unless the farmers in a community do the job for themselves by forming their own organization and, where necessary, acquiring the existing exchange in their local trade centers as the nucleus for economic and efficient service.

The combined efforts of both private enterprise and cooperatives are needed in this program to bring adequate telephone service to rural America.

Amendment No. 35—*Electrification loans*: Authorizes contingency fund of \$45,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House.

#### FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 36—*Water facilities loans*: Authorizes \$6,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the House.

#### EXTENSION SERVICE

The conferees wish to direct attention to the fact that, following the passage of this bill by both the House and the Senate, the President, on June 26, 1953, signed S. 1679, the Extension Consolidation Act, providing an authorization for the use of funds for the Cooperative Extension Service for 1954 and subsequent years upon a consolidated basis. In line with the clear intention of the Congress in considering both this appropriation bill and S. 1679, the conferees are in complete agreement that the funds provided by this appropriation bill for extension work be administered and distributed during fiscal year 1954 in accordance with the provisions of the new Extension Consolidation Act. It is also intended that the appropriations made available by section 3 of the old Smith-Lever Act as well as the related supplementary acts for Hawaii and Puerto Rico also be available during fiscal year 1954. It is expected that the budget for 1955 will include the funds now provided under section 3 of the Smith-Lever Act by direct appropriation under the new act.

#### OFFICE OF INFORMATION

The conferees feel that the present quotas of farmers' bulletins to Members of Congress should not be reduced and that the printing of revised farm bulletins should be done as far as possible from savings from operational changes and efficiencies.

H. CARL ANDERSEN,  
WALT HORAN,  
OAKLEY HUNTER,  
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FRED MARSHALL,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*



basis of such existing facility but a separate basis shall be computed in respect of such facility as if the part altered or remodeled were a new and separate grain storage facility.

"(2) Subsequent owners: For the purpose of subsection (a) (2), the adjusted basis of any grain storage facility shall be whichever of the following amounts is the smaller: (A) the basis (unadjusted) of such facility for the purposes of this section in the hands of the transferor, donor, or grantor, adjusted as if such facility in the hands of the taxpayer had a substitute basis within the meaning of section 113 (b) (2) (A) or (B) so much of the adjusted basis (for determining gain) of the facility in the hands of the taxpayer (as computed without regard to this subsection) as is properly attributable to construction, reconstruction, or erection after December 31, 1952.

"(f) Depreciation deduction: If the adjusted basis of the grain storage facility (computed without regard to subsection (e)) exceeds the adjusted basis computed under subsection (e), the deduction provided by section 23 (1) shall, despite the provisions of subsection (a) (3) of this section, be allowed with respect to such grain storage facility as if the adjusted basis for the purpose of such deduction were an amount equal to the amount of such excess.

"(g) Life tenant and remainderman: In the case of property held by one person for life with remainder to another person, the amortization deduction provided in subsection (a) shall be computed as if the life tenant were the absolute owner of the property and shall be allowed to the life tenant."

(b) Technical amendments:

(1) Section 23 (t) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(t) Amortization deduction: The deduction for amortization provided in sections 124, 124A, and 124B."

(2) Section 172 is hereby amended by striking out "of emergency facilities."

(3) Section 190 is hereby amended by inserting after "emergency facilities" the following: "or grain storage facilities."

(c) Effective date: The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall apply only with respect to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this act.

#### SEC. 207. Exclusion of certain transfers taking effect at death.

—(a) Decedents dying after February 10, 1939: Paragraph (1) of section 811 (c) (relating to the inclusion of certain interests in the decedent's gross estate) is hereby amended by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

"Subparagraph (B) shall not apply to a transfer made before March 4, 1931; nor shall subparagraph (B) apply to a transfer made after March 3, 1931, and before June 7, 1932, unless the property transferred would have been includible in the decedent's gross estate by reason of the amendatory language of the joint resolution of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1516)."

(b) Decedents dying before February 11, 1939: For the purposes of section 302 (c) of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended, an interest of a decedent shall not be included in his gross estate as intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after his death unless it would have been includible as such a transfer under section 811 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by section 7 of Public Law 378, 81st Congress, approved October 25, 1949 (63 Stat. 891), had such section 811 (c) (2), as so amended, applied to the estate of such decedent. No refund or credit of any overpayment resulting from the application of this subsection shall be allowed or made if prevented by the operation of the statute of limitations or by any other law or rule of law; except that if the determination of the Federal

estate-tax liability in respect of the estate of any decedent dying before February 11, 1939, was pending on January 17, 1949, in the Tax Court of the United States or in any other court of competent jurisdiction, or if a decision of the Tax Court of the United States or such other court determining such estate-tax liability did not become final until on or after January 17, 1949, then refund or credit of any overpayment resulting from the application of this subsection may, nevertheless, be made or allowed if claim therefor is filed within 1 year from the date of the enactment of this act, notwithstanding section 319 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1926 or any other law or rule of law which would otherwise prevent the allowance of such refund or credit.

(c) Interest: No interest shall be allowed or paid on any overpayment resulting from the application of this section with respect to any payment made before the date of the enactment of this act.

(d) Effective date: The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply only with respect to estates of decedents dying after February 10, 1939. Subsection (b) shall apply only with respect to estates of decedents dying before February 11, 1939.

#### SEC. 208. Failure to relinquish a power in certain disability cases.

(a) Amendment of section 811 (d): Section 811 (d) (relating to revocable transfers) is hereby amended by inserting after paragraph (3) thereof the following new paragraph:

"(4) Effect of disability in certain cases: For the purposes of this subsection, in the case of a decedent who was (for a continuous period beginning not less than 3 months before December 31, 1947, and ending with his death) under a mental disability to relinquish a power, the term 'power' shall not include a power the relinquishment of which on or after January 1, 1940, and on or before December 31, 1947, would, by reason of section 1000 (e), be deemed not to be a transfer of property for the purposes of chapter 4."

(b) Effective date: The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply only with respect to estates of decedents dying after December 31, 1950.

#### SEC. 209. Reversionary interests in case of life insurance.

(a) Decedents dying after January 10, 1941, and before October 22, 1942: Effective with respect to estates of decedents dying after January 10, 1941, and before October 22, 1942, the proceeds of life insurance receivable by beneficiaries other than the executor shall not be included in the gross estate of a decedent under section 811 (g) of the Internal Revenue Code unless such proceeds would have been includible under section 404 (c) of the Revenue Act of 1942 (as amended by sec. 503 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1950) had such section 404 (c), as so amended, applied to such estate.

(b) Interest: No interest shall be allowed or paid on any overpayment resulting from the application of subsection (a) with respect to any payment made before the date of the enactment of this act.

#### SEC. 210. Marital deduction in certain cases where decedent died before April 3, 1948.

(a) In general: In the case of an interest in property passing by will from the decedent, if the surviving spouse is entitled for life to all the income from such property, payable annually or at more frequent intervals, with power in the surviving spouse to use and consume such portion of the property as the surviving spouse may need or desire for her (or his) comfortable support and maintenance, and with no power in any

person other than the surviving spouse to appoint any part of such property, then—

(1) the interest so passing shall, for the purposes of subparagraph (A) of section 812 (e) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, be considered as passing to the surviving spouse; and

(2) no part of the interest so passing shall, for the purposes of subparagraph (B) (1) of section 812 (e) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, be considered as passing to any person other than the surviving spouse. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to permit the same items to be twice deducted.

(b) Election: The provisions of subsection (a) shall apply only if the surviving spouse files an election under this section with the Secretary within one year after the date of the enactment of this Act under such regulations as the Secretary shall prescribe. If such election is so filed, the property subject to such power shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, be considered for purposes of chapters 3 and 4 of the Internal Revenue Code as property as to which the surviving spouse had a general power of appointment exercisable by deed or will. If the surviving spouse has made an election pursuant to this section, the periods of limitation provided in chapters 3 and 4 of the Internal Revenue Code on the making of an assessment and the beginning of distraint or a proceeding in court for collection shall, with respect to any deficiency and interest thereon resulting from such election, include one year immediately following the date such election is filed, and such assessment and collection may be made notwithstanding any provision of law or any rule of law which otherwise would prevent such assessment and collection.

(c) Interest: No interest shall be allowed or paid on any overpayment resulting from the application of this section.

(d) Effective date: This section shall apply only with respect to estates of decedents dying after December 31, 1947, and on or before the date of the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1948. If refund or credit of any overpayment resulting from the application of subsections (a) and (b) is prevented on the date of the enactment of this Act, or within one year from such date, by the operation of any law or rule of law (other than sec. 3760 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to closing agreements, and other than section 3761 of such code, relating to compromises), refund or credit of such overpayment may, nevertheless, be made or allowed if claim therefor is filed within one year from the date of the enactment of this Act.

#### SEC. 211. Mitigation of effect of statute of limitations.

(a) Amendment of section 3801 (b): Section 3801 (b) (relating to circumstances of adjustment) is hereby amended by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraphs:

"(6) Disallows a deduction or credit which should have been allowed to, but was not allowed to, the taxpayer for another taxable year, or to a related taxpayer; but this paragraph shall apply only if (A) the determination became final on or after July 1, 1952, and (B) credit or refund of the overpayment attributable to the deduction or credit which should have been allowed to the taxpayer or related taxpayer was not barred, by any law or rule of law, at or after the time the taxpayer first maintained before the Secretary or the Tax Court of the United States, in writing, that he was entitled to such deduction or credit in the taxable year for which it is so disallowed; or

"(7) Requires the exclusion from gross income of an item which is includible in the gross income of the taxpayer for another tax-



able year or in the gross income of a related taxpayer; but this paragraph shall apply only if (A) the determination became final on or after July 1, 1952, and (B) assessment of deficiency under section 272 (a) by the Secretary for such other taxable year or against such related taxpayer was not barred, by any law or rule of law, at the time the Secretary first maintained in a notice of deficiency sent pursuant to section 272 (a) or before the Tax Court of the United States, that such item should be included in the gross income of the taxpayer for the taxable year to which the determination relates—"

(b) Technical amendments:

(1) Paragraph (5) of section 3801 (b) is hereby amended by striking out "transaction—" and inserting in lieu thereof "transaction; or."

(2) The second sentence of section 3801 (b) is hereby amended by striking out "Such" and inserting in lieu thereof "Except in cases described in paragraphs (6) and (7), such."

(c) Effective date: The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall be effective as if included in the Internal Revenue Code at the time of its enactment. In any case in which the determination referred to in paragraph (6) or (7) of section 3801 (b), as amended by subsection (a) of this section, became final before the date of the enactment of this act, the 1-year period described in section 3801 (c) shall be extended to include the 1-year period beginning with the date of the enactment of this Act.

(Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 6426 is a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to extend the time during which certain provisions relating to income and estate taxes shall apply, and for other purposes.

One of the most important provisions of the bill revokes section 116 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code effective April 14, 1953. This is the provision which enables movie actors and other citizens with large incomes to escape any liability from United States income taxes on compensation received for services rendered abroad if they remain outside of this country for at least 17 out of 18 consecutive months. The committee's action envisages no changes in existing law applicable to United States citizens who establish bona fide residence abroad.

Another important amendment will allow an income-tax deduction for the amortization of farm-storage facilities built in calendar year 1953 and in the three succeeding calendar years. The amendment will permit taxpayers to elect to amortize such facilities over a 5-year period. This action is taken in order to alleviate the present acute shortage of grain-storage facilities.

The bill contains a number of extensions of time. For example, it extends to January 1, 1955, the provisions of section 939 of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to exemption from the additional estate tax of members of the Armed Forces dying as a result of service in a combat zone.

Another section amends section 201 of the Internal Revenue Code which provides for the income taxation of life insurance companies to extend the present method of taxing such companies to taxable years beginning in 1953.

In addition to the various extension provisions, there are also a number of minor technical amendments which are fully explained in the committee report.

There are no excise-tax provisions in this bill.

The Treasury Department is not opposed to any section of the bill and endorses many of them.

The bill was reported unanimously by the committee.

(Mr. COOPER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, this bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Ways and Means.

It is designed primarily to take care of situations where a time element is involved, such as a continuation for 1 year of the stopgap formula for the taxation of life insurance companies, pending the working out of permanent legislation, cases in which an election was permitted under recent amendments to the internal-revenue code and the regulations were not issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue until a few days before the election was to have been made, and the correction of certain unintended oversights in the tax laws.

There is also one amendment which would close an apparent loophole which has developed as the result of an amendment made in the Revenue Act of 1951, under which it has been alleged that movie actors in particular have been going to foreign countries and staying there for 17 out of 18 consecutive months in order to free themselves from Federal income tax on their income earned abroad.

I hope that the bill will be passed.

#### CROP STORAGE

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill (H. R. 6426) is to create, within the free enterprise system, adequate crop-storage facilities in the areas where the crops are grown or where they are used for feed. It is designed to encourage storage on the farms and in commercial or cooperative storage warehouses in farming areas.

This measure has the support of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the approval of both the Department of Agriculture and the Treasury. Those who favor it are confident that it will do much to assure the farmers of adequate crop-storage facilities in their home areas, and will thus do much to stabilize markets for farm produce.

Under the terms of the bill individual farmers, storage companies, or cooperatives will be allowed to amortize over a 5-year period crop-storage facilities completed in 4 taxable years from the time of the enactment of this act, this to include facilities completed between January 1, 1953, and December 31, 1956.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

the conferees on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill H. R. 5227, the agricultural appropriation bill, 1954, may have until midnight tonight to file a report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 900)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 25, and 26.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 5, 6, 8, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,246,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,049,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,725,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,074,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,982,830"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,487,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,675,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-



ment insert "\$14,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 4.

H. CARL ANDERSEN,  
WALT HORAN,  
OAKLEY HUNTER,  
MELVIN R. LAIRD,  
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
FRED MARSHALL,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

MILTON R. YOUNG,  
HOMER FERGUSON,  
JOE MCCARTHY,  
KARL E. MUNDT,  
GEORGE D. AIKEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
PAT MCCARRAN,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### *Agricultural Marketing Act*

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$5,500,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$5,290,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed to the inclusion of \$30,000 for initiating a statistical-reporting service on turkey production with the understanding that \$21,600 of this item will be absorbed from funds for work on marketing costs, margins and efficiency, and the balance will come from funds allocated for improvement and evaluation of product quality.

##### *Bureau of Agricultural Economics*

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$2,246,000 for economic investigations instead of \$2,120,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,372,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that the full amount of \$51,600 for work on costs and returns from alternative combinations of land-use and conservation practices should be provided within the figure agreed upon.

##### *Agricultural Research Administration*

##### *Office of the Administrator*

Amendment No. 3: Inserts language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Office of Experiment Stations*

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6: Appropriate \$13,453,708 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$13,441,208 as proposed by the House and approve funds for Alaska in the amount of \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$62,500 as proposed by the House.

##### *Bureau of Animal Industry*

Amendment No. 7—Animal research: Appropriates \$4,049,500 instead of \$3,916,500 as proposed by the House and \$4,189,500 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed to by the conferees includes increases above the House figure of \$58,000 for research on bloat in cattle and \$75,000 for research on parasites and parasitic diseases of cattle, sheep and swine.

Amendment No. 8—Animal disease control and eradication: Appropriates \$8,480,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,635,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9—Meat inspection: Approves language inserted by the House without the amendment proposed by the Senate.

A number of meat wholesalers have complained that many carcasses are not legibly or adequately marked. The conferees feel that special attention should be given to meeting this problem.

##### *Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry*

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$7,725,000 instead of \$7,625,900 as proposed by the House and \$7,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering*

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$12,074,000 instead of \$11,586,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,238,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount approved includes increases above the House allowance of \$408,000 for field crop investigations, \$40,000 for citrus crop investigations and \$40,000 for control of forest diseases in the lake states and the northwest.

##### *Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine*

Amendment No. 12—Insect investigations: Appropriates \$3,982,830 instead of \$3,888,760 as proposed by the House and \$4,076,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13—Insect and plant disease control: Appropriates \$5,487,000 instead of \$5,187,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,600,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase agreed to by the conferees includes \$427,750 for Japanese beetle quarantine, \$210,950 for sweet potato weevil control, \$138,400 for phony peach and peach mosaic, and \$103,900 for Hall scale eradication.

Amendment No. 14—Plant quarantine: Appropriates \$2,675,000 instead of \$2,600,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15—Emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases: Appropriates \$600,000 instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Control of Forest Pests*

Amendments Nos. 16 and 17—Forest Pest Control Act: Appropriate \$2,300,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,350,000 as proposed by the Senate and establishes a reserve of \$1,900,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,920,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 18 and 19—White pine blister rust: Appropriate \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,095,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree that all existing commitments for blister rust control on State and privately owned lands are to be fulfilled within the amount allowed.

##### *Forest Service*

Amendment No. 20: Corrects punctuation as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21—National forest protection and management: Appropriates \$29,715,700 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$29,665,700 as proposed by the House. The conferees have given thorough consideration to the statement contained in the Senate committee report relative to reductions in grazing permits. It is agreed that such statement should not be controlling and that the Forest Service should be permitted to continue programs designed to protect the ranges and watersheds on the national forests.

Amendment No. 22—Forest research: Appropriates \$5,350,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$5,402,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23—Forest roads and trails: Appropriates \$14,500,000 instead of \$13,546,000 as proposed by the House and \$16,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. It is not the intention of the conferees to restrict the use of funds for access roads to the Idaho-Montana infestation, where epi-

demics of comparable seriousness warrant use of a portion of such funds in other areas.

Amendment No. 24—Weeks Act: Amends language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25—Special acts: Eliminates paragraph inserted by the Senate.

##### *Watershed Protection*

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House.

The conference committee believes the pilot plant program for watershed protection, flood prevention and soil and water conservation provided in this bill on an experimental basis will prove to be of great value in the future consideration of flood and watershed problems and legislation dealing therewith.

Before embarking on a comprehensive large-scale program of this nature, the conferees are of the opinion that the appropriate legislative committees of the Congress should give attention to legislation in this field which will provide a measure of local cooperation on future projects, and fix proper standards for cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service by local participation and beneficiaries of the program.

Experience in dealing with conservation projects authorized in flood prevention and flood control laws demonstrates that these laws are too cumbersome to apply to smaller watershed areas.

##### *Soil Conservation Service*

Amendment No. 27—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$60,944,014 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$60,844,014 as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement that a total of \$800,000 shall be available for soil conservation nurseries. The proposed reduction of \$500,000 in funds for technical assistance to districts is not approved.

The conference committee directs that \$2,600,000 of unobligated balances of flood restoration funds provided by Public Law 371, 82d Congress, be used for eradication of vesicular exanthema of swine in 1954, if needed, and approves the use of any further balances to meet problems in other localities similar to those provided for in the original act.

Amendment No. 28—Water conservation and utilization projects: Appropriates \$685,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$425,500 as proposed by the House.

##### *Agricultural Conservation Program*

Amendment No. 29: Establishes limitation of \$1,500 for payments to individual participants as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 30: Strikes out language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Corrects spelling as proposed by the Senate.

In the opinion of the conference committee, practices under this program should be those of maximum conservation benefit to the area where used.

Those with permanent or semipermanent benefits should be encouraged, but it is the opinion of the conferees that members of State and local committees are the best judges of what conservation practices are most needed and most beneficial in their particular areas as well as the manner in which such program should be administered. The conferees also believe that any catalog of approved practices should permit such determination by State and local committees.

While encouraging permanent and semipermanent practices, the conference committee does not agree that payments be limited to those practices as suggested by the Department in ACP Memorandum No. 5.

##### *Production and Marketing Administration*

Amendment No. 32—Agricultural Adjustment Programs: Appropriates \$38,500,000 as



proposed by the Senate instead of \$35,500,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees feel that funds provided for measuring cotton acreage should be sufficient to make progress on checking compliance.

Amendment No. 33—Marketing services: Appropriates \$11,496,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$11,486,000 as proposed by the House.

#### Rural Electrification Administration

Amendment No. 34—Rural telephone loans: Authorizes \$67,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$50,000,000 as proposed by the House.

In keeping with the spirit and intent of the rural telephone act, the committee believes that REA should actively encourage the private telephone industry to use private capital to extend its service into rural areas. There are rural areas which private enterprise cannot or will not serve adequately, and the purpose of the rural telephone program is to make possible the provision of service in such areas, where economically feasible.

The committee is advised that a large percentage of the farms of the country remain without telephone service of any kind, however, and that a large proportion of those presently served suffer from inadequate service.

The agency has made good progress in working with existing companies, approximately half of the loans having been made to this type of organization. To overcome the delays and slow progress in bringing service to the large number without telephones, it is urged that every means of providing service be used. It is recognized that in many instances the program cannot move forward unless the farmers in a community do the job for themselves by forming their own organization and, where necessary, acquiring the existing exchange in their local trade centers as the nucleus for economic and efficient service.

The combined efforts of both private enterprise and cooperatives are needed in this program to bring adequate telephone service to rural America.

Amendment No. 35—Electrification loans: Authorizes contingency fund of \$45,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House.

#### Farmers Home Administration

Amendment No. 36—Water facilities loans: Authorizes \$6,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the House.

#### Extension Service

The conferees wish to direct attention to the fact that, following the passage of this bill by both the House and the Senate, the President on June 26, 1953, signed S. 1679, the Extension Consolidation Act, providing an authorization for the use of funds for the Cooperative Extension Service for 1954 and subsequent years upon a consolidated basis. In line with the clear intention of the Congress in considering both this appropriation bill and S. 1679, the conferees are in complete agreement that the funds provided by this appropriation bill for extension work be administered and distributed during fiscal year 1954 in accordance with the provisions of the new Extension Consolidation Act. It is also intended that the appropriations made available by section 3 of the old Smith-Lever Act as well as the related supplementary acts for Hawaii and Puerto Rico also be available during fiscal year 1954. It is expected that the budget for 1955 will include the funds now provided under section 3 of the Smith-Lever Act by direct appropriation under the new act.

#### Office of Information

The conferees feel that the present quotas of farmers bulletins to Members of Congress should not be reduced and that the printing of revised farm bulletins should be done as

far as possible from savings from operational changes and efficiencies.

H. CARL ANDERSEN,  
WALT HORAN,  
OAKLEY HUNTER,  
MELVIN R. LAIRD,  
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
FRED MARSHALL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4828) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. JENSEN, FENTON, BUDGE, TABER, KIRWAN, NORRELL, and CANNON.

#### COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

(Mr. JACKSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, for 10 hours yesterday, the House Committee on Un-American Activities heard as a witness at his own request, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, of Washington. During the course of the hearing some 40 exhibits were placed in the record, all of which related directly or indirectly to alleged affiliations, sponsorships or memberships in organizations and activities in or on behalf of Communist and left-wing groups. Bishop Oxnam denied any knowledge of a number of the matters discussed, and stated that his name was used without his permission in other instances. On some points he admitted membership or participation in the activities set forth in the exhibits.

At the conclusion of the hearing, the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE], moved that the committee indicate in the record that there was no identification of Bishop Oxnam as a member of the Communist Party. In the interest of complete fairness to the witness, I seconded the gentleman's motion, although no accusation of Communist Party membership had ever been leveled against the witness by any member of the committee or its staff.

A Washington newspaper reported this morning that the committee had cleared Bishop Oxnam. I wish to make perfectly clear that my vote on the Doyle motion was to the point that the committee had no identification of Bishop Oxnam as a member of the Communist Party. My vote had nothing to do with clearing or finding guilt, neither of which finding is within the jurisdiction of the committee as constituted.

The record of the hearing must speak for itself. But it is important that the committee maintain a detached position

in determining facts and developing testimony in the compilation of a public record. The committee is not, and cannot be, a judge of the truth or falsity of testimony received, and it has no authority to arrive at any conclusion respecting the testimony of a witness, except as individual members may wish to record their personal observations.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House today for 15 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

#### CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, during debate on the Army civil functions appropriations bill (H. R. 5376) yesterday, I used the phrase: "in case our negotiations with Canada broke down." The words "in case" appear incorrectly as the word "indicates" on page 9596 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Tuesday, July 21. I ask unanimous consent for correction of the permanent RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs may meet this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 99]

Barrett	Heller	Powell
Boland	Kilday	Reece, Tenn.
Buckley	Lane	Reed, Ill.
Case	Long	Regan
Celler	McCarthy	Rogers, Mass.
Chatham	McVey	Roosevelt
Dawson, Ill.	Miller, N. Y.	Schenck
Dies	Morgan	Small
Dingell	Morrison	Smith, Miss.
Dolliver	Moulder	Smith, Va.
Doyle	Oakman	Watts
Fogarty	O'Hara, Minn.	Wigglesworth
Gamble	O'Neill	Willis
Green	Philbin	
Hébert	Pilcher	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 383 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued  
For actions of

July 24, 1953  
July 23, 1953  
83rd-1st, No. 138

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Both Houses completed congressional action on USDA appropriation bill. House recommitted bill to modify trade-agreements law. House committee reported crop-insurance bill. Senate passed defense appropriation bill. Sen. Johnson, Tex., discussed Texas water problem.

## HOUSE

1. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5227, and the House concurred in the Senate amendment which had been reported in disagreement (pp. 9834-7, 9966). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. **FOREIGN TRADE.** Recommitted, 242-161, H. R. 5894, to provide additional protection to American workers, farmers, etc., under the Trade Agreements Extension Act, including a provision to strengthen Sec. 22 on agricultural imports (pp. 9839-911).
3. **CROP INSURANCE.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4211, to continue the authority for expansion of the crop-insurance program (H. Rept. 918)(p. 9913).
4. **LAND TRANSFER.** Passed as reported H. R. 4017, to convey a tract of rural-rehabilitation land to a school district in Ark. (pp. 9837-8).
5. **FOREST LOANS.** The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 5603, to authorize national banking associations to make loans on forest tracts (p. D763).
6. **RECLAMATION.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of S. 2097, to increase the appropriation authorization for the Eklutna project, Alaska (p. 9833).
7. **COMMITTEE STAFFS.** A list of the committee staffs was inserted (pp. 9914-9).



8. DROUGHT RELIEF. Rep. Halleck said "we have an agreement under which the appropriation bill for the Southwest drought relief will be taken up by unanimous consent tomorrow" (p. 9911).

# SENATE

9. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 5969, the defense appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 9928-30, 9933-62, 9964). Senate conferees were appointed. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5471, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1954 (S. Rept. 628)(p. 9921).

Received from the President a revision of a supplemental appropriation estimate, for payment of claims; to Appropriations Committee (S. Doc. 65)(p. 9920).

10. DROUGHT SITUATION. Sen. Johnson, Tex., discussed Texas farm production as affected by the State's water problem and said a Reclamation Bureau report shows that Texans "are using but 15 percent of our potential water supply" (p. 9976).

11. BUILDINGS. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. 2457, to authorize GSA to enter into building-purchase contracts, etc. (S. Rept. 614). S. 690, a similar bill, was indefinitely postponed. (p. 9921.)

12. IMMIGRATION. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 1917, to authorize entry of 240,000 refugees into this country (S. Rept. 629)(p. 9921).

13. TRANSPORTATION. Passed as reported H. R. 2236, to provide for a commission to regulate public transportation in the D. C. area (pp. 9972-4).

14. EDUCATION. The Education Subcommittee ordered reported to the Labor and Public Welfare Committee with amendments H. R. 6049 and 6078, to continue aid to school districts in Federally affected areas (p. D762).

15. FEDERAL REGISTER. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1806, to provide statutory authority for publication by the Administrative Committee on the Federal Register (S. Rept. 623)(p. 9921).

16. TREATIES. Sen. Wiley said the Knowland substitute for the Bricker amendment (limiting treaty powers) is a step in the right direction but should be studied carefully (pp. 9968-9).

17. RECLAMATION. Sen. Johnson, Tex., spoke in favor of the Canadian River project (pp. 9927-8).

18. EXPENDITURES. Sen. Byrd inserted Arthur Krock's article discussing the possibility of increasing the debt limit (p. 9924).

19. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Wiley inserted his statement favoring this project (pp. 9967-8).

20. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Knowland said the famine-relief bill may be considered today and the calendar will be read Sat. (p. 9976).

## BILLS INTRODUCED

21. IMMIGRATION. H. R. 6481, by Rep. Graham, to authorize immigration of 240,000 refugees; to Judiciary Committee (p. 9913).





# Congressional Record

United States  
of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 99

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1953

No. 138

## House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art the God and Father of all mankind, daily we are praying that men and nations everywhere may be inspired to cultivate right feelings and attitudes toward one another.

May there be a sincere desire among our leaders in Government and all the members of the human family to break down the walls of antagonism and antipathy, of selfishness and suspicion, and supplant them with the beautiful highways of friendship and fraternity.

Grant that the character and conduct of our personal and national life may reveal and radiate the noble virtues of kindness and sympathy, of appreciation and understanding, of peace and good will.

We pray that nothing may ever dim our vision of that glorious day when Thy righteous will shall be enthroned in the heart of humanity.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 1802) entitled "An act to amend the act of Congress approved March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1214), as amended"; disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. MURRAY, and Mr. CLEMENTS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. CARLSON and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939,

entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 54-2.

### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Would the gentleman refrain until we get unanimous-consent requests for extensions of remarks?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I would like to, but I cannot under the circumstances.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman knows that there will be no opportunity for extensions of remarks after the point of order has been raised until the legislative business has been disposed of.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman would yield for one request from the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. All right; I will do that.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, it may be in order tomorrow to take up the resolution which the committee expects to report on drought relief for the Southwest.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for the purpose of reporting rules?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I yield.

### TO AUTHORIZE THE LOAN OF TWO SUBMARINES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ITALY AND A SMALL AIRCRAFT CARRIER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 348, Rept. No. 901) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2277) to authorize the loan of two submarines to the Government of Italy and a small aircraft carrier to the Government of France. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

### EKLUTNA PROJECT

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 349, Rept. No. 902) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2097) to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the construction of the Eklutna project. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the amendment recommended by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs now in the bill. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except on motion to recommit.



## SELECT COMMITTEE

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 346, Rept. No. 903) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Whereas the Government of the United States of America maintains diplomatic relations with the Governments of the Baltic nations of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia and consistently has refused to recognize their seizure and forced "incorporation" into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of 7 Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, 1 of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of said seizure and forced "incorporation" of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the treatment of the said Baltic peoples during and following said seizure and "incorporation."

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendation as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the committee to hold hearings, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

## CALL OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio makes the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Ohio withhold the point of order for a minute so that I may submit a unanimous-consent request?

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to state there will be no opportunity for requests to extend remarks until after the business of the day has been concluded, in view of the fact that a point of no quorum has been made.

Mr. OAKMAN. Mr. Speaker, may I correct the RECORD?

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot entertain any request since the point of order has been made that a quorum is not present. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

## [Roll No. 101]

Buckley	Heller	Powell
Burdick	Kilday	Reed, Ill.
Chatham	Krueger	Rhodes, Ariz.
Dawson, Ill.	McCarthy	Roosevelt
Dies	McCulloch	Shafer
Dingell	McVey	Teague
Dolliver	Morrison	Watts
Fogarty	O'Hara, Minn.	Wigglesworth
Garmatz	O'Neill	Wolcott
Hébert	Pilcher	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 397 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 22, 1953.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, we feel we have a good bill here, entirely in agreement with the exception of one amendment, No. 4, which, of necessity, had to come back to the House. It provides for the transfer of \$11,000 for repaving in Beltsville Center. For purely technical reasons that amendment had to come back here in disagreement.

Aside from that, Mr. Speaker, we are in full agreement. I feel we have a good bill. If any Member has a question, I will be glad to reply if I can.

I have had splendid cooperation from the members of my subcommittee. All of us have done the very best job we are capable of doing. We are proud to bring this conference report before the House of Representatives.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi, the ranking minority member.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I join in the statements of our chairman. We have had the finest of cooperation on both sides of the table in this Committee on Agricultural Appropriations. I think that through the years our committee has put this problem above political considerations, and has done it this year.

We have reached a common ground of agreement on the items in the bill, and I also think we have brought here a bill that is in the finest kind of order as far

as looking after one of the major problems in our country, agriculture, is concerned. I am glad to say I think our chairman has done an excellent job. We on this side are supporting him in bringing in this conference report.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I have had some telegrams and letters about this question of meat inspection. Apparently some wholesalers who consider themselves small independents complain about the fact that in out-of-State shipments they cannot get Federal inspection even if they are willing to pay the cost of it. Could the chairman tell me something about that?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The Senate agreed in the first instance to the House language which repealed the provisions in the 1952 appropriation bill. As to the problem to which the gentleman from New York refers, I am sure the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] will uphold me in this statement: We feel certain that provision can be made by the executive branch to take care of the problem involved. We did not feel we could do so in this bill, inasmuch as we were repealing the entire provision and reopen the question just to take care of the problem to which the gentleman refers. However, we recognize it to be a serious problem, and we feel, and I reiterate I think the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] agrees with me, that it can be taken care of through proper measures by the executive department.

Mr. WHITTEN. The report itself gives them a directive to meet this problem and to see that it is adequately taken care of. I think that can be done in the Administrative Branch.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I do not find any aggregate of the total being appropriated. What is the total in the conference report as agreed to?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The conference report before you, may I point out to the gentleman from Wisconsin, provides for regular, annual appropriations of \$718,395,398. This is a reduction from the 1953 operating level of \$18,814,435, and is below the Truman budget received in January by the amount of \$31,456,944.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. What was the total in the bill, as it passed the House?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The total, as it passed the House, was \$712,747,828. I might say the conference report does represent an increase above the amount contained in both bills, which is rather unusual.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Could the gentleman give us the figure in the Senate bill, as it originally passed the other body so that we could have all of these figures for comparison?



Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The amount in the Senate bill, as originally passed by that body, was \$716,779,940.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I wonder if the gentleman could explain to the House why it is that in the conference report we end up appropriating more money than was appropriated by the bill, as it passed the House, or appropriated by the bill as it passed the Senate.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I will do that with the aid of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]. The House put in \$5 million for the new watershed protection program. With the assistance of Mr. HOPE, of Kansas, Mr. WHITTEN, of Mississippi, and Mr. HORAN, of Washington, I have been successful in finally securing approval by the Congress of what I hope will prove to be one of the greatest conservation programs ever advanced. Some have kindly named it the Andersen-Hope program. The Senate had rejected this plan. The conferees agreed to put it in this bill and I personally feel as if we have commenced a program of which we will be proud in the future. The Senate also put \$3 million in the bill for cotton acreage as the House had suggested. We left it up to them. It was indicated in the House report, that we would look to the Senate to determine that figure. That accounts for the bulk of the increase on both sides, I might say.

Now, as to the House. We agreed for example, to \$966,000 more than is contained in the House bill for research. At the pleading of a good many agricultural people all over the country, and farm organizations, an additional sum of \$489,190 was allowed by the House for animal disease and insect control. As I said, we put in \$3 million for the measurement of 1953 cotton acreage. We also put in \$359,500 for conservation projects under the Soil Conservation Service, and I refer especially to the Eden Valley project in Wyoming which is now to such a point that unless we put in more money, and bring the water on to the land, the funds the Government has invested in the past will be lost. Finally, we put in an additional \$978,570 above the House figure for roads and trails. This was an agreement reached relative to the access roads in Idaho and Montana on this insect situation.

The increases over the Senate bill amounted to the \$5 million, I referred to in the watershed protection item. Offsetting that, the reductions in the Senate bill were as follows: We reduced the access-road item they requested by \$1,500,000. We reduced their request for research by \$811,000 and the control programs were reduced by \$1,483,000. That makes a net increase above the Senate bill of \$1,615,458.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I bring this matter up because I am concerned about where we are going in the matter of economizing if, when the House passes a bill and then the Senate passes a bill, the conferees get together and come out with a bill the total of which is in excess of either one of those bills.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Let me say this further, so that the gentleman will have the full picture. In addition the House agreed to my request to an increase of \$17½ million in rural telephone loans placed in the bill by the Senate. We also agreed to an additional \$15 million that the Senate requested for regular REA loans; so we will have available for 1954 \$67½ million in new money for the rural telephone program, and \$185 million in the rural electrification program.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. In answer to the question of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES], I would like to say that the main reason that this report comes back as it does is this. We cannot say that the other body had any motive in mind, but I have seen this happen many times. The other body saw fit to add considerable funds for research and several other programs. When they added those funds for those purposes, which were good, they also eliminated or cut out watershed protection and other items which we in the House thought very important, which the House membership thought were important. There were some who might have thought that they were getting ready for a horse trade; but, in any event, they cut out some of the programs that we over here thought were highly essential. Then in conference, when we insisted that they restore these items that we had approved over here, they insisted that the items which they had added, which were in research and in cotton acreage, and so forth, were very important. So that when you add the two together it brings about a situation such as the gentleman has pointed out in this conference report, where the total is larger than the amount of either the House or the Senate bill. But the programs that are included in this conference report I think are 100 percent sound.

Mr. POLK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. POLK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to compliment and commend the gentleman from Minnesota and his subcommittee on appropriations for the very excellent conference report on the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for 1954 which has been presented here today.

I wish particularly to express my personal appreciation as a member of the House Committee on Agriculture for the language on page 7 of your statement under the heading "Agricultural Conservation Program."

May I commend the managers on the part of the House for including in the statement of this language:

In the opinion of the conference committee, practices under this program should be those of maximum conservation benefit to the area where used.

Those with permanent or semipermanent benefits should be encouraged, but it is the opinion of the conferees that members of the State and local committees are the best judges of what conservation practices are most needed and most beneficial in their particular areas as well as the manner in which such program should be administered. The conferees also believe that any catalog of approved practices should permit such determination by State and local committees.

While encouraging permanent and semipermanent practices, the conference committee does not agree that payments be limited to those practices as suggested by the Department in ACP Memorandum No. 5.

May I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that by this language the House of Representatives is definitely on record as approving the principle that members of State and local committees are the best judges of what conservation practices are most needed and most beneficial and the Department of Agriculture is put on notice that it is the will of Congress that the recommendations of local county and State committees on the agricultural conservation program shall be followed and approved by the Department of Agriculture.

This brings up one of the somewhat controversial issues between State and local committees and the Department of Agriculture, namely, the question as to whether the use of agricultural limestone is a permanent or semipermanent soil-conservation practice.

The present administration of the Department of Agriculture has indicated in ACP memorandum No. 5 and in testimony before the committees of Congress considering this subject that the Department will not approve generally the use of ACP funds for the purpose of enabling farmers to purchase agricultural limestone for use under the 1954 ACP program.

This is in spite of the fact that numerous State agricultural experimental stations have proved conclusively that the application of agricultural limestone has the effect of increasing crop yields for a considerable number of years after its use.

One of the most well known of the lime experiments was carried on at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, Ohio, and is described in Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 381 which is a summary of 30 years' work at the Ohio station with reference to the maintenance of soil fertility. These experiments prove conclusively that one application of lime caused an increase in crop yields for as long as 23 years after the initial one application of lime to the soil. In other words, it has been definitely proved by these experiments at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station that one application of lime will affect crop yields on soils similar to those at the Ohio station for at least 23 years.

In view of this and other experiments, the application of agricultural limestone is certainly at least a semipermanent soil-conservation practice. It might well be argued that in view of these experiments that liming is a permanent practice, for many of the other so-called permanent practices which have been ap-



proved by the Department do not continue their value for a period of over 20 years without substantial repairs or rebuilding.

Practical farmers are well aware of this long-continued value of agricultural lime as a soil-building and soil-conservation practice and I feel sure that local farm committeemen and State committeemen will want to include the application of agricultural lime as one of the approved practices for 1954. I believe the language which your committee has included in this statement is a clear directive to the Department of Agriculture to approve lime as an approved practice if and when it is recommended by State and local committeemen.

May I suggest further, that State and local committeemen should ask that lime be approved as a soil-conservation practice where it is desired by their farmers.

Again, I wish to compliment this very fair and equitable action of the conferees on the most important agricultural conservation program.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to say this, that while our subcommittee has been working for years toward what we call permanent type practices under this large payment item, we do not want the Department of Agriculture to dictate to the people in the States in the matter of the allocation of money given to each particular State. And we say so very bluntly, I believe, in this report.

Mr. POLK. I thank the gentleman for his clear explanation of this and I want again to compliment him upon the fight that he has made for a sound agricultural conservation program in the United States.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. If the gentleman will permit one further comment in relation to what he has had to say. Unless we have support from the grassroots in connection with this huge conservation program it will fall of its own weight. We must keep the farmers interested and to do so we must give them through their county and State organizations a major voice in this program.

Mr. POLK. I think the gentleman is entirely correct.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I, too, wish to compliment the committee for bringing in a good bill. I know that they have gone into every item and have done their very best in appropriating the money that they felt was absolutely necessary for this work. I want especially to compliment the committee for retaining in the bill the \$5 million for watershed pilot plant projects, so to speak. Those watershed pilot plant projects are not only soil conservation, they are also flood prevention and they fill a great need in our conservation program, in flood prevention and the flood control program. There is a no man's land between what the farmer can do on the upland and his own land and where the Army engineers start to work on the tributaries

and on the main streams, and this program takes care of that situation.

I would like to have the chairman, the able gentleman from Minnesota, make a further explanation of this program so that those who are so interested in soil conservation, flood prevention, and flood control will have a better concept of just what this program does.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. If the gentleman will permit, before answering his question, I would like to say that this is not a one-man idea at all. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], my chairman for years, has been urging this very thing in our subcommittee and I have been working with him for a successful ending to our fight of years' duration for more consideration for small flood-control and watershed programs.

Mr. JENSEN. I know that to be true.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. And the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] has been urging this on the Committee on Agriculture. As chairman of the subcommittee now, I am happy to have a hand in the enactment of this sorely needed program because the appropriation of this \$5 million will go down in history as the most constructive expenditure made during this session of the Congress.

After quite a tough fight we finally persuaded the Senate to come around to our line of thinking.

Answering the question of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] as to just what this program does, Mr. Speaker, in brief I would simply state that it would provide funds for a program of cooperation with local interests on some 50 small watersheds in 27 States. These are intended to be demonstration pilot plants to help solve the best methods of conserving our soil and water resources in small watersheds.

Mr. JENSEN. These small watershed projects that are supposed to receive this treatment are the projects that will get something spent on them during fiscal 1954; then as farmers practice soil conservation sufficiently in a watershed, in years to come they will also have a chance to have a watershed pilot plant program in their watershed.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman is correct up to a certain point. Let me give you the whole picture.

#### ANDERSEN-HOPE WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM

This item would provide funds for a program of cooperation with local organizations on some 50 small watersheds in 27 States for the purpose of demonstrating the practicability of complete watershed protection as a means of conserving soil and water resources and alleviating damages from floods, siltation of reservoirs, impairment of stream channels, and related problems. These would be pilot plant watershed projects which could be completed in an average period of 5 years, at a total cost of about \$29 million to the Federal Government and approximately an equal cost to the landowners, local organizations, and States. This would be a type of cost-sharing venture—a local-State-Federal partnership in the protection and im-

provement of our vital natural resources of soil and water.

#### SIZE OF WATERSHED

These demonstration watersheds range in size from as little as 12 square miles to as much as several hundred square miles. They are areas in which it is believed that local people and their local organizations, such as soil conservation districts, watershed districts, flood control districts, etc., with appropriate help from State and Federal agencies, can complete the watershed treatment work needed in a relatively short period.

#### MEASURES TO BE INSTALLED

The watershed protection work would consist of application of soil and water conservation practices needed on the farm and ranch lands of the area, adequate protection and management of the woodland, and the installation of such measures as are needed and practicable for reduction of flood and sediment damages, such small waterflow-retarding dams, channel improvements, streambank stabilization, major gully control, and related measures.

The small watersheds were selected because they are areas in which the Soil Conservation Service and other agencies of the Department of Agriculture have made preliminary surveys mainly under the authority of the Flood Control Acts which show the need and practicability of such watershed protection measures. It has been determined that in each of these watersheds the benefits of the program will exceed its costs.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR PROGRAM

This type of work proposed is authorized by the Soil Conservation Act of 1935 which was passed in the 74th Congress without a dissenting vote in either House. This act is the basic legislation which established the Soil Conservation Service, an agency that now provides technical assistance to more than 2,500 local soil-conservation districts that are organized under State laws and now cover more than 80 percent of the agricultural lands of the Nation. The committee has been assured by both the Bureau of the Budget and the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture that the authority of this act is fully adequate to cover all of the types of improvements planned to be installed in these watersheds. As a matter of fact, it might be pointed out that the work carried out under this basic legislation for the first few years after its enactment was in the nature of demonstration projects directed toward the application of soil- and water-conservation practices on individual farms. For the past 10 years the Federal Government, through the Soil Conservation Service, has provided assistance to soil-conservation districts only to aid farmers and ranchers in planning and applying soil- and water-conservation practices on their own farms and ranches.

#### WORK ON BOTH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LAND

Although the larger part of the work contemplated to be done under this estimate would be applied on agricultural lands in the small watersheds with assistance from the Soil Conservation



Service, it is planned to install work also on headwater areas which fall within national forests or in non-Federal forest lands. The Forest Service will be allocated funds for this part of the work.

As a part of the program proposed under this appropriation, measurements will be made of the effectiveness of the improvements in reducing runoff and sedimentation and of the increased soil productivity resulting from the improvements. Also, these small watersheds will provide a means of working out practicable working relationships and procedures by which organized local groups, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, can carry out their planned programs of improvements within limited periods of time.

#### CHOICE OF WATERSHEDS

Although the available information indicates that the small watersheds included in the list that has been proposed are of high priority and constitute the best recommendation that could be made at the time, it was obviously not possible to foresee whether the local people in each of these watersheds would be in a position to carry through the program at the desired rate of progress. Local interests would be expected to provide all easements and rights-of-way for structural improvement, to carry out all of the land-treatment practices, and to meet certain other requirements adding up to about 50 percent of the total cost. If it is apparent that local interests in any of these areas are unable to go this far at this time, alternate watersheds will be selected with the approval of the committees of the Congress.

Let me make this plain: We are not trying to take away any authority whatsoever regarding flood control from the Public Works Committee. So we state in our report:

Before embarking on a comprehensive large-scale program of this nature, the conferees are of the opinion that the appropriate legislative committees of the Congress should give attention to legislation in this field which will provide a measure of local cooperation on future projects, and fix proper standards for cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service by local participation and beneficiaries of the program.

Experience in dealing with conservation projects authorized in flood-prevention and flood-control laws demonstrates that these laws are too cumbersome to apply to smaller watershed areas.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. The House membership, of course, should understand the difference between the Soil Conservation Service and the agricultural conservation program. The gentleman spoke quite properly, I think, of the possibility of the ACP program dying of its own weight.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman did not repeat correctly what I did say. I said that the ACP program will die of its own weight unless it has support from the grassroots. That support is assured if the Department will

follow the advice and mandate of the conferees contained in this report.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Nevertheless, I would like to know how much weight there is in this bill on that program?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I do not consider that there is any onerous burden whatsoever in this bill. We have put a reasonable amount in here, \$195 million, because, after all, if we cannot afford to spend in 1 year the price of an aircraft carrier to conserve our soil upon which our future generations will have to depend, I think things have come to a pretty pass in this Nation.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Nevada.

Mr. YOUNG. I have received several inquiries especially in reference to the \$800,000 for the nursery program. They are fearful it will jeopardize some of our western ranges.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. This bill carries a total of \$800,000 for those nurseries. Of course, this does mean a shading down of the present program to the extent where the Soil Conservation Service can operate approximately 8 or 9 of these nurseries.

Mr. WHITTEN. It is my understanding they can operate about three-fourths of the nurseries they have. From all the information at our command it looks like there are some nurseries throughout the United States that they could well let the State take over or in some instances maintain them. This will let the rest of those carry on.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. In this particular instance, in reply to the gentleman, we have allowed almost twice what the Eisenhower budget asked for those nurseries.

Mr. YOUNG. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 5, line 10, insert: "Provided further, That transfers not to exceed \$11,000 may be made to this appropriation from the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Administration for general-use capital improvements at the Agricultural Research Center."

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and concur therein.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, this is the technical motion that I referred to previously.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which action was taken on the motion was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks in the RECORD prior to the adoption of the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

#### APPOINTMENT OF CONFEE

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH] be relieved as a conferee on the bill H. R. 5134, and that the Speaker appoint another conferee to fill the vacancy.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints to the committee of conference the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. JONAS. The Clerk will notify the Senate of the appointment by the Speaker.

#### CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO SCHOOL DISTRICT

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4017) to provide for the conveyance of certain land and improvements to the England Special School District of the State of Arkansas.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed, without consideration therefor, to the England Special School District of the State of Arkansas, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of land, and all improvements thereon, in the southwest quarter of section 35, township 1 north, range 10 west, in Lonoke County, Ark., more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the northeast corner of section 2, township 1 south, range 10 west, thence north eighty-nine degrees eight minutes west for a distance of two thousand and thirty feet to the west right-of-way line of project road; thence along said project road right-of-way line north one degree fifty-eight minutes east, for a distance of one thousand one hundred and seventy-two feet, more or less, to an iron pipe for the point of beginning; thence north eighty-eight degrees two minutes west for a distance of three hundred and forty feet to an iron pipe, thence north one degree fifty-eight minutes east for a distance of seven hundred and eight feet to an iron pipe; thence north twenty-seven degrees thirty-two minutes east for a distance of three



hundred and forty-seven feet to an iron pipe; thence south forty-four degrees thirteen minutes east for a distance of two hundred and sixty-three feet to an iron pipe; thence south one degree fifty-eight minutes west for a distance of eight hundred thirty-nine and five-tenths feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing seven and three one-hundredths acres more or less.

With the following committee amendment.

Page 1, line 9, strike out "more particularly described as follows" and insert "such conveyance to be made only upon the agreement of the England Special School District that all proceeds from the sale of the said property shall be used exclusively to acquire permanent school fixtures for the England Special School District, said property being more particularly described as follows."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the subcommittee on Roads of the Committee on Public Works be permitted to sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes on Monday next, following any special orders heretofore entered.

#### CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. OAKMAN. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 100 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "aye." I ask unanimous consent that the Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### TRADE AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF 1951

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 347 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5894) to amend the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 and certain other provisions of law to provide adequate protection for American workers, miners, farmers, and producers, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and

ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment. No amendments shall be in order to said bill except amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means or amendments proposing to strike out a section, paragraph, or subparagraph of the bill. Amendments that may be offered to said bill under the terms of this resolution shall not be subject to amendment. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH]. I now yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the consideration of H. R. 5894, a bill to amend the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951. The purpose of this legislation is to provide adequate protection for American workers, miners, farmers, and producers.

This is a closed rule. It provides for 3 hours of general debate, to be divided equally between the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and the ranking minority Member. The rule provides that no amendments shall be in order except amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means. It also provides that amendments may be offered by any Member of the House to strike any section, paragraph, or subparagraph of the bill. This will enable Members to vote against any particular provision of the bill and still support the remaining sections.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bill for the benefit of the American worker, miner, farmer, and producer. Yesterday, the House passed a bill for foreign aid and made something over \$4 billion available to foreign countries around the world. Today, by this bill, we have the opportunity to do something for our own people, and to assist domestic industries which are in need of help. Many workers are idle because of the importation of foreign oil, metals, agricultural commodities, and other products. They cannot compete with the cheap labor found in other countries.

I am not going into the merits of this bill and discuss its many provisions. It is a technical bill and contains some very important amendments to the present law, which will be fully explained by members of the Ways and Means Committee during general debate.

I would like to call attention to one provision of the bill which I feel is of unusual importance. I refer to the section of the bill relating to the "peril point" provision of the present law, and which clarifies the "escape clause" procedure. The law now provides that the Tariff Commission must act when imports threaten serious injury to the domestic industry affected. I understand that this provision has been difficult of interpretation and enforcement, as it was not always easy to determine just what constituted serious injury.

This bill redefines the injury criterion and provides for action by the Commission whenever imports threaten substantial injury to American workers, miners, farmers, or producers. I feel that this amendment is most desirable and will be of great help to our domestic industries.

This bill will provide relief for many segments of our society. It is obvious that our American workers cannot maintain their present high living standards if cheap foreign products are allowed to flood the American markets. Already we have seen many factories and mines closed because of these foreign imports. I submit that the time is here, and long past due, when we should pay more attention to the impact of these foreign imports on our American economy, and certainly this bill today is a step in the right direction.

I want to say just a word about the coal-mining industry. Colorado is a coal State. My home county in Colorado is the largest producer of coal in the State. I am personally aware of the distressed conditions facing the coal industry. In other coal-producing States we find alarming conditions, with great unemployment. Surely we have a responsibility to do what we can to revive this industry and provide employment for thousands of coal miners. By restricting the importation of residual fuel oil we are giving the coal industry renewed hope and encouragement. I have received many letters from coal producers expressing their interest in this legislation and calling attention to the desperate need for prompt action on this measure.

I also want to mention the lead and zinc situation. Our domestic producers of these metals cannot compete with foreign imports, where the miners make only a few cents a day. As a result we find many of our domestic mines closed, with no prospects for reopening unless added protection is afforded. Just a few days ago a delegation from Colorado called on me to report the distressing conditions in the lead and zinc mines of our State. I know that similar conditions prevail in other States where these metals are produced.

This bill provides relief for our domestic producers of lead and zinc, by the imposition of a sliding scale stabilization import tax on both of these metals. This tax will be enforced only when the domestic market is below 15½ cents a pound.

This bill also provides, for the first time, that the impairment of our national security is to be considered by the Commission in determining the effect of imports on domestic producers. This applies particularly to our mining industry. We all know that mines cannot be opened and closed at the pleasure of the owner. Mines must continue to operate in order to be profitable. Our national security demands that we keep our mines open, so that we will not be dependent on foreign imports in case of war, and to keep our mines in operation we must give them the necessary protection.

Mr. Speaker, I am for this rule, and for the bill. I have referred to just a few of the domestic industries which will



The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 7, after line 5.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 14, to change the subsection letter from "(b)" to "(c)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I offer the amendments which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. I ask that they be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments offered by the Senator from Colorado will be stated. Without objection, they will be considered en bloc.

The CHIEF CLERK. On pages 1 and 2, strike out all in the third paragraph of recitals.

On page 2, strike out all in the fourth paragraph of recitals.

On page 2, line 4, immediately after the word "on", insert the words "Governmental use of."

On page 5, strike out all in lines 20 to 25, inclusive.

On page 6, strike out all in lines 1 to 17 inclusive, and insert the following:

SEC. 9. The Commission is directed to examine, study, and report on the objectives, operations, and effectiveness of our information programs with respect to the prompt development of techniques, methods, and programs for greatly expanded and far more effective operations in this vital area of foreign policy through the use of foreign telecommunications.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, as originally introduced, Senate Joint Resolution 96 would deal with a great many matters which come under the jurisdiction of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The object and effect of the amendments which have been offered, and which are being considered en bloc, is to remove from the joint resolution all matters which come under the jurisdiction of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the Senate. As the joint resolution would read, if these amendments were adopted, it would deal only with matters properly coming under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Relations Committee. All references to our domestic communications facilities have been removed from the joint resolution, and it deals merely with information, propaganda, and other things which our Government is using in the foreign field.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, the Senator from Colorado very properly raised the question upon which his amendment is based. I submitted it to the various authors of the joint resolution. We agree that he has a good point, and that these amendments may properly be incorporated in the joint resolution. Therefore, I am perfectly willing to accept them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON].

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to further amend-

ment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Whereas the overseas information program as carried on through the media of telecommunications is of continuing and increasing importance in carrying out and supporting the foreign policies of the United States; and

Whereas in his state of the Union message, February 2, 1953, the President asserted the necessity "to make more effective all activities related to international information": Therefore be it

Resolved, *etc.*, That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the Commission on Governmental Use of International Telecommunications (in this act referred to as the "Commission").

#### MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 2. Number and appointment: The Commission shall be composed of nine members as follows:

(1) Five appointed by the President of the United States, of whom at least one shall be appointed from the telecommunications industry and at least one from the field of education and of whom not more than three shall be from the same political party;

(2) Two appointed from the Senate by the President of the Senate of whom not more than one shall be from the same political party; and

(3) Two appointed from the House of Representatives by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of whom not more than one shall be from the same political party.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 3. The Commission shall choose its Chairman and Vice Chairman from among its members and shall establish its own procedure.

#### QUORUM

SEC. 4. Five members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

#### COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 5. (a) Members of Congress: Members of Congress who are members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as Members of Congress; but without regard to any other provision of law they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission and reasonable advances may be made to them for such purposes.

(b) Members of the executive branch: Any members of the Commission who may be in the executive branch of the Government shall receive the compensation which he would receive if he were not a member of the Commission, but without regard to any other provision of law they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission and reasonable advances may be made to them for such purposes.

(c) Members from private life: The members from private life shall receive not to exceed \$75 per diem when engaged in the performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

#### STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 6. The Commission shall have power to appoint a Secretary General at a salary of not to exceed \$15,000 per annum, and an Assistant Secretary General at a salary of

not to exceed \$12,500 per annum, and such other personnel in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or to obtain assistance from Government agencies on a reimbursable basis. The Commission is further authorized to employ experts and consultants for temporary and intermittent personal services, but at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for each individual. The Commission is authorized without regard to any other provision of law to reimburse employees, experts, and consultants for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their official duties and to make reasonable advances to such persons for such purposes.

#### EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 7. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed \$250,000 to carry out the provisions of this act.

#### REPORT—EXPIRATION OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 8. (a) Report: On or before December 31, 1954, the Commission shall make a report of its findings and recommendations to the Congress. It may submit such interim reports as it deems desirable.

(b) Expiration of the Commission: Ninety days after the submission of the Congress of the report provided for in subsection (a) of this section 8, the Commission shall cease to exist.

#### DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 9. The Commission is directed to examine, study, and report on the objectives, operations, and effectiveness of our information programs with respect to the prompt development of techniques, methods, and programs for greatly expanded and far more effective operations in this vital area of foreign policy through the use of foreign telecommunications.

#### POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 10. (a) The Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof, shall have power to hold hearings and sit and act at such times and places in the United States and abroad, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, and to take such testimony, as the Commission or such subcommittee or member may deem advisable. Subpenas shall be issued under the signature of the Chairman of the Commission and shall be served by any person designated by him.

(b) The Commission may authorize the Chairman or the Vice Chairman to make the expenditures herein authorized and such other expenditures as the Commission may deem advisable: *Provided, however,* That when the Commission ceases its activities it shall submit to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives a statement of its fiscal transactions properly audited by the Comptroller General of the United States.

(c) The Commission is authorized to secure from any department, agency, or independent instrumentality of the Government any information it deems necessary to carry out its functions under this act; and each such department, agency, and instrumentality is authorized and directed to furnish such information to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman or by the Vice Chairman when acting as Chairman.

The preamble was agreed to.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to strengthen the foreign relations of the United States by establishing a Commission on Governmental Use of International Telecommunications."



# APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 1954— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of July 22, 1953, pp. 9708-9710.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I would like to make a very brief explanation of the conference report.

The Senate version of the bill called for \$716,779,768. The conference agreed upon \$718,395,398, or an increase of \$1,615,630 over the appropriations contained in the Senate bill.

The increase consisted of the following:

Five million dollars in appropriations for the watershed protection program, which item was originally inserted by the House but deleted by the Senate. The Senate conferees agreed to accept this House provision. There were decreases in the items for forest roads and trails, of \$1,500,000; in funds for research of \$350,370; and for control programs, of \$1,483,000.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. What was done with respect to the REA soil conservation?

Mr. YOUNG. There was no disagreement in conference with respect to soil conservation funds. Both versions of the bill contained an item of \$195 million. The bill now contains \$205 million for REA, that is, with carry-over funds. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1953 was \$197 million.

With respect to REA, there was an appropriation of \$35 million a year ago, plus \$7,500,000 in the supplemental bill approved last month, as against an appropriation in this bill of \$67,500,000.

Mr. HUMPHREY. So, the appropriation is \$67,500,000?

Mr. YOUNG. That is correct.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. As I understand, the conference report contains an item for the control of water runoff at source, in the sum \$5 million.

Mr. YOUNG. That is correct.

Mr. CARLSON. I appreciate very much the fact that the conference decided to retain this item, because I believe it is the beginning of a very worthwhile program. The project is to be re-

garded as a pilot or test project. I am glad that is to be the case. If there are to be such projects in the future, I trust appropriate legislation will be introduced.

Mr. YOUNG. I know the Senator from Kansas has had a great interest in this project, and he has made many contacts with the committee. He has worked very hard for this program. I am glad the conference agreed on this program.

Mr. SCHOEPPLE. Mr. President, in the report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, submitted by the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] as I understand, the conferees allowed approximately \$5 million for certain watershed projects, some of which happen to be in the State of Kansas. I am glad the conferees saw fit to provide the appropriation. It is a very important program, and much interest has been manifested in such programs in my State.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

## CENSUS OF TRANSPORTATION

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, because I know that a number of Senators are very much interested in transportation, and more especially in the problem of developing a long-range program for providing the transportation statistics which are urgently needed in time of war or in connection with a defense emergency, it is my purpose to seek insertion in the RECORD of an interchange of correspondence which I have had with the Secretary of Commerce.

As background, let me point out that I have been one of those very much interested in the development of sound techniques and methods for taking, tabulating and interpreting a periodic census of transportation. With the aid of other Senators, I was able to assist in securing enactment of legislation to authorize such a periodic census.

Unfortunately, the census of transportation, although authorized, has not yet been taken. The law provides that the census shall be taken every 4 years. But Congress failed to appropriate funds for the census 4 years ago, and has failed again this year to appropriate funds for that census.

It is my earnest opinion, Mr. President, as I have informed the Secretary of Commerce, that this represented false economy on the part of the Congress. I want to say that I do not feel the fault is wholly that of the Congress, because I do not believe the Department of Commerce has done its best either to develop a sound and tested program for the census of transportation, or to present its request for funds for that census in the most convincing manner. I know that there was for a time, in the Census Bureau, a group which had opposed enactment of the law authorizing a census of transportation; a group which, I am confident, had no enthusiasm for effective administration of the law with respect to that census, and which, to put

it mildly, probably did very little to advance the program for a transportation census.

I am happy to say that after the interchange of correspondence with Secretary Weeks, which I shall shortly ask may be inserted in the RECORD, I do not have the feeling that the Department of Commerce under the present administration is resisting the will of the Congress, as expressed in the law providing for a census of transportation; and I am both anxious and pleased to accept the assurances of the Secretary of Commerce that the Department intends to continue to explore this whole program as far as appropriations made available by the Congress may permit. For my own part, I shall continue to urge the appropriation of adequate funds for a census of transportation, because I know, from a rather intensive study of this subject which I made some 8 or 9 years ago, just how urgently we shall need, in the event of a true national emergency, the transportation data which only such a census can provide. I hope that Senators having a natural interest in this matter—and I know there are a number of my colleagues who fall in this category—will continue to work toward this same end. I hope further that other Senators will look into the matter as time permits. I even venture the final hope that at least some of the many executives in business and industry who could profitably use the statistics which a census of transportation would develop, will inform their Senators and Representatives of their interest.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that there may be inserted in the RECORD at this point the correspondence to which I have previously referred.

There being no objection, the correspondence was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 30, 1953.

The Honorable SINCLAIR WEEKS,  
Secretary of Commerce,  
Department of Commerce,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Five years ago (by Public Law 671 of the 80th Cong.) Congress authorized and directed the taking of a census of transportation.

The Census Bureau presented a hastily developed program for 1948, a program not in line with apparent congressional intent, and certainly not in line with the sponsor of the legislation, the writer of this letter.

A second program was presented by the Census Bureau for 1953; a program called experimental or pilot by Department spokesmen. For instance, Secretary Weeks said the Bureau is "planning to take a pilot run" (p. 5, House hearings); and Dr. Burgess said the census of transportation "is feeling its way" (p. 80 of House hearings).

The question occurs, why was the census of transportation put on a pilot basis, in the face of the law authorizing it?

In 1948, Mr. Grieves of the Census Bureau testified that the Bureau had "not even any opportunity to formulate a tested program" (p. 75 of House hearings). In regard to the 1953 program, Mr. Grieves said: "We have devoted the past 2 years to working out a practical approach to this difficult problem" (p. 72, House hearings). A little later in his testimony, Mr. Grieves said: "Five years from now, when this census comes up again, it would appear that there would be a better opportunity







Public Law 156 - 83d Congress  
Chapter 251 - 1st Session  
H. R. 5227

AN ACT

All 67 Stat. 205.

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, namely: Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TITLE I—REGULAR ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

To enable the Secretary to improve and develop, independently or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies, and others, a sound and efficient system for the distribution and marketing of agricultural products under the provisions of titles II and III of the Act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1621–1629), and for expenses of any advisory committees established as provided in title III of said Act to assist in effectuating the research and service work of the Department, \$5,500,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$600,000 of this amount shall be available for contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 205 of said Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for which it is made (but amounts made available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information, shall not exceed those which the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to other appropriation items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates and for development of foreign markets. 60 Stat. 1087.  
Contracts.  
7 USC 1624.  
Fish or shellfish.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (7 U. S. C. 411) and related Acts, as follows: 42 Stat. 532.

Economic investigations: For conducting investigations and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends, \$2,246,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Economic investigations" shall be used for State and county land-use planning,



All 67 Stat. 206.

for conducting cultural surveys, or for the maintenance of regional offices.

Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and publishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton, stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and value of livestock and livestock products on farms, production, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$3,158,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple production for other than the commercial crop.

49 Stat. 653.  
Peanut sta-  
tistics.  
49 Stat. 1898;  
52 Stat. 348.  
Cotton and  
apple reports.

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

### OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

60 Stat. 1091.

58 Stat. 742.

60 Stat. 810.

Buildings and  
improvements.

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator, including travel and subsistence expenses of advisory committees authorized by title III of the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1628-1629), \$341,677: *Provided*, That of the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Administration, not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall be available for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building (excepting headhouses connecting greenhouses and experimental farm houses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 percentum of the cost of the building, whichever is greater: *Provided further*, That transfers not to exceed \$11,000 may be made to this appropriation from the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Administration for general-use capital improvement at the Agricultural Research Center.

### OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

#### PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico to be paid quarterly in advance where applicable, to carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural experiment stations:

24 Stat. 440.

34 Stat. 63.

43 Stat. 970.

Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369), \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382), \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), sections 3 and 5, \$2,863,708, and sections 9 and 11 of said Act as added by the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427h, 427j), including administration by the Office of Experiment

49 Stat. 436;

60 Stat. 1083.

Stations in the United States Department of Agriculture, \$6,000,000, no part of which latter amount shall be used for beginning construction of any building costing in excess of \$15,000; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska, \$75,000; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$13,453,708.

45 Stat. 571.  
45 Stat. 1256.  
49 Stat. 1554;  
64 Stat. 563.  
46 Stat. 1520.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with administration of grants and coordination of research with States pursuant to the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f), and title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), and for the administration, operation, and maintenance of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$380,000; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Department in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

24 Stat. 440;  
34 Stat. 63;  
43 Stat. 970;  
45 Stat. 571,  
1256; 46 Stat.  
1520; 49 Stat.  
1553; 49 Stat.  
436; 58 Stat.  
735.

#### VIRGIN ISLANDS AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to carry out an agricultural program in the Virgin Islands in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved October 29, 1951 (48 U. S. C. 1409m-1409o), \$100,000.

65 Stat. 661.

#### RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct research into the basic agricultural needs and problems of the Territory of Alaska, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, independently or in cooperation with appropriate agencies of the Territory of Alaska, \$270,000.

#### BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses in connection with conducting investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and such economic investigations, including housing and household buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, for coordinating nutrition services made available by Federal, State, and other agencies, and for disseminating useful information on these subjects, \$1,404,500.



BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigation concerned with the livestock and meat industries and the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, as follows:

58 Stat. 734;  
64 Stat. 413.

Animal research: For animal husbandry investigations; investigations of diseases of animals and of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products; and cooperation in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries, as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 429), \$4,049,500.

37 Stat. 832.  
49 Stat. 781.

Animal disease control and eradication: For the control and eradication of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, brucellosis of domestic animals, scabies in sheep and cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases, and dourine in horses, and other inspection and quarantine work authorized by law; for supervision of the transportation of livestock, including administration of the twenty-eight-hour law; for inspection of vessels; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158) and sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), relating to veterinary biological products, \$8,480,500: *Provided*, That no payment hereunder as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter for tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, or brucellosis shall exceed (1) \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any pure bred animal, (2) one-third of the difference between the appraised value and the value of salvage thereof, or (3) the amount paid or to be paid by the State or other cooperating agency, and no payment hereunder shall be made for any animal if at the time of test or condemnation it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for slaughter.

65 Stat. 228.

Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food products, \$14,160,000: *Provided*, That the proviso permitting reimbursement for meat inspection appearing under the heading "Bureau of Animal Industry, Salaries and expenses, meat inspection" in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952 is hereby repealed.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

43 Stat. 243.  
32 Stat. 196.  
35 Stat. 254.

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, the applicable provisions of the Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relating to process or renovated butter, as amended, and the Act of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,659,500.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

52 Stat. 37.

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations established under the provisions of section 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292); for the development of new and extended food, feed, and industrial uses for agricultural commodities, both plant and animal, and potential replacement crops, and processing, biological, chemical, physical, pharmacological, toxicological, and technological investigation thereof, \$7,725,000.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research: For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations concerning plants, soils, and agricultural engineering, including those related to the production, improvement, handling, processing, transportation, and storage of farm and other crops; control of weeds, plant diseases, and nematodes; discovery and introduction of new and useful plants, both foreign and native; soil and water management to improve soil productivity and to conserve soil and water resources; the relation of soils to plant, animal, and human nutrition; fertilizers, liming materials, and soil amendments; farm machinery and processing equipment; farm buildings, and farm electrification; and for the operation and maintenance of airplanes; \$12,074,000.

National Arboretum: For the maintenance and development of the National Arboretum established under the provisions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 191-194), \$174,000.

44 Stat. 1422.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 37 Stat. 315. 151-167), the Honey Bee Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest 42 Stat. 833; Act (7 U. S. C. 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149), 33 Stat. 1269; the Act of May 9, 1938, relating to grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, 56 Stat. 40. and chinch bugs (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the Organic Act of 1944 52 Stat. 344; (7 U. S. C. 147a), as amended, authorizing the eradication, control, 58 Stat. 735. and prevention of spread of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase (for emergency replacement only) of not to exceed one, as follows:

Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management; for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investigations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their application; \$3,982,830: *Provided*, That of the amount allotted for oriental fruitfly, not to exceed \$250,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies for research in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i), and the amounts obligated for contract research shall remain available until expended. Oriental fruitfly. 60 Stat. 1085.

Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, pink bollworm and Thur-



- All 67 Stat. 210. beria weevil, golden nematode, citrus blackfly, white-fringed beetle, Hall scale, and gypsy and brown-tail moths, and grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs in accordance with the Act of
- 52 Stat. 344. May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the enforcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for cooperation with States in the compensation of growers for losses resulting from the destruction of or for not planting potatoes and tomatoes on lands infested or exposed to infestations of the golden nematode for the purpose authorized by the Golden Nematode Act (7 U. S. C. 150-150g), \$5,487,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed, except potatoes and tomatoes as authorized under the Golden Nematode Act: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweet potato weevil in any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of this purpose, or with respect to the golden nematode except as prescribed in section 4 of the Golden Nematode Act.
- 37 Stat. 315. Cotton-free areas.
- 62 Stat. 442. Plant quarantines: For operations against the introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United States, including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quarantines as they pertain to Territories and districts of the United States, for the enforcement of plant quarantines through inspection in transit, including the interception and disposition of materials found to have been transported in violation of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), and enforcement of regulations governing the movement of plants into and from the District of Columbia promulgated under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and certification of plants and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$2,675,000.
- 37 Stat. 316.
- 33 Stat. 1269; 141-144).
- 56 Stat. 40.
- 38 Stat. 1113.
- 41 Stat. 726.
- 7 USC 167.
- 58 Stat. 735.
- 52 Stat. 344.
- 31 USC 665.
- Emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the operation and maintenance of airplanes, control operations in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian citizens, \$600,000, which shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said joint resolution to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions.

#### CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

For expenses necessary for carrying out operations, measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United States, and for such quarantine measures relating

thereto as may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), including the purchase (not to exceed one for emergency replacement only) and operation and maintenance of airplanes, and construction and alteration of necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of constructing or altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500, as follows:

Forest Pest Control Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved June 25, 1947 (16 U. S. C., Supp. V, 594-1-594-5), \$2,300,000, of which \$1,900,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the purposes of said Act to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions.

White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pursuant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), \$3,000,000, of which \$460,000 shall be available to the Department of the Interior for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United States; \$1,590,000 to the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$950,000 to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the entire program, method development, and for operations conducted under its direction for such control, including, but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

## FOREST SERVICE

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$15,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); to experiment and make investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods, for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed \$18,500 (\$22,500 in Alaska) with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$18,500 or more, may be improved out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building; to protect, administer, and improve the national forests, including tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That the appropriations available to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year may be used for the operation and maintenance

37 Stat. 315.

61 Stat. 177.

31 USC 665.

54 Stat. 168.

58 Stat. 742.

60 Stat. 810.

Experimental investigations.

Cost of buildings.

Protection, etc., of national forests.

Operation, etc., of aircraft.



All 67 Stat. 212.

Maintenance,  
etc., of land-  
ing fields.

of aircraft, and the purchase of not to exceed three (for replacement only), and not to exceed \$250,000 of such appropriations may be used for the maintenance, improvement, and construction of airplane landing fields in the national forests, as follows:

Direct pur-  
chases.

National forest protection and management: For the administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and development of the national forests, including the establishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care of plantations and young growth; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the proper and economical administration, protection, development, and use of the national forests, including experimental areas under Forest Service administration, except that where direct purchases will be more economical than construction, improvements may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$18,500 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities; timber cultural operations; development and application of fish and game management plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and other resources and development and application of plans for their effective management, sale, and use; expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514); examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries of the national forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the administration and public use of the national forests; not to exceed \$100,000 for the purchase of parcels of land and interests therein in Sanders County, Montana, but such land shall not be acquired without the approval of the local government concerned; and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement, protection, and general administration of the national forests; \$29,715,700.

36 Stat. 963.

34 Stat. 233;

37 Stat. 287,  
842.

Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administration, including lands under contract for purchase or in process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purpose, \$6,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions.

31 USC 665.

Forest research: For forest research at forest or range experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), including the construction and maintenance of improvements; fire, silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and experiments; investigations and experiments to develop improved methods of management of forest and other ranges; experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products; a comprehensive forest survey; and investigations in forest economics; \$5,350,000: *Provided*, That funds may be advanced to cooperators under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe when such action will stimulate or facilitate cooperative work.

45 Stat. 699.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating to forest development roads and trails, including the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, \$14,500,000, which sum is authorized to be appropriated by the Act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 786), to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed \$18,500 (\$22,500 in Alaska), with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$18,500 or more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such buildings.

42 Stat. 218;  
49 Stat. 1520.

23 USC 23 note.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

Weeks Act

For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521). \$75,000, to be available only for payment of the purchase price of any lands acquired, including the cost of surveys in connection with such acquisition: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned.

36 Stat. 961.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

For expenses necessary for cooperation with the various States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest tree planting, in forest management and processing, and in farm forestry extension, pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 568c, 568d), and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 564-568a), and Acts supplementary thereto; advising timberland owners, associations, and other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, and advising wood-using industries in processing of forest products, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries; \$10,792,708.

64 Stat. 473.  
43 Stat. 653.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as authorized by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 580h), \$531,000, to remain available until expended.

64 Stat. 85.



FLOOD PREVENTION

For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law 738) as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Department, to make preliminary examinations and surveys, and to perform works of improvement, and to plan the agricultural phases of the development of the Columbia Basin area, the Arkansas-White-Red River area, the New England-New York area, the Missouri River area, and the Mississippi River area, including not to exceed \$100,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, to remain available until expended, \$7,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department for flood prevention purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of the county board of supervisors of the county in which such lands are situated, nor shall any part of such funds be used for the purchase of lands in the counties of Adair, Cherokee, and Sequoyah, in the State of Oklahoma, and Neosho, Cottonwood, Verdigris, Caney, and tributaries in Kansas, without the specific approval of the Board of County Commissioners of the county in which such lands are situated: *Provided further*, That of the funds available herein, not in excess of \$6,286,329 (with which shall be merged the unexpended balance of funds heretofore made available for these purposes) may be expended in watersheds heretofore authorized by section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, for necessary gully control, floodwater detention, and floodway structures in areas other than those over which the Department of the Army has jurisdiction and responsibility.

WATERSHED PROTECTION

For expenses necessary to conduct surveys, investigations, and research and to carry out preventive measures, including, but not limited to, engineering operations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use of land, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 46, Seventy-fourth Congress; \$5,000,000.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), title III of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and the Act of August 11, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 1011 note), including research and investigations into irrigation, drainage, and watershed hydrology (including the construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations); classification and mapping of soils; preparing conservation plans and establishing measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs); establishment and operation of conservation nurseries; development and management of land utilization project lands and facilities; dissemination of information; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings; operation and maintenance of aircraft; and furnishing of subsistence to employees; \$60,944,014: *Pro-*

*vided*, That the cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such building and with the exception of buildings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for eight buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building and except that alterations or improvements to other existing permanent buildings costing \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the construction of any such building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That in the State of Missouri, where the State has established a central State agency authorized to enter into agreements with the United States or any of its agencies on policies and general programs for the saving of its soil by the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior approval of such central State agency before they shall become effective as to such district: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for soil and water conservation operations under the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), in demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That qualified local engineers may be temporarily employed at per diem rates to perform the technical planning work of the service: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may sell at market value any property located in Yalobusha, Chickasaw, and Pontotoc Counties, Mississippi, administered under title III of the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and suitable for return to private ownership under such terms and conditions as would not conflict with the purposes of said Act.

Cost of  
buildings.

Restrictions.

49 Stat. 163.

58 Stat. 742.

60 Stat. 810.

50 Stat. 525.

#### WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

For expenses necessary to carry into effect the functions of the Department under the Acts of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 685, 719), October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as amended and supplemented, June 28, 1949 (Public Law 132), and September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039), relating to water conservation and utilization projects, to remain available until expended, \$685,000, which sum shall be merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated to said Department for the purposes of said Acts.

54 Stat. 1119.

63 Stat. 277.

64 Stat. 769.

#### AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), including not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States; \$211,982,000, to remain available until December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year for compliance with the program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices authorized under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1953, carried out during the period July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1953, inclusive, of which amount \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and carrying out

49 Stat. 1148.

16 USC 590q.

66 Stat. 346.



All 67 Stat. 216.

agricultural conservation practices and \$1,000,000 shall be available for conservation practices related directly to flood prevention work in approved watersheds: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$26,178,700 of the total sum provided under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such program, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be charged to such limitation; but not more than \$4,500,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the conservation practice or practices and has complied with all other requirements as conditions for such payments and that the statements and information contained in the application for payment are correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, under the penalties of title 18, United States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069 of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1954 program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to \$195,000,000, including administration, and formulated on the basis of a distribution of the funds available for payments and grants among the several States in accordance with their conservation needs as determined by the Secretary, except that the proportion allocated to any State shall not be reduced more than 15 per centum from the distribution for the next preceding program year, and no participant shall receive more than \$1,500); but the payments or grants under such programs shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect to which such payments or grants are to be made in conformity with farming practices which will encourage and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices in the most practical and effective manner and adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined and approved by the State committees appointed pursuant to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)), for the respective States: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of the allocation for the agricultural conservation program for any county may, on the recommendation of such county committee and approval of the State committee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation program in the participating counties, and the funds so allotted may be placed in a single account for each State, and shall not be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for any purpose other than technical and other assistance in such counties: *Provided further*, That such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming material, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary under programs provided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has been

52 Stat. 69.  
7 USC 1392.  
Payments to  
claimants.

62 Stat. 683.

50 USC app.  
601 note.

Soil-building  
practices, etc.

49 Stat. 1148.  
16 USC 590g-  
590q.

49 Stat. 1150.

Purchase of  
seeds, etc.

Salary or trav-  
el expenses,  
restriction.

convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of title 18, United States Code, section 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of any Member or through the proper official channels.

53 Stat. 1147.  
5 USC 118k note.  
62 Stat. 792.

## PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

### AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

To enable the Secretary to formulate and carry out acreage allotment and marketing quota programs pursuant to provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1393), and to provide advice and assistance to selective service authorities in connection with farm labor, \$38,500,000, of which not more than \$5,500,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided*, That \$6,000,000 of this appropriation shall be placed in reserve pending determination by the Secretary as to the necessity of marketing quotas for the 1954 crop of wheat, and this amount shall be released in such sums and at such times as may be determined by the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary.

52 Stat. 38.  
7 USC 1392.

### SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. 1101-1160), \$59,645,000 to remain available until June 30 of the next succeeding fiscal year: *Provided*, That expenditures (including transfers) from this appropriation for other than payments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,445,000.

61 Stat. 922.

### SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760), \$83,365,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said Act.

60 Stat. 230.  
42 USC 1754.

### MARKETING SERVICES

For expenses necessary for acquiring and diffusing market information on agricultural commodities, food products and byproducts, the standardization, classification, grading, handling, storage, and marketing thereof, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm and food products throughout the world, the analysis of cotton fiber, the classing of cotton for producer members of cotton quality improvement groups, the establishment of classification standards and maintenance of an inspection service for tobacco (7 U. S. C. 471-476, 501-508, 511-511q); for investigating and certifying, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition of any agricultural commodity or food product, whether raw or processed, and any product containing an agricultural commodity or derivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations as he may pre-

44 Stat. 1372;  
45 Stat. 1079;  
49 Stat. 731.



All 67 Stat. 218.

- scribe, including the collection of such fees as are reasonable and as nearly as may cover the cost of the service rendered; for performing the duties imposed upon the Secretary by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935); and for carrying into effect the United States Cotton Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 51-65), the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), the Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem, pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), the Acts to provide standards for containers for fruits and vegetables (15 U. S. C. 251-257i), the United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273), the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers and Stockyards Act (7 U. S. C. 181-229), the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U. S. C. 135-135k), and the Tobacco Plant and Seed Exportation Act (7 U. S. C. 516), \$11,496,000.
- 53 Stat. 210.  
42 Stat. 1517.  
39 Stat. 482.  
42 Stat. 1435.  
52 Stat. 36.  
58 Stat. 742.  
60 Stat. 810.  
39 Stat. 673.  
39 Stat. 486.  
53 Stat. 1275.  
42 Stat. 159.  
61 Stat. 163.  
54 Stat. 231.

#### REPAYMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

- For reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for sums transferred to the appropriation "Marketing services", fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon through June 30, 1953), pursuant to authority contained under the head "Marketing services" in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952 (7 U. S. C. 414a), for grading tobacco and classing cotton without charge to producers, as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 473a, 511d), \$768,505.
- 65 Stat. 239.  
50 Stat. 62.  
49 Stat. 732.

#### COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

- To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$700,000.
- 42 Stat. 998;  
49 Stat. 1491

#### FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

For operating and administrative expenses, \$7,350,000.

#### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

- To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-924), as follows:
- 49 Stat. 1363.

#### LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

- For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act as follows: Rural Electrification program, \$135,000,000; and rural telephone program, \$67,500,000; and additional amounts, not to exceed \$45,000,000 for the rural electrification program, may be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such additional amounts are required during the fiscal year 1954, under the then existing conditions, for the expeditious and orderly development of the program.
- 7 USC 907, 903.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit reports, and not to exceed \$150,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic

Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$7,775,000. 58 Stat. 742.  
60 Stat. 810.

#### FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1031); the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1001, note; 31 U. S. C. 82h; 12 U. S. C. 371; 35 D. C. Code 535; 60 Stat. 1062-1080); the Act of July 30, 1946 (40 U. S. C. 436-439); the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), for the development of facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States; the provisions of title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1471-1483), as amended by the Housing Act of 1952 (Public Law 531, approved July 14, 1952), relating to financial assistance for farm housing; the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act, approved May 3, 1950 (40 U. S. C. 440-444); and the Act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain mineral interests, approved September 6, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 1033-1039), as follows:

#### LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

For loans (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and advances incident to the acquisition and preservation of security of obligations under the foregoing several authorities): Title I and section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, (except grants under 504 (a)), \$35,500,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the amount available for the purposes of title I and section 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, may be distributed to States and Territories without regard to farm population and prevalence of tenancy, in addition to the amount otherwise distributed thereto, for loans in reclamation projects and to entrymen on unpatented public land (sums available for loans under title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to remain available until expended); title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$120,000,000; the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended, \$6,500,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing several amounts shall be borrowed in the account from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions set forth under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the making, servicing, and collecting of loans and insured mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made under prior authority, the liquidation of assets transferred to Farmers' Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, the extension of financial assistance under the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and the administration of assets transferred under subsection 2 (f) of the Act of May 3, 1950, \$27,600,000, together with a transfer to this appropriation item of not to exceed \$325,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.



FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

58 Stat. 741.

For necessary expenses, including library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833); \$410,000, together with not to exceed \$2,135,500 of receipts from Farm Credit agencies, to be advanced to this appropriation, to cover the cost of supervision, facilities, examinations, and other services rendered to such agencies; \$2,545,500.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Cooperative  
agricultural  
extension work.

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

45 Stat. 711.

49 Stat. 438.

59 Stat. 231.

53 Stat. 589.

45 Stat. 1256.

63 Stat. 939.

46 Stat. 1521.

50 Stat. 881.

63 Stat. 926.

63 Stat. 435.

For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1), \$12,496,827; additional extension work, the Act approved April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$17,300, and the Act approved October 27, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-4, 5), extending to the Territory of Alaska the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act and sections 21 and 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act, \$42,558; Puerto Rico, section 3 of the Act of March 4, 1931 (7 U. S. C. 386f), authorizing extension of the Capper-Ketcham Act to Puerto Rico, \$32,131; the Act approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico, \$408,000; and the Act approved October 26, 1949 (7 U. S. C. 343d-2, 3), extending the benefits of section 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico, \$101,090; and section 506a of title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1476), \$33,050; in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$27,165,956.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

38 Stat. 372.

For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions, \$920,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising of bids, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department of Agriculture, \$2,188,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which

several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$101,280, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation.

#### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service, \$2,300,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses which several amounts not exceeding a total of \$318,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation.

#### FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

For necessary expenses for the Foreign Agricultural Service and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, \$673,000.

#### OFFICE OF INFORMATION

For necessary expenses of the Office of Information for the dissemination of agricultural information and the coordination of informational work and programs authorized by Congress in the Department, \$1,160,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts not exceeding a total of \$16,014 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to exceed \$560,000 may be used for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct (7 U. S. C. 417) and not less than two hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture) as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241) : *Provided*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices, or for the compensation of employees in such offices.

34 Stat. 690.  
Yearbook of  
Agriculture.

28 Stat. 612.  
Motion pic-  
tures, etc.

58 Stat. 742.  
60 Stat. 810.  
Field offices.

#### LIBRARY

For necessary expenses, including dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; \$673,800.

#### TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government



All 67 Stat. 222.

59 Stat. 598. Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1954 for such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

31 USC 849.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

31 USC 665.

Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$17,100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That \$600,000 of this authorization shall be placed in reserve to be apportioned pursuant to Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for use only in such amounts and at such times as may become necessary to carry out program operations: *Provided further*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expense for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of the capital impairment determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1952, pursuant to sections 1 and 4 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1, 4), \$96,205,161.

52 Stat. 107,  
108.

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Not to exceed \$750,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Corporation shall be available for administrative expenses, including employment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of special services, including legal services, and the use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks, national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government as authorized by the Act of January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h); and said total sum shall be exclusive of services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration central office, interest expense, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest: *Provided*, That promptly after June 30 of each fiscal year all cash funds in excess of the estimated operating requirements for the current fiscal year shall be declared as dividends and paid into the general fund of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That the aggregate amount of bonds the Corporation may issue and have outstanding at any one time shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

Dividends.

Bonds.

Federal intermediate credit banks: Not to exceed \$1,690,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the banks shall be available for administrative expenses and services performed for the banks by other Government agencies (except services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration central office, and services performed by any Federal Reserve bank and by the United States Treasury in connection with the financial transactions of the banks); and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the banks or in which they have an interest.

Production credit corporations: Not to exceed \$1,465,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the corporations shall

be available for administrative expenses and services performed for the corporations by other Government agencies (except services and facilities furnished and examinations made by the Farm Credit Administration central office); and said total sum shall be exclusive of interest expense, legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, and expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the corporations or in which they have an interest.

### TITLE III—SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

#### RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98f), \$439,500: 60 Stat. 599. *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable provisions contained in the item "Office of Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration".

#### ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

For expenses necessary in the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, including the payment of claims growing out of destruction of animals (including poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, when there has been compliance with all lawful quarantine regulations, and for foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947, and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Act of February 28, 1947, the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department such sums as he may deem necessary, but not to exceed \$2,650,000 for eradication of vesicular exanthema of swine, to be available only in an emergency which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the country, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided*, That, Payment of claims. 61 Stat. 7; 23 Stat. 31. 21 USC 114b-114d. except for payments made pursuant to said Act of February 28, 1947, the payment for animals may be made on appraisal based on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisal based on breeding value no appraisal of any animal shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United States shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That poultry may be appraised in groups when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be subject to applicable provisions contained in the item "Office of Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration": *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$7,057,575 for funds transferred and expenses incurred under this head through fiscal year 1952 (including Basis of appraisal.



All 67 Stat. 224.

65 Stat. 243.

interest thereon through June 30, 1953) pursuant to authority granted in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

# INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

63 Stat. 945.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury by canceling notes issued by the Corporation of the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$171,740,395 for the net costs during the fiscal year 1952 (including interest thereon through June 30, 1953) under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1641-1642).

## TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 401. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, the lump-sum appropriations and authorizations made for the Department under this Act shall be available for the purchase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed 400 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in the conduct of the work of the Department outside the District of Columbia.

Employment of aliens.

SEC. 402. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary employment of translators when competent citizen translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency of persons in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment under the appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Purchases of lands.

SEC. 403. Of appropriations herein made which are available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land.

Cotton price predictions.

SEC. 404. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same.

Purchase of twine.

SEC. 405. Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

Contracts.

60 Stat. 1085.

SEC. 406. Not less than \$575,000 shall be available for contracts in accordance with section 10 (a) of the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427i) from appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Bureau of Animal Industry; Bureau of Dairy Industry; Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics; and the Forest Service.

Strikes or overthrow of Government.

SEC. 407. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that

advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, the payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section.

SEC. 408. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

SEC. 409. This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954".

Approved July 28, 1953.



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